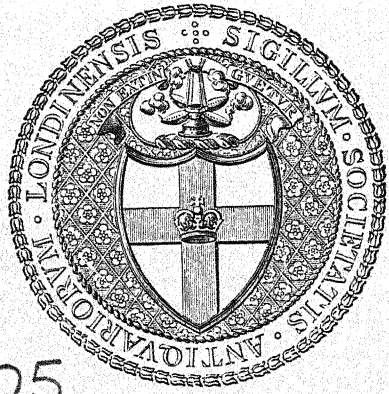
The Antiquaries Journal

Being the Journal of

The Society of Antiquaries of London

VOLUME XV

31439



913.005
A·J·
A258

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON EDINBURGH GLASGOW NEW YORK
TORONTO MELBOURNE CAPETOWN BOMBAY
CALCUTTA MADRAS SHANGHAI
HUMPHREY MILFORD
1935

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN
AT THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
BY JOHN JOHNSON
PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

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CONTENTS OF VOL. XV

Two Medieval Love-Songs set to Music; by John Saltmarsh, M.A., F.S.A. 1

Specimens of the Urnes Style in English Art of the Late Eleventh Century; by Dr. Haakon Shetelig, Hon. F.S.A. 22

The Excavations at Jarlshof, Sumburgh, Shetland; by Alex. O. Curle, C.V.O., F.S.A. 26

Recent Iron Age Discoveries in Oxfordshire and North Berkshire; by E. T. Leeds, F.S.A. 30

An Early Romano-British Kiln at Corfe Mullen, Dorset; by J. Bernard Calkin, M.A. 42

An Enamelled Bowl from Baginton, Warwickshire; by E. T. Leeds, M.A., F.S.A. 109

Roman Roads near Durobrivae (Castor, Northants); by Ivan D. Margary, F.S.A. 113

Diminutive Flint Implements of Pliocene and Pleistocene Age; by J. Reid Moir and J. P. T. Burchell, F.S.A. 119

A Seventeenth-Century Monogram; by G. D. Hobson, F.S.A. 134

Some Pre-Conquest Stone Carvings in Wessex; by F. Cottrill, M.A. 144

An Aeneolithic Occupation Site at Playden, near Rye; by H. J. Cheney. With Report on the Pottery; by Stuart Piggott. Conclusions; by E. Cecil Curwen, M.A., M.B., F.S.A. 152

Archaeological Investigations in Northern Ireland. A Summary of Recent Work; by E. Estyn Evans, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Northern Ireland . . 165

Trial Excavations in the East Suburb of Old Sarum; by John F. S. Stone and John Charlton. Report on the Animal Remains; by J. Wilfrid Jackson, D.Sc., F.G.S. 174

Anniversary Address; by Sir Frederic Kenyon, President 249

Reply on being presented with the Society's Gold Medal; by Sir Aurel Stein 260

The Excavation of Maiden Castle, Dorset. First Interim Report; by R. E. M. Wheeler, D.Lit., V.P.S.A. . 265

A New Handled Beaker, with Spiral Ornament, from Kempsey, Worcestershire; by Christopher Hawkes, F.S.A. 276

Report on Recent Excavations at Peacock's Farm, Shippea Hill, Cambridgeshire; by J. G. D. Clark, F.S.A. Analysis of Peats; by H. and M. E. Godwin and M. H. Clifford 284

Finds from Coity, Ogmore, Grosmont, and White Castles; by B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A. 320

The Date of the Beginning of the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela; by Walter Muir Whitehill, Ph.D. 336

Tintagel: The Castle and Celtic Monastery. Interim Report; by C. A. Ralegh Radford, F.S.A. . . 401

The Warden's Text of the Foundation Statutes of All Souls College, Oxford; by Prof. E. F. Jacob, F.S.A. 420

Reports on 1. The Non-Marine Mollusca, and 2. The Animal Remains from the Stonehenge Excavations of 1920–6; by A. S. Kennard, A.L.S., F.G.S., and J. Wilfrid Jackson, D.Sc., F.G.S. 432

The 'Antiquitates' of Hans Tirol; by Campbell Dodgson, C.B.E., Hon. D.Litt. 441

A Late Bronze Age Hoard from Lulworth, Dorset; by Lieut.-Col. C. D. Drew, D.S.O., F.S.A. . . 449

An Enamelled Crosier-head in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Farnham, Dorset; by T. D. Kendrick, F.S.A. . 452

Early Iron Age Objects discovered at Thealby, Lincs.; by H. E. Dudley, Curator of Scunthorpe Museum. 457

A New Roman Inscription from Chichester; by Miss G. M. White 461

Notes 56, 205, 343, 465

Reviews 81, 215, 361, 479

Periodical Literature 92, 227, 372, 492

Bibliography 104, 242, 387, 506

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries 108, 247, 390, 510

Index 511

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Two Medieval Love-Songs set to Music:

Copy of a Papal Bull, head only . . . . *Plate facing* 2
The Manuscript of *Bryd one brere* . . . *Plate facing* 3
1. Seal of St. James's Priory, Exeter 12
The Manuscript of *Alone I lyue, alone* . . *Plate between* 14 & 15

Specimens of the Urnes Style in English Art:

Silver fragments from London 23

Recent Iron Age Discoveries in Oxfordshire and North Berkshire:

1. Chadlington, Oxon. Section of Iron Age pit . . . 32
1. Stanlake, Oxon., Iron knife with bone handle. 2. Stanlake, Oxon., Pottery vases. 3. Wytham, Berks., Pottery vases *Plate facing* 34
1. Chadlington and Cassington, Oxon. [pottery vases]. 2. Cassington, Oxon., decorated vase. 3. Radley, Berks., decorated bone comb . . . . . *Plate facing* 35
2. Radley, Berks.; Dorchester and Cassington, Oxon. Sections of pottery 35
Radley, Berks. [Map and plan of sites.] . . *Plate facing* 38
1. Radley, Berks.: bronze fibula of La Tène I form. 2. Radley, Berks.: beaker. 3. Radley, Berks.: pottery vases *Plate facing* 40
Dorchester, Oxon.: large carinated vase . . *Plate facing* 41

An Early Romano-British Kiln at Corfe Mullen:

1. Sketch-map of site 42
2. Supposed arrangement of kiln 43
3. Ground-plan and sections of stoke-hole, and sections of contemporary ditches 45
4. The five main types of vessel made in the kiln . . . 46
5. Pottery from kiln stoke-hole, Classes A–E . . . 47
6. Pottery from kiln stoke-hole, Class F, and from ditches . 51

Views of implement from Sheringham 56
Stratification at Wrecclesham, Farnham 58
Axe-head from Lincolnshire 59
1. Bronze bracelet from Knipton. 2. Pattern on bracelet from Knipton. 3. Beaker from Knipton, Leicestershire . . 60
1. Crouched skeleton from Chippenham 61
2. Bronze dagger from Chippenham, Cambs. . . . 62

Axe-hammer from Chippenham, Cambs. . . *Plate facing* 62
1. Eastern entrances to Pen Dinas Fort, Aberystwyth . . 64
2. Pen Dinas. Bank and rock-cut ditch of earlier defences of south fort with revetment of later bank 65
3. Pen Dinas: post-hole dug in rubble 66
Oak piles from Breconshire 68
Bone trial-piece from Southwark 70
Kidney dagger in Salisbury Museum 71
Hand-axe of Lower St. Acheul type found upon the beach at Overstrand, Norfolk 74
1. St. Acheul blade from 100-ft. terrace of the Thames at Swanscombe 75
2. St. Acheul blade from gravel at Corfe Mullen, Dorset . 76
Medieval bridle-bit 77
Bull's-head escutcheon from Westmorland 79

An Enamelled Bowl from Baginton, Warwickshire:
1. Baginton, Warwicks.: bronze wrist-clasp. 2. Baginton, Warwicks.: gilt bronze square-headed brooch. 3. Cherbury Camp, Pusey, Berks.: square-headed brooch . *Plate facing* 110
Baginton, Warwicks. 1. Bronze bowl. 2 and 3. Enamelled escutcheons and print . . . *Plate between* 110 & 111
Baginton, Warwicks.: bronze bowl. 1. Base, showing enamelled print and ancient repairs. 2. Interior. *Plate between* 110 & 111

Roman Roads near Durobrivae:
Roman roads near Castor, Northants. [Aerial photographs and plans.] . . . . . *Plates between* 116 & 117

Diminutive Flint Implements of Pliocene and Pleistocene Age:
1. Diagrammatic section of implementiferous beds of East Anglia 121
2. Diminutive flint implements from beneath the Red Crag . 123
3, A–M. Diminutive flint implements from the 'Middle Glacial' Gravel, Suffolk 125
3, N and O. Diminutive hand-axes from 'Middle Glacial' Gravel, Ipswich 126
4. Diminutive flint implements from the Upper Chalky Boulder-clay, Ipswich 127
5. Diminutive flint implements from Lower Floor in Bolton & Co.'s brickfield, Ipswich 128
6–8. [Diminutive flint implements] from estuarine shingle banked against cannon-shot gravel 130
9–21. [Diminutive flint implements] from estuarine shingle overlain by brown boulder-clay 130–2

22–4. [Diminutive flint implements] from gravel at base of brick-earth at 50 ft. terrace 132
25–7. Specimens occurring as derivatives at the base of the 50 ft. terrace 133

A Seventeenth-Century Monogram:

1–5. [Forms of the Monogram] 134–6

Some Pre-Conquest Stone Carvings in Wessex:

1, 2. Colerne, cross-shaft 1, 2 . . . . *Plate facing* 146
1–4. Tenbury, cross-shaft . . . . . *Plate facing* 147
1. Initial from the Rome Gospels 147
1. Ramsbury, cross-shaft or base. 2. Shaftesbury Abbey, cross-fragment . . . . . *Plate facing* 150
1. Glastonbury, fragment. 2. West Camel, cross-shaft *Plate facing* 151

An Aeneolithic Occupation Site at Playden:

1. Map of neighbourhood of site near Playden . . . 153
2. Plan of prehistoric site near Playden 155
1. Site A. Top of mound showing retaining wall of hut. 2. Site A. Ditch looking SE. . . . . *Plate facing* 156
Site B. Marks of wattle fence . . . . *Plate facing* 157
3. Flint implements, Playden 158
4. Flint implements, Playden 159
5. End-of-celt flake, Playden 160
6. Pottery, Playden 163

Archaeological Investigations in Northern Ireland:

1. Bowl-form horned cairn, Ballyalton. 2. Food vessel from cist, Ballynagross Lower . . . . . *Plate facing* 172
1. Cist with cremation and food vessel at Ballynagross Lower. 2. Carved stone, Ballyaughian . . . . *Plate facing* 173

Trial Excavations in the East Suburb of Old Sarum:

General Plan of Old Sarum . . . *Plate between* 174 & 175
Plan of excavations in the paddock adjoining the Old Castle Inn *Plate between* 176 & 177
1. Norman cesspits 177
1. Silver coin of William I. 2. Top of cesspit before removal of contents . . . . . *Plate facing* 178
2. Plan and section of pit Q 182
3. Iron hammer-head and shears 184
4. Pottery, nos. 1–14 187
5. Pottery, nos. 15–32 189

1. Palaeolith from Luzborough, Hants 193
2, 3. Palaeoliths from Luzborough, Hants 194
Cordate hand-axe from Rathlin Island 195
Ivory point from Suffolk 196
Bronze implements from Gloucestershire 197
Roman camp kettle from York, with inscriptions . *Plate facing* 198
Spindle-whorl from Camerton, Somerset 199
Bronze objects from Woodeaton 200
Figure on potsherd from Hertfordshire 201
Lock from Gedney church, Lincolnshire 202
Carving over S. doorway, South Cerney, Glos. . *Plate facing* 202
Crozier-head from Abbotsbury 203
Two-pronged fork in case 204
1. Roman graves at Highsted, Kent 209
2. Lead coffin from Highsted, Kent 210
3. Pottery from a grave at Highsted, Kent 211
Urn from Chippenham, Cambs. 213

The Excavation of Maiden Castle, Dorset:

Iron Age Hill-Towns of Western England . . *Plate facing* 266
Maiden Castle, Dorset . . . *Plate between* 266 & 267
Maiden Castle, Dorset. Section and Plan of Cutting A *Plate between* 266 & 267
Site A . . . . . *Plate facing* 268
Site A: the western ditch . . . . *Plate facing* 269
Maiden Castle, Dorset. Site B . . *Plate between* 270 & 271
1. The eastern half of Maiden Castle. 2. Site B from the south . . . . . *Plate facing* 272
Site B: double pit B1 . . . . *Plate between* 272 & 273
Maiden Castle, Dorset. Site B, Double Pit B1, Section *Plate between* 272 & 273
Maiden Castle, Dorset. Site B, Late Roman Temple and House . . . . . *Plate between* 272 & 273
1. Southern defences. 2. The Roman 'priest's house', with underlying Iron Age pits . . . . *Plate facing* 274
Votive bronze bull surmounted by human busts . *Plate facing* 275

A new handled beaker, with spiral ornament:

Handled beaker, Kempsey, Worcs. . . . *Plate facing* 277
1. Sketch-map of the neighbourhood of the site . . . 277
2. Decoration on body of Kempsey handled beaker . . 279

Report on Recent Excavations at Peacock's Farm:

1. Map of the Southern Fenland, showing the ancient river system and sites of Mesolithic and Neolithic Age in the area 285
2. The situation of the Peacock's Farm and Plantation Farm sites relative to the extinct course of the Little Ouse . . 287
3. View of old claying pits 288

Key plan and section to the excavations at Peacock's Farm *Plate between* 288 & 289

4. Plan of old claying pits 289

Cutting A . . . . . *Plate facing* 290

1. Cutting A completed. 2. Key to the photograph of cutting A . . . . . *Plate facing* 291
5. Key to cutting D 291
6. Stool of an oak tree 292

Key diagram to cutting C . . . . *Plate facing* 292

Photograph of cutting B, with key . . . *Plate facing* 293

7. Key to cutting B 293
1. Key to the stratigraphical results of the excavation. 2. Illustrating stages in the accumulation of natural deposits *Plate between* 296 & 297
8. Typical Early Bronze Age flints. Excavated flints of doubtful age. 9. Bronze Age pottery 299
10. Typical Farly Bronze Age flints. 11. Flints of doubtful age 300
12. Neolithic 'A' sherds 301
13. Neolithic 'A' carinated pot 302
14. Tardenoisian flints 304
15. Tardenoisian material 305
16. Pollen analyses taken in series through the lower peat . 309
17. Pollen analyses taken in series through the lower peat of the old river channel 311

Diagram to show the nature of plant fossils other than pollen distributed through the lower peat bed. *Plate between* 312 & 313

18. Pollen analyses taken in series through the upper peat bed. 315
19. Table to show general correlations of botanical, geological, and archaeological events throughout formation of the fen beds 317

Finds from Coity, Ogmore, Grosmont, and White Castles:

1. White Castle: glazed vessels 323
2. White Castle and Grosmont Castle: glazed vessels . . 325
3. White Castle: glazed vessels 327

Grosmont: handles . . . . *Plate facing* 328

1. White Castle: vessel no. 3. 2. White Castle: vessel no. 18*a* *Plate between* 328 & 329

1. White Castle: vessel no. 1. 2. White Castle: vessel no. 2. 3. Ogmore Castle: ridge tile . . *Plate between* 328 & 329

Ogmore Castle: ridge tiles . . . . . *Plate facing* 329

4. White Castle and Grosmont Castle: unglazed vessels . 331

5. Grosmont Castle and Ogmore Castle: unglazed vessels . 332

The Date of the Beginning of the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela:

Inscription on portal of south transept, Santiago Cathedral *Plate facing* 338

Palaeolith from Dorking 343

1, 2. Palaeoliths from Halberton, Tiverton 344

1, 2. Rostro-carinate hand-axes from the Boyn Hill Terrace, Barrack Pit, Swanscombe. 345–6

Plano-convex knife from Merionethshire 347

Neolithic 'A' bowl from Great Ponton, Lincolnshire . . 348

Bronze sword from Billinghay, Lincolnshire 349

1–3. [Bronze objects found in Hertfordshire.] 350

La Tène bronze handle with red enamel bosses, Welwyn . 353

Corinthian jug from the Medway at Chatham *Plate facing* 354

Ptolemaic statue of basalt found at Hayes . . *Plate facing* 355

1. Site-plan of Belgic hut and barrows at Sud Moor, Isle of Wight 355

2. Plan and section 356

3. Pottery from Belgic hut 357

4. Pottery from barrow 358

Crucifix from Criccieth 359

Tintagel: The Castle and Celtic Monastery:

Tintagel Castle . . . . . *Plate facing* 402

1. Plan of Site A 405

2. Plan of Chapel 407

1–3. Sections I–III . . . . . *Plate facing* 407

1–3. Site A . . . . . *Plate facing* 412

1. Mensa on reconstructed altar. 2. Site C in foreground, Site B beyond to right, iron gate below . . *Plate facing* 413

Two fragments of headstone . . . . *Plate facing* 414

1, 2. Trial pieces . . . . . *Plate facing* 415

The Warden's Text of the Foundation Statutes of All Souls College, Oxford:

The Seal of the Trinity of the Martyr . . . *Plate facing* 422
The Dating Clause . . . . . *Plate facing* 423
A marginal in Rawlinson Statutes 53 . . . *Plate facing* 426
A gap filled in . . . . . *Plate facing* 427

The 'Antiquitates' of Hans Tirol:

Dedication to Henry VIII by Jacob Herbrot of Hans Tirol's 'De Antiquitatibus' . . . . . *Plate facing* 442
Jörg Breu II. The Praetor . . . . *Plate facing* 443
Jörg Breu II. The Triumph of Tarquinius Priscus *Plate facing* 444
Jörg Breu II. The story of Lucretia . . . *Plate facing* 445

A Late Bronze Age Hoard from Lulworth, Dorset:

Late Bronze Age hoard from Lulworth, Dorset . *Plate facing* 450
Bronze flesh-hook from Lulworth, Dorset 450

An Enamelled Crozier-head in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Farnham:

Enamelled crozier-head, with details . . . *Plate facing* 454

Early Iron Age Objects discovered at Thealby, Lincs.:

1. Bronze bowl 458
1. Bronze handle mount. 2. Two bronze escutcheons *Plate facing* 458

A New Roman Inscription from Chichester:

1–3. Roman dedicatory monument . . . *Plate facing* 462
1. Fragment of draped figure 463
Flint implement from Larne 465
1. Bronze objects 466
2. Socketed standard from Canterbury 467
Late Bronze Age Urn from Lower Swell 472
Late Roman buckle 474
Part of side and base of a coarse, hand-made gritted pot, Badwell Ash 474
1. Section of hearth, Badwell Ash. 2. Loom-weights from Badwell Ash . . . . . *Plate facing* 474
Fragment of a cross-shaft at Rugby: front face . . *Plate after* 474
Fragment of a cross-shaft at Rugby: side face . . *Plate facing* 475
Medieval sword-pommel 476
A seal of Oseney Abbey 477



The
Antiquaries Journal

VOL. XV January 1935 No. 1

Two Medieval Love-Songs set to Music

By JOHN SALTMARSH, M.A., F.S.A.

[Read 26th January 1933]

IT was recently my good fortune to discover in the Muniment Room of King's College, Cambridge, in a very unusual situation, the manuscript of a fourteenth-century love-song. Mr. Flower kindly drew my attention to a love-song of the early sixteenth century preserved in a rather similar manner at the Public Record Office. Both manuscripts included musical settings. That of the fourteenth-century song, *Bryd one brere*, has been edited and arranged by Mr. F. McD. C. Turner, of Magdalene College, Cambridge; that of the song from the sixteenth century by Professor E. J. Dent, of King's College; and they will be found in later sections of this paper. Meanwhile I shall endeavour to describe the manuscripts themselves, the literary texts of the two lyrics,[1] and what can be inferred of their history.

BRYD ONE BRERE

The Priory of St. James by Exeter was probably founded a little before 1142;[2] a small cell of Cluniac monks—four and a prior, says Oliver—on marshy ground south and east of the city, between the banks of the river Exe and the line of the present Topsham Road; in affiliation to the house of St. Martin-des-Champs in Paris. As an alien priory it was suppressed in

[1] These texts, with brief notes, have already been published separately: *Two Medieval Lyrics*, ed. John Saltmarsh. Cloanthus Press, Cambridge, 1933.

[2] *Mon. Ang.* v, 105, and G. Oliver, *Monasticon Diocesis Exoniensis*, 191, date the foundation before 1146 and before 1143 respectively; but Matilda's charter of confirmation (*King's College Muniments*, 2 W. 1; *Mon. Ang.* v, 107) is assigned by J. H. Round to the year 1142 (*Geoffrey de Mandeville*, 170 n. 8). For this reference I am indebted to Miss Rose Graham.

the fifteenth century, some time after 1428;[1] and in 1444 the reversion of its property was granted by Henry VI to King's College, Cambridge, then newly founded.[2] With the property came deeds: a fine series of about ninety medieval charters, which are still in the College Muniment Room. Among them is a bull of Pope Innocent III dated 1199;[3] not an original bull, but an elaborate contemporary copy in the form of a parchment roll, 22 in. long and 8 in. wide, reproducing the hand and ornament typical of the Papal Chancery. Pl. I illustrates only the head of the roll. This copy was perhaps made in the mother house at Paris;[4] the bull is addressed to the Abbot of Cluny and the Prior of St. Martin, but it is wholly concerned with the affairs of the monks of St. James. They are confirmed in all the privileges of the Cluniac order; and Innocent takes them under his especial protection, denouncing doom in this world and the next against all their enemies, and promising blessings to those who afford them protection and support. Into the multitudinous detail of benison and anathema I have not space to go; but perhaps I have said enough to prove Pope Innocent's Bull a document of the first importance to the Priory; to be treasured as a powerful weapon of defence, and as an Act of the Supreme Pontiff regarded with a peculiar veneration.

But what, it may be asked, has a Papal Bull to do with love-songs? I answer, everything; for the words and music of a Middle English love-song are written on the back of it. Unroll the parchment, turn it over and upside down, and you will see (pl. II) the very irregular endorsement which puzzled and surprised me when I was preparing the charters of St. James for Miss Rose Graham's inspection in February 1932. I soon realized that I had before me the text of a song, and closer inspection showed the sense to be amorous. The hand was not easy to decipher; but it has at length yielded me a satisfactory text.

The lyric consists of three four-lined verses, but written in the manuscript as four lines of prose, without punctuation, and

[1] 'Thomas Dene was certainly prior in 1428, and was, we believe, the last who filled that office' (Oliver, *Mon. Dioc. Exon.* 192). But the 'keeping' of the Priory had been assigned to Queen Joan, John de Tibbay, and Thomas Ferriby as early as 1414 (Letters Patent of 27 Jan. 1 H. 5, in *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, Henry V, i, 166).

[2] By Letters Patent of 15 July, 22 H. 6 (*K. C. Muniments*, 2 W. 1; *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry VI, iv, 279).

[3] *K. C. Muniments*, 2 W. 32.

[4] Professor Minns tells me that the hand is probably either English or North French.

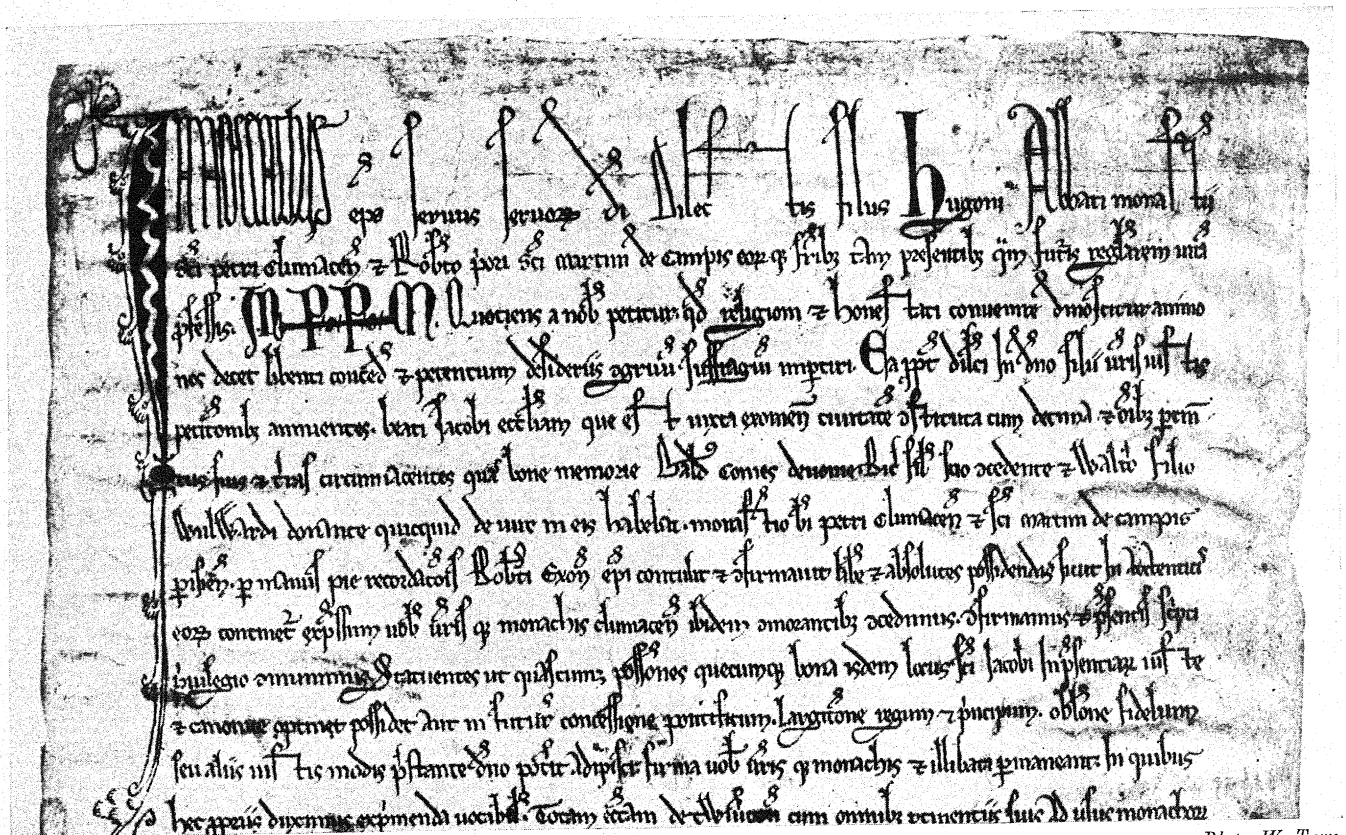


Photo. W. Tams

Copy of a Papal Bull, head only (reduced)
(*King's College Muniments*, 2 W. 32)

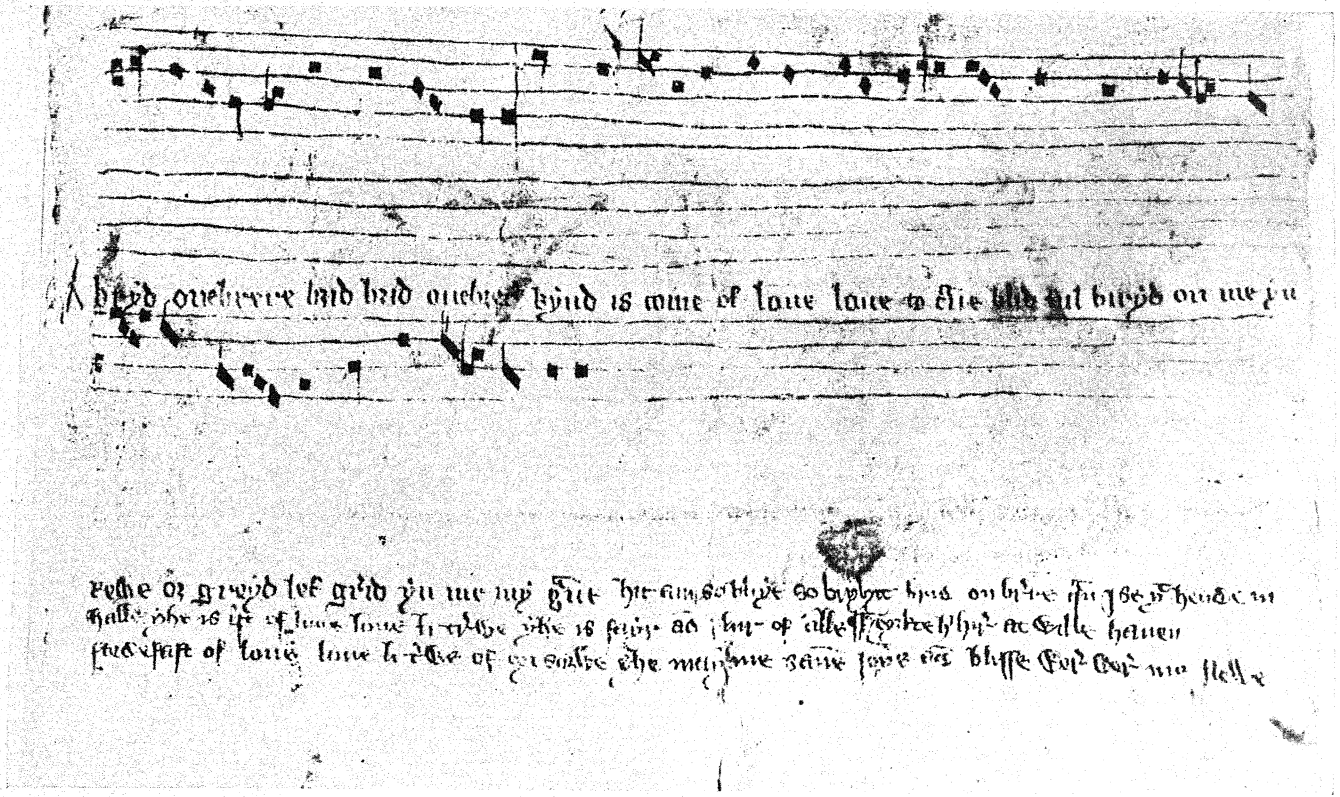


Photo. W. Tams

The Manuscript of *Bryd one brere* (reduced)
(*King's College Muniments*, 2 W. 32)

with nothing to mark the line-endings. Only the ends of the verses are distinguished; verse 1 is written in a more formal hand than the others, verses 2 and 3 are separated by a paragraph mark (¶). The head of the manuscript is occupied by the first (five-lined) stave of the music; below it are four extra lines which the scribe has not used. Below this again are written the first two lines of verse 1 and all of the third line save the last word, corresponding to the notes of the first stave. Then follows the remainder of the music, occupying nearly half of a second (four-lined) stave; and some distance below this—over an inch—is written the remainder of verse 1, corresponding again to the notes above it. Verses 2 and 3 follow immediately, and fill the remainder of the second line of the text and two lines more.

My reading of the lyric is as follows:

1 *bryd onebrere brid brid onebrer(e) kynd is come of loue loue to c(r)aue blid ful biryd on me þu*
2 *Rewe or greyd lef gr(e)id þu me my graue* Hic am so bliþe so bryȝit brid on bre(r)re q(u)an I se þ(a)t hende in
3 halle yhe is q(u)it of lime loue li tr(e)we yhe is fayr a(n)d flur of alle ¶ Mikte h(ic) hir(e) at wille hauen
4 stedefast of loue loue li t(re)we of mi sorwe yhe may me saue(n) Ioye a(n)d blisse wer(e) Eer(e) me Newe

Italic type in this transcript corresponds to the more formal hand of the original, roman type to the more cursive.

The word *þu* (thou) at the end of the first line I read first as *yn*, to the utter ruin of the sense; till Miss H. M. R. Murray discovered the twofold confusion of u and n, þ and y.[1] The latter is unexpected in so early a manuscript. It occurs also in the cursive hand in line 2—*so bliþe, so bryȝit*—where þ is dotted and y is not; but there it may be a mere slip of the pen. In *þu*, and in the use of d for the th-sound in *blid* and *greyd*, I believe that the scribe was miscopying thorn and barred d from an earlier manuscript, and misunderstanding what he copied.

The fourth stroke which appears in the photograph after the three minims of *am* in line 2 is only a scratch on the parchment, and not a letter or part of a letter.

In lines 3 and 4 the word which I have transcribed *yhe* might be simply *she* with a long-tailed s; but is more probably as I have

[1] Throughout this paper I am most deeply indebted to Miss Murray for guidance in all matters of language and metre. Without her generous help I could never have attempted to discuss these topics; she has saved me from committing serious mistakes; and any credit is due to her instruction, though the responsibility for the views put forward is wholly mine.

given it, a form of the other feminine pronoun in Middle English—*heo*. The *New English Dictionary* records a form *ȝhe*; and in Middle English the confusion of the sounds of guttural g and y was frequent, as it is in German dialects to-day.

I believe the contraction used for *and* in lines 3 and 4 is uncommon; at first I took the word to be *as*.

Finally, the last word of all has been questioned; but I am convinced that it begins with a capital N—compare *Eere* in the same line—and not with an fl or fl ligature. Capital N of the second type—enlarged minuscule, as opposed to roman—in cursive hands is often liable to confusion with a carelessly made long s;[1] but in this instance the two faint crossbars (as well as the sense) show that N was intended.

I now give the text arranged as verse and punctuated; correcting the scribe's mistranscription of the letter ð and the irregularities in his word-divisions; substituting in line 2 of the manuscript the more usual form *brere* for *brerre*, unknown to the *New English Dictionary*; but otherwise reproducing the spelling and capitals of the original:

bryd onė brerė, brid, brid onė brerė,
kynd is come of louė louė to crauė.
bliðful biryd, on me þu Rewė,
or greyð, lef, greið þu me my grauė.

Hic am so bliþė, so bryȝit brid on brerė,
quan I se þat hende in hallė.
yhe is quit of limė, louėli, trewė,
yhe is fayr and flur of allė.

Mikte hic hire at willė hauen,
stedefast of louė, louėli, trewė,
of mi sorwė yhe may me sauen;
Ioye and blissė were Eere me Newė.

The following is a modern English version of *Bryd one brere*. It was written in the first instance for singing, and I have done my best to follow the varied rhythms of the original, though I have made no attempt to reproduce the carefully planned rhyme-scheme. Verse 1 is again printed in italics; it was perhaps intended for repetition after verses 2 and 3 as a refrain.

Bird on a briar, bird, bird on a briar,
love's in my heart, 'tis love that I crave.
Blitheful bird, upon me have mercy
or build, love, build thou me my grave.

[1] Charles Johnson and Hilary Jenkinson, *English Court Hand*, i, 33.

I am so blithe, O thou bright bird on briar,
when I see that maid in the hall.
She is white of limb, lovely, true,
she is fair and flower of all.

Might she be mine, still to hold and to have,
steadfast of love, lovely, true,
of my sorrow she might me save,
joy and bliss were e'er to me new.

I cannot claim that this version renders the sense at all fully or exactly. In particular I believe that the original is in one place intentionally ambiguous; and the translation concentrates on one of its two meanings to the exclusion of the other. *Hic am so blipe so bryȝit brid on brerre* could equally well be rendered 'I am as blithe as a bright bird on briar'; I believe that the poet intended to imply both senses.

The second line of verse 1 is obscure, and the modern English version only hints at what I believe to be the full meaning: 'our nature is born of love, and therefore we crave love again.' The word *greiŏ*, or 'graith', in the fourth line, is obsolete now, unless indeed it still lingers in Northern or Irish dialect.[1] 'To graith in the grave', meaning 'to give burial', is recorded in the *New English Dictionary* as a special use. There is a hint here of the Clown's song in *Twelfth Night*:

My shroud of white, stuck all with yew,
O! prepare it:
My part of death, no one so true
Did share it.

Our song, like his, is something 'old and plain'; and something, perhaps, which

the spinsters and the knitters in the sun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Did use to chant.

Bryd one brere is not recorded in Wells's *Manual of the Writings in Middle English*, or in any of its annual supplements. Therefore, if it can be shown to be earlier than 1400 (Wells's lower limit), we may conclude that it has been hitherto unknown.

The immediate associations of the manuscript tell us little of its date. It cannot, of course, be earlier than the Bull itself; but no one would think of assigning it to the twelfth century. Remoter associations are no more helpful; I have searched

[1] The *English Dialect Dictionary* quotes a Northumbrian example from the year 1895. The allied adjectival or adverbial form *gradely* also survives in dialect.

through the remaining charters of St. James without finding another example of the hand in which it is written. I once thought I had identified the more formal script in the endorsements of a group of deeds relating to the affairs of a family called Malewaygne; this would have suggested a date after 1347. But on closer comparison I rejected the identification; chiefly because I could find no parallel to the round cursive final e of the Malewaygne endorsements, nor to their straight-tailed y. It is worth noting that the Malewaygne e is of a later type than those found in the manuscript of the love-song.

A general inference can be drawn from the typology of the handwriting of our text. I have examined it letter by letter, and compared it with that of a number of the St. James's charters. The shafting of the tall letters—b, h, and l—is notable for the rarity of rounded hooks and triangular loops; the complete absence of sharp hooks; and the predominance of notches and floriations. Now notches and floriations gave place to sharp hooks and triangular loops fairly early in the fourteenth century;[1] in a St. James's charter dated 1356 the latter forms are everywhere, while floriations survive only in the letter l, and there only in capitals. The general character of the handwriting of our manuscript is nearer to another charter dated 1315 than to that of 1356.

The colour of the ink—a reddish-brown—supports ascription to the fourteenth century rather than any later dating.[2] So too, I am told, does the character of the musical part of the manuscript; it could not anyhow be later than the very early years of the fifteenth century.

Finally, there is the evidence of language. I have already suggested that the scribe was probably copying from an older manuscript; and a distinction must be drawn between the date of our manuscript of the lyric and the date of its original composition. Some of the spellings make it probable that the poem was composed in the thirteenth century. The long u sound, wherever it occurs, is spelt with u and not with ou; in *pu* twice, and in *flur*. These forms are characteristic of the thirteenth century. The *New English Dictionary* quotes one example from a fourteenth-century manuscript—'Blessed be thou . . . Suete flur of parays', from MS. Harl. 2253; but this is an instance

[1] e.g. Johnson and Jenkinson, *English Court Hand*, 6: '*14th Century*: The notched *b* disappears very early, giving place to a simple looped *b* . . ., and in course of time the loop gives place to a mere hook . . ., the angle of the hook becoming gradually sharper.'

[2] Johnson and Jenkinson, *op. cit.* xxi.

parallel to our own, a fourteenth-century text of a lyric of thirteenth-century composition. The two infinitives in -en—*hauen* and *sauen*—also point to a thirteenth-century original. *Craue* may be set against them; and if the scheme of the poem were based solely on full rhyme, the substantive *graue* would prove that infinitive form original. But the poet makes use of assonances as well as rhymes in his line-endings; and a scribe accustomed to full rhyme might cheerfully copy obsolete forms where rhyme was unaffected; but here, exceptionally, assume a mistake in his text and alter *crauen* to *craue*.

If the language suggests that the original was of the thirteenth century, it confirms the attribution of the manuscript to the century following. Half a dozen characteristic forms are given in the *New English Dictionary* as not occurring after 1400—*flur* and *hauen*, *hic*, *quan*, *ȝhe*, and *lef*. On the other hand, three are listed as not occurring before the fifteenth century—*one* for on; *blyde* with a plain d (occurring here in *blidful*), for which I have suggested a special explanation; and *fayr* spelt with an a. But this last form occurs in Böddeker's text of *Alysoun*, assigned to the year 1310.[1] Taken together, the evidence points to a fourteenth-century date; and the character of the handwriting suggests the first thirty years of the century.

Our view of the metre must depend upon our pronunciation, and particularly on the extent to which we sound the final e's. In my text I have dotted those e's which I think should be sounded, and have left the mute e's unmarked. It should be added that the word *bryȝit*, and perhaps *biryd*, should be monosyllabically pronounced, though spelt as disyllables.[2]

The line is uniformly of four stresses, and at its simplest a trochaic dimeter, as

yhé is fáyr and flúr of allė.

Sometimes, however, the metre corresponds to a recognized type of the old alliterative measure:

brýd onė brerė // brid, brid onė brerė.

And in such lines as this alliteration itself is by no means a mere decoration, as it is in such a phrase as *hende in halle*;

[1] Böddeker, *Altenglische Dichtungen des MS. Harl. 2253*, 148.

[2] It will be noticed that these directions do not apply to the text as printed with the music on p. 20; whoever first joined words to tune seems to have stretched the former to fit the latter.

the 'head-rhyming' of stressed syllables is an integral part of the metrical plan, and discharges its traditional function in knitting together the two divisions of the line.

There is another diversity yet. Side by side with head-rhyme, the poet makes use of full rhyme of the modern type, and half-rhyme or assonance. The rhyme-scheme is skilfully worked out. It is based upon the contrast of two alternate vowel-sounds, a and broad e. The a-rhymes in our text (though not perhaps in the original [1]) are perfect within each verse; their assonance knits verse to verse and unifies the whole. By contrast, an imperfect rhyme in e opens verse 1, runs through verse 2, and only reaches identity of sound in the last verse of all. Especially notable is the adroit reversal of the order of the rhymes at the beginning of this last quatrain. The change, like the change in the rhyme-plan of a sonnet, coincides with a marked development of the sense. It enables the poet to clinch his last verse in a peculiar unity of its own, by the device of perfecting the half-rhyme in the very last word; and at the same time to give finality to the whole lyric by closing on the vowel sound with which he began.

Not in his rhymes only, but in his rhythms and most of all in his patterned repetitions, the poet gives proof of a cunning hand and a delicate ear. He has not indeed the easy mastery which is evident in the finest lyrics of Harleian 2253; not the fluent grace of *Alysoun*, its cadences or its suggestive beauty of phrasing. Nor is there the soaring impetus, the lyrical buoyancy which in *Alysoun* sweeps up at every turn above the expected level:

Bytuenė Mersh ant Averil,
When spray biginneth to springe,
The lutel foul hath hire wyl
On hyre lud to singe.
Ich libbe in love-longinge
For semlokest of allė thinge;
He may me blissė bringe;
Icham in hire baundoun.

Yet both share one fundamental quality: the simple directness, the frank statement unadorned, which spring from single-minded concentration on individual and limited experience. To the poet of *Bryd one brere*, his lady's excellence, his own half-unconscious response, are no customary chance. Her beauty and her gentleness, his own strange sorrow that is transformed

[1] See my remarks on *craue* on p. 7 above.

in her presence to sudden joy—they have burst upon him with the shock of surprise, and he never stays to ask whether such a thing ever befell man before. His lady is all his theme—the sight of her from afar, and the emotions that her presence brings. For him there is no convention of love, and no convention of a cruel mistress; the lady is a mute figure, passing by in her beauty and her grace, while her lover gazes in silence. Contrast Chaucer's *Merciles Beauté*; not only in the assurance of its proud sweeping verse, but in its sophistication, and in all the complications with which the situation is involved:

So hath your beautė fro your hertė chaced
Pitee, that me ne availeth not to pleyne;
For Daunger halt your mercy in his cheyne.

Giltles my deeth thus han ye me purchaced;
I sey you sooth, me nedeth not to feyne.
So hath your beautė fro your hertė chaced.
Pitee, that me ne availeth not to pleyne.

Allas, that nature hath in you compassed
So greet beautė, that no man may atteyne
To mercy, though he stervė for the peyne.
So hath your beautė fro your hertė chaced
Pitee, that me ne availeth not to pleyne;
For Daunger halt your mercy in his cheyne.

Still farther away is the note of gentle mockery that 'ymakéd was in Fraunce'; known in Chaucer as well as in this fifteenth-century rondel:

My gostly fader, I me confesse,
First to God and then to you,

That at a window—wot ye how?—
I stale a cosse[1] of grete sweteness,
Which don was out avisėness;
But hit is doon not undoon now.
My gostly fader, I me confesse,
First to God and then to you.

But I restore it shall doutless
Agein, if so be that I mow;
And that to God I make a vow
And elles I axė foryefness.
My gostly fader, I me confesse,
First to God, and then to you.

[1] Kiss.

Our lyric is altogether younger and shyer and more unworldly; in Orsino's words, it is simple truth—

> silly sooth,
> And dallies with the innocence of love,
> Like the old age.

And who was the shy young poet? I believe that he lived in the thirteenth century; the dialect suggests that he may have been a Midlander; that is all I know. About that other young man—anything but shy, to judge by his conduct—about the writer of our manuscript I can infer rather more; and more still, with some degree of plausibility, I can conjure up in fancy. He was at Exeter at some time in the early fourteenth century. It is not probable that he was a Devonshire man, for the text shows no trace of Southern dialect. He was perhaps a Northerner; for there is a sprinkling of Northern forms—the pronoun *hic*, the spellings *quit* and *quan*. He may have been a Cluniac monk from one of the Northern houses; for by the authority of the Abbot of Cluny a monk might be transferred between any two priories.[1] Moreover, in 1330—at the end of the period to which I assign the text—the English Cluniacs complained to the Parliament at Winchester that their houses were ill governed; and that priors, to preserve their power of misrule, were accustomed to send the zealous young reformer travelling afoot to some cell a hundred leagues away, and very ill provided for the journey.[2] So, perhaps, some prior of Pontefract or Lenton banished our scribe as nearly as he might to the opposite end of the island; but probably not on account of his inconvenient zeal. At St. James he may have come under no very strict control. From 1327 or earlier[3] the house was ruled by William de Bittedene—once a monk in the Cluniac priory of Barnstaple, and named no doubt from the village of Bittadon in North Devon. He was one of those priors of whom the Cluniacs complained to Parliament. In the letters of Bishop Grandisson of Exeter he is described as one 'who fears neither God nor man';[4] a thief, and not accustomed to speak the truth;[5] 'dilapidator et fornicator publicus sepius convictus';[6] wasting the revenues of his house by his silly and improvident

[1] Rose Graham, *English Ecclesiastical Studies*, 46.
[2] *Ibid.* 107.
[3] Bittedene is stated to have been instituted by Bishop Grandisson's predecessor (*Register of John de Grandisson*, ed. F. C. Hingeston-Randolph, ii, 781); presumably James de Berkeley, Bishop of Exeter from March to June 1327.
[4] *Register of John de Grandisson*, i, 289.
[5] *Ibid.* i, 305, 309.
[6] *Ibid.* i, 279.

rule, and living a life of unheard-of dissipation.[1] And at last, in a royal inquiry in 1339–40, he is returned as 'vagabundus et nullibi residens, sed habitum communiter deseriens'.[2] Now medieval vagrants, especially the not-too-clerical clerics among them, were notoriously devoted to the humanities; above all to amorous lyric. Therefore we may suppose the Prior and his guest boon companions from the first. The Northerner could handle a pen; he would be set to work on the legal records of the Priory, to compile perhaps a cartulary that has perished. More probably, very little cartulary ever was written; the time passed easily away in other employments; and the Prior—some day when he happened to be in his Priory—heard from the Northerner this little song which he had picked up in his wanderings. One of the pair may even have been the composer of the setting, for there is no reason to assign a thirteenth-century date to anything but the words. And afterwards, when the time came to part, the score was left behind as a keepsake; the words written out from memory, or more probably—witness the early spellings retained—copied from a leaf in a song-book, or a transcript in the wanderer's tablets. But why copy it on the back of Pope Innocent's Bull? A convenient blank space, the largest to hand? From sheer impish mischief? Perhaps; but perhaps the motive was calculated and practical and far-sighted —the same which caused private persons to have their deeds enrolled on the back of the Close Roll. If you wish your words to endure, you should write them out on the margin of some important document which an undying institution has reason to keep with care. Our scribe might conclude that no future prior, be he never so puritanical, would dream of destroying the Pope's charter of privilege, love-song or no love-song. Therefore down it went, to be a solace to his friend when he himself was gone— returned to the North forgiven, or sent forth on his wanderings again, on to the outposts, Barnstaple or St. Cadix, or wearily back across England to Thetford or to Bromholm. 'Exegi monumentum aere perennius'; the parchment thunders of Papal anathema are treasured still, when the brazen tablet has gone to make temporal cannon.

Imagination, working on a grain or two of fact—I claim only for my story that it is not altogether improbable, nor altogether inappropriate. For this tiny fragment is closely parallel to the loveliest lyrics preserved for us by the last of all the wandering scholars, in the strangest and richest of all commonplace books —the Monk of Leominster, in the manuscript called Harleian

[1] *Ibid.* ii, 883.

[2] *Ibid.* i, 58–9.

2253. And our fragment is fittingly associated with the name of another wanderer—doubly and trebly associated, since it survives by the protection of St. James, who was patron saint to the pious vagabond and the pilgrim impassionate for love.



Photo. W. Tams

FIG. 1. Seal of St. James's Priory, Exeter ($\frac{1}{1}$). (*King's College Muniments*, 2. W. 52)

> How should I your true love know
> From another one?
> By his cockle hat and staff
> And his sandal shoon.

ALONE I LYUE, ALONE

Like *Bryd one brere*, *Alone I lyue, alone* is written on the back of an official document: the draft findings of an inquiry into a riot, held in the summer of 1457 by two of the commission of Justice Shallow's county; now in the Public Record Office, and formerly in the King's Remembrancer's department of the Exchequer.[1] By courtesy of the Public Record Office, the manuscript is reproduced in pl. III.

The leaf is of paper, 17 in. long and 12 in. wide; and about half of it is occupied by the music, a setting in three parts. Beneath each part is written a version of the two-lined refrain and of the three lines of verse 1, without punctuation or distinction of line-endings. Below and to the right are six more verses: the first two lines of each as one line of text, but separated by a point or by virgulae or by both; the third line, with the catchword for the refrain, bracketed below. The catchword is omitted after verse 6.

The following is a literal transcript:

1ꝯ

1 A lone I lyue alone & sore I syght for on(e) no wondre thow I
murnyng make for grevus syghtnys þ(a)t myne hert doth take
2 & all(e) ys for my lady sake

2ꝯ

3 Alone I lyue A lone & sore y syght for on(e) no wondre thow I
murnyng make for grevo(us) syghys þ(a)t myne harte dothe take
4 and all(e) for my lady sake.

3ꝯ

5 Alone I lyue A lone & sore I syghe for on(e) no wond(re) thow I
murnyng make for grevo(us) syghys þ(a)t myne harte dothe take

[1] P.R.O., E. 163/22/1.

6 and all(e) is for my lady sake.

7 She þ(a)t is causer of my woo. I m(er)well(e) that she wyll(e) do so.
8 sithe I ~~louyd~~ loue hir & no moo. ¶ alone
9 Thys am I bro͝ght in to lou(er)s dawnce. I wot neu(er) how to fle þe chawnce
10 where fore I ~~lyud~~ lywe yn gretat penaunce. // ¶ alone
11 My mynde ys so yt is content. w(i)t(h) hir dayly to be p(re)sent
12 & yet my s(er)uis ys there mysse spente ¶ alone Ecs.
13 Trow ye that I wold be glade // To seke athynge þ(a)t wyll not be hade
14 Saw I neu(er) man(ne) so sore be stad ¶ Alone Ecs.
15 Onis me to lowe yff she began // No man w(i)t(h) tong ~~norre~~ nore pen tell(e) can
16 the joy in me þ(a)t wold be than
17 now p(r)ay we hym þ(a)t may p(u)rchase. // To send ws bett(er) tym(e) & space
18 that y may stond all(e) in hir g(r)ace // alone

Certain discrepancies will be noticed in the three versions of the refrain and verse 1. The words *syght* and *syghtnys* ('sightings'), used in the first two versions, have been obsolete since the seventeenth century; they mean 'sigh' and 'sighings'. In the second version, line 3 of verse 1 drops suddenly into three feet:

And alle for my lady sake.

The other variations are only in spelling.

In the following version I have arranged the text in lines and modernized the punctuation, inserting catchwords after verses 1 and 6, and substituting a uniform catchword for variant forms. In the spelling of the first line of the refrain I have followed the first version given in the manuscript; in the remainder of the refrain and verse 1, the third. For *gretat*, a form unknown to the *New English Dictionary*, I have printed 'great'.

Alone I lyue, alone,
and sore I syghe for one.
no wondre thow[1] I murnyng make
for grevous syghys þat myne harte dothe take
and alle is for my lady sake.
¶ *alone*

She þat is causer of my woo,
I merwelle that she wylle do so,
sithe I loue hir and no moo.
¶ *alone*

[1] Though.

Thys[1] am I brought in to louers dawnce.
I wot neuer how to fle þe chawnce
wherefore I lywe yn great penaunce.
¶ *alone*

My mynde ys so yt is content
with her dayly to be present
and yet my seruis ys there mysse spente.
¶ *alone*

Trow ye that I wold be glade
To seke a thynge þat wyll not be hade?
Saw I neuer manne so sore be stad![2]
¶ *alone*

Onis[3] me to lowe yff she began,
No man with tong nore pen tell can
the joy in me þat wold be than.
¶ *alone*

now pray we hym þat may purchase[4]
To send ws better tyme and space
that y may stond alle in hir grace.
¶ *alone*

The handwriting proves the text much later than the document on which it is written; though þ and y, confused in the St. James manuscript, are here perfectly distinct. I date it about the middle of the reign of Henry VIII. The music bears this out: I am told that it could hardly be attributed to the fifteenth century; the most probable date is about 1530. The lyric may have been composed a little earlier; but certainly at a time when final e was no longer sounded. The refrain, with a musical setting by Dr. Cooper, has been published by the Plainsong and Medieval Music Society[5] from B.M. Add. 31922; but this setting and the words of the verses, as far as I can discover, have been hitherto unknown.

The circumstances of writing must have resembled those of the St. James manuscript, save that an Exchequer clerk fills the place of the Cluniac monk as scribe. Officials of the Exchequer enjoyed peculiar opportunities of culture. Sir Henry Somer, for instance, Chancellor of the Exchequer under Henry VI (and incidentally an early benefactor to my College), was a valued member of the poet Hoccleve's Court of Good Company. Perhaps the secret of his popularity lay in his substance; while still Under-Treasurer, a ballade in his honour might induce him to

[1] Thus. [2] Be so hard put to it. [3] Once.
[4] Bring to pass (an intransitive use).
[5] *Songs and Madrigals of the Fifteenth Century*, 3.



give the club a good May Day dinner; but even more important was his strategic position in the King's service, whereby he could hasten the payment of salaries and pensions.[1] And so I suppose this setting was composed by some later Civil Servant of literary tastes; for Professor Dent thinks that it may have been the work of an amateur. It is not the only time that a government office has proved a nest of singing-birds. There is a cartoon by Max Beerbohm which shows Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, surprising two of his officials, Mr. Edmund Gosse and Mr. Austin Dobson, in the act of composing a triolet. Transpose that scene into sixteenth-century costume, and you will have some idea of what went on in the King's Remembrancer's Department of the Exchequer.

But I think the composer and scribe was probably not the poet. There are three words struck through and corrected in the manuscript (lines 8, 10, and 15). The third tells us nothing; the scribe has tried to write *nore*, failed and started again. But in each of the others he has altered a past tense in -d to a present in -e. This is not likely to be an author's correction, for the poem can hardly have been composed with those words in the past tense. On the other hand, it can easily be explained as the correction of a scribe's mistaken reading: final e round and cursive taken as round and cursive d. My conclusion is, therefore, that the scribe was copying some one else's manuscript.

Simple as this lyric sounds to modern ears, it is sophisticated by contrast with the love-song of St. James. Here is a poet conscious of the world around him; one who can conceive of love in general terms; for whom individual sensation falls into its place in the scheme of human experience, is recognized and realized for what it is. This is apparent in little things—in the use of such a metaphor, for instance, as *louers dawnce*. It is most obvious in the first line of all:

No wonder though I mourning make.

And it is in faithfulness to a convention, rather than in the fresh forging of individual expression, that a great part of its beauty lies.

Moreover, this is a poet conscious of himself, and I think—though it is a hard thing to say—chiefly concerned with himself. Superficially, he seems to be saying far more about his mistress

[1] *Hoccleve's Works*, ed. F. J. Furnivall (Early English Text Society), I, xiii, 59, 64.

than the poet of *Bryd one brere*; actually, he feels far less. When he speaks of her, it is of her response to his advances, lamentation (and some surprise) that she does not take him to her heart. He describes her conduct to explain his own state of mind; the poet of the thirteenth century describes his feelings to illumine the wonder and the excellence of his lady, and his emotions are no more than a part of her being: this strange influence of sorrow and of joy is one of the ways in which she is made manifest, just as much as in her fair form. The poet of St. James was a lover to give; the poet of the sixteenth century a lover who takes.

The affinities of *Alone* are with the early Tudor song-books. These were among the native models for the earliest poetry of the English renaissance; and notably for the poetry of Wyatt.[1] The metrical scheme of *Alone*—monorhymed triplets, with a shorter refrain—is broadly that of Wyatt's *Forget not yet.* But there is a world of difference in the handling. Our lyric is diffuse. Its form is uncertain, by contrast even with *Bryd one brere.* One verse follows another with little advance of meaning; only the refrain knits verse to verse—that, and a sighing of s's, supported by the rhythm to give the rise, the climax, and the fall of

Saw I never man so sore be stad!

Contrast Wyatt: the terse depth of meaning in every word; the steady piling of the architectural structure; the logical coherence and cogency of the plea:

Forget not yet the tried entent
Of such a truth as I have meant,
My great travail so gladly spent,
Forget not yet.

Forget not yet when first began
The weary life ye know, since whan
The suit, the service none tell can,
Forget not yet.

Forget not yet the great assays,
The cruel wrong, the scornful ways,
The painful patience in delays,
Forget not yet.

Forget not yet, forget not this,
How long ago hath been, and is
The mind that never meant amiss,
Forget not yet.

[1] E. M. W. Tillyard, *The Poetry of Sir Thomas Wyatt*, 15–16.

Forget not then thine own approved,
The which so long hath thee so loved,
Whose steadfast faith yet never moved,
Forget not this.

And there is another difference yet: the comparative sophistication of *Alone* is not the sophistication of Wyatt. Listen to Wyatt once more:

Madame, withouten many words,
Once, I am sure, ye will or no:
And if ye will, then leave your bourds
And use your wit, and shew it so;

And with a beck ye shall me call.
And if of one that burneth alway
Ye have any pity at all,
Answer him fair with yea or nay.

If it be yea, I shall be fain;
If it be nay, friends as before;
Ye shall another man obtain,
And I mine own and yours no more.

While the poet of *Alone* is unconsciously egotistical, Wyatt is consciously, sturdily independent. While the poet of *Bryd one brere* is innocent of convention, and the poet of *Alone* its ready follower, only Wyatt can recognize the universal and still retain all the vigour of individual feeling.

And yet, though *Alone* has not everywhere the ringing sincerity of Wyatt, nor the simple directness of the thirteenth century, still there can be no doubt of the theme, the sheer loneliness of unrequited love; it bears the stamp of experience and truth:

Alone I live, alone,
And sore I sigh for one.

And the conclusion rings clear as a bell:

Once me to love if she began,
No man with tongue nor pen tell can
The joy in me that would be than.

OTHER LOVE-SONGS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

As a postscript to this paper I should like to mention two other manuscripts which were shown to me in the Public Record Office when I was examining the text of *Alone I lyue, alone*. The

first is also from the Exchequer Miscellanea—E. 163/22/2/57, some thirty lines of verse on a piece of parchment rather smaller than a postcard, and unluckily very much worn. It appears to be in an official hand of the Elizabethan period. Here are the first lines :

Tho that ye cannot Redresse
Nor helpe me of my smart
Yet suer it comythe of a gentylnes
To pete a mornynge hertt
Caus to compleyn I haue certeyn
To scheu my gref & smartt
ytt semythe me a feyr bodey
schold pette a mornynge hertt
. . . . . .

The first four lines differ but slightly from those of the song *Though that she can not redresse*, printed by the Plainsong and Medieval Music Society from B.M. Royal Appendix 58 [1]—a song, like *Alone I lyue, alone*, made up of a succession of verses with no compact structure. But the lyric in the Public Record Office seems closely knit; and its second quatrain bears no relation to any lines in the song from Royal Appendix 58. The remaining quatrains are only partly legible.

More important is a manuscript in the Chancery Miscellanea, 246 f. 16—an early Tudor song-book, containing upwards of twenty bass parts. It belonged, I suppose, to a clerk who sang bass in a glee-club, and lost his score in an office file. I recognized one text printed by Chambers and Sidgwick from the unsupported authority of Sir John Hawkins's *History of Music*.[2] I think this manuscript is not the one which Hawkins used; there are discrepancies of spelling, and Hawkins does not speak of a setting. These are the words :

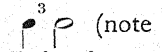
Is it not suer a dedly Payne.
to you. I say that Lovers be.
when faithfull hartes must nedes refrayne
thoon' thother for to see.
I you assure you may trust me.
of all the Paynes that euer I knewe.
It is a payne that most I rewe.

This suggests a smoother reading of line 4 than that which Hawkins prints—'thoonè thother' for 'the one the other'.

[1] *Songs and Madrigals of the Fifteenth Century*, 9.
[2] Chambers and Sidgwick, *Early English Lyrics*, 85; Hawkins, iii, 25.

THE MUSIC OF *BRYD ONE BRERE*
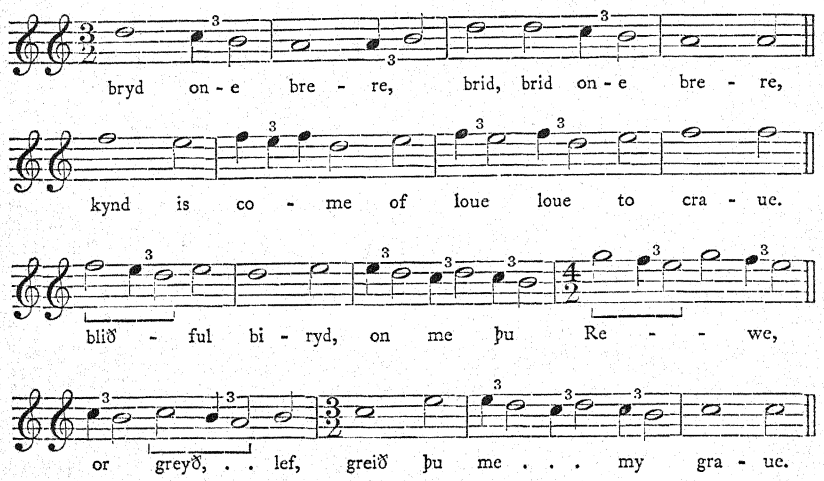
By F. McD. C. Turner, M.A.

The transcription of this beautiful melody presents two problems arising from the second line of the MS., the one a problem of rhythm, the other of tonality. The rhythmical problem is the interpretation of the figure  , which occurs three times, in bars 9, 12, and 13. If the interpretation  (note values quartered), which seems correct for bar 9, be applied to bars 12 and 13, the triple rhythm, consistent elsewhere, must be interrupted. In the first of the two transcriptions given below, this 'conjuncture' is interpreted on each occasion at its face value, viz. a breve, followed by a semibreve and a *semibrevis altera*, and the interruption of the triple rhythm in bars 12 and 13 can be seen. In the second transcription the conjuncture is interpreted in these bars as three semibreves, the whole being equal to one breve, whereas in bar 9 it retains the value of an imperfect long. For this interpretation I am indebted to Professor Handschin of Basle, who is convinced that the triple rhythm must be maintained and that this is the right way to maintain it. He writes: 'I could cite examples showing that ligatures and conjunctures remained partly unmensural even in connexion with single *longae* and *breves*.' In this instance, bearing in mind the type and date of the poem and melody, it seems highly probable that a consistent rhythm is intended throughout, and this can only be obtained by regarding these conjunctures in bars 12 and 13 as unmensural.
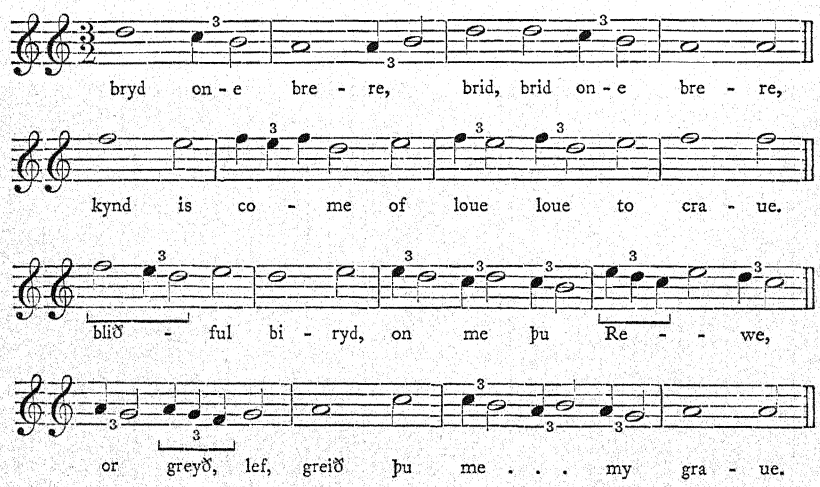
In another important respect also the second transcription differs from the first. The first line of the MS. is written on a five-line stave with the C clef on the middle line; the second line, however, has a four-line stave and a C clef on the line next above the bottom. The second transcription assumes that the change from a five-line to a four-line stave muddled the writer of the MS., and that the clef of the second stave of the MS. should have been written on the line next below the top. This raises the problem of tonality already mentioned, for in transcription II the melody from the word 'rewe' onward is a third lower. From my first acquaintance with this melody I have felt strongly that it should properly end on A. The jump of a sixth at the word 'rewe' is in itself dramatic and effective; but to my ears the tonality of the last line clashes with what has gone before, whereas when lowered a third it seems to me both natural and beautiful. The change of a clef is a bold emendation, but I am glad to say that in this I have the support of Professor Handschin. However, I am aware that errors in clefs should not be assumed too readily, that the ending on C which I dislike may seem natural and not unpleasant to others equally familiar with this kind of melody, and, finally, that in English music of the period the unexpected should not cause surprise.

The brackets underneath certain notes in both transcriptions denote the occurrences of the conjuncture discussed above.

I



II



THE MUSIC OF *ALONE I LYUE, ALONE*

By Professor E. J. Dent

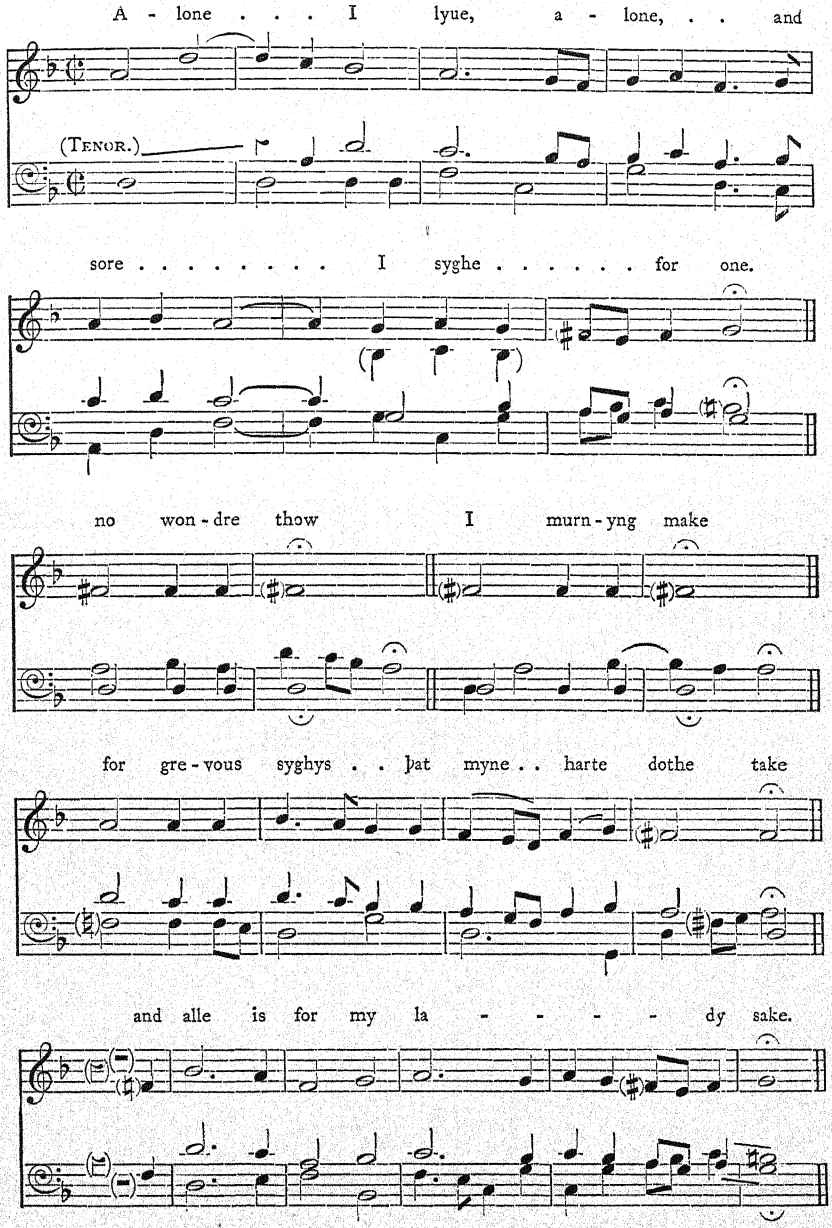
Transcription on two staves, note values halved.

The words of the separate verses come in the middle, as in the first verse: 'no wondre thow . . . my lady sake.'

Line 2, bar 1. Tenor should probably read as in brackets. The MS. has G (semibreve) with a B (minim) above it, partly erased.

Line 3, bar 2. Bass has all minims for last three notes; this gives a minim too many.

Line 2, bar 3, treble. This sharp is in the MS.
Line 4, bar 1. Tenor should probably be A.
Last bar of song. The MS. has sharp to B.
The MS. is not very carefully written and may be the work of an amateur.



Specimens of the Urnes Style in English Art of the Late Eleventh Century

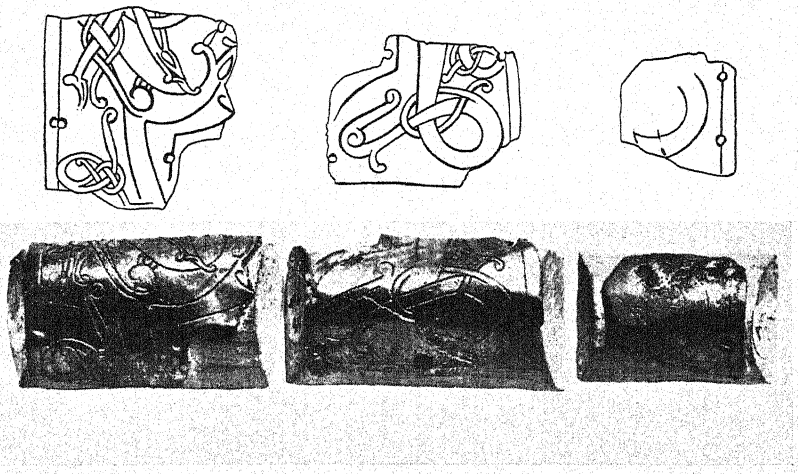
By Dr. Haakon Shetelig, Hon. F.S.A.

The photographs and drawings here illustrated have been placed at my disposal by Mr. Kendrick of the British Museum, and enable me to publish with the Curator's permission a short note on these very attractive trinkets. They are three fragments of silver found in the City of London and preserved in the Guildhall Museum.[1] Each is part of a small cylinder provided with holes for rivets, to be fastened as a decoration on some kind of staff. The original destination of the object is not clear: in any case the cylinders seem too slender for a crozier shaft, but belonged to something worthy of this costly and aristocratic decoration.

On the polished surface of the silver the cylinders all bear a pattern of incised lines representing the characteristic animal figures of the Scandinavian Urnes style of the late eleventh century. The style itself, as represented by the wood carvings of Urnes and other Norwegian churches, or by a great number of sculptured stones in Sweden, is too well known to need a special description here. In several details it retains the tradition of the preceding Scandinavian styles of Jellinge and Ringerike, as in the spiral curves on the shoulder of the animals and in the leaf-shaped terminals of the ribbons. In other respects we observe important changes. The taste of the period evidently aimed at something clearer and simpler than the rich and crowded effect of the Jellinge decorations. The double contour lines disappear, and so does the transverse or cross hatching of the figures. But the principal innovation is the treatment of the animal form which is the basis of the ornament. In contrast with the dense and strictly symmetrical effect of the Jellinge interlacings, the Urnes decorations are designed in graceful curves as free and open compositions. The animal forms are treated individually, as distinct figures. In many cases the position of body and limbs is continually changing, and the interlacings of tails and serpents are then subordinated, enriching the effect but not interfering with the clear design of the animals.

[1] *Guildhall Catalogue*, p. 120, pl. LIV, 17–19.

As stated by Dr. Bröndsted (and independently in my description of the Oseberg decorations)[1] this new development is due to an animal of foreign origin, viz. the monumental lion struggling with a serpent, originally borrowed from 'the great beast' of Anglian grave-slabs.[2] In Scandinavia this motive first appears in the decoration of the great stone at Jellinge, and became a favourite subject of Swedish sculpture in the early eleventh century, gradually developing into extensive and



Silver fragments from London; Guildhall Museum ($\frac{1}{1}$)

fluent compositions of a purely ornamental character. In this form the style was also adopted for smaller objects, such as bronze brooches, and specially for niello decoration on polished silver.

Most probably the style was originally created in Eastern Sweden (Gotland and Uppland being the principal centres) after the middle of the eleventh century, but rapidly spread to other Scandinavian countries and to their Baltic settlements. It easily found its way to Ireland, where the Norwegians were still firmly established in Dublin and in other sea-ports, such as Waterford and Wexford. The curved handle of the Clonmacnois crozier presents an excellent example of pure Scandinavian style; and the stone coffin of Cashel (co. Tipperary) was most probably carved by a Norse sculptor. In other cases we observe the Urnes style amalgamated with elements of native Irish art, as in the

[1] J. Bröndsted, *Early English Ornament*, London, 1924, p. 280; Brögger, Falk, Shetelig, *Osebergfundet*, vol. iii, pp. 323–4.

[2] Reginald A. Smith, *Guide to Anglo-Saxon Antiquities*, 1923, p. 17.

book-cases of Holycross and Soiscel Molaise, and in the shrine of St. Patrick's bell. The late eleventh century thus led to a new style, Norse-Irish, the result of mutual influences between the two nations in the country.

In England a similar development was not favoured by the conditions of the country during the first generation after the Norman conquest. While the Norse Ringerike Style of the first half of the century is rather well represented in small objects and sculptured monuments,[1] the Urnes style has left few traces on English soil, and these only consist of some isolated antiquities. The principal objects, besides the silver pieces described here, are the two fine circular brooches of Pitney, Somerset,[2] and of Wisbech, Cambs;[3] the three book-clasps of Lincoln, of Peterborough, and Milton-next-Sittingbourne,[4] a stirrup found at Mottisfont near Romsey, Hampshire,[5] and bishop Ralph Flambard's crozier discovered in his grave in Durham Cathedral.[6] The crozier is a very interesting specimen of iron plated with silver in the technique common on the sockets of Scandinavian spear-heads of the period;[7] and its presence in England may be easily accounted for by the intimate connexion between the English and Norwegian clergy at this time. The stirrup from Mottisfont certainly is also a foreigner in England, probably of Danish origin.

The book-clasps on the other hand were certainly made in England, as we have no reason to suppose the existence of Scandinavian book-bindings of so early date. The brooches of Wisbech and Pitney are also probably of English make, as Urnes ornaments of similar form have so far not been found in Scandinavian countries; but the induction is not conclusive, as the materials at hand from this period are very scarce. The same consideration would apply to the three silver fragments from

[1] Reginald A. Smith, *Proc. S. A. L.* xxiii, p. 397, and *ibid.* xxiv, p. 60.

[2] J. Bröndsted, *Early English Ornament*, p. 145. Bröndsted describes this ornament as presenting a blending of Irish and English art about A.D. 900. From study of the original I have found it distinctly allied to the Urnes style of the late eleventh century. See specially the type of the animal's head, the position of the body and limbs, the terminals of the ribbons, and the whole design made up of a 'great beast' and a snake. In Dr. Bröndsted's illustration the head of the animal is found on the upper left-hand side of the photograph.

[3] Wisbech Museum; Shetelig, *Vikingeminner i Vest Europa* (Instituttet for Sammenlignende Kulturforskning Ser. A. xvi, Oslo, 1933, p. 213).

[4] Reginald A. Smith, *Anglo-Saxon Guide*, p. 104, fig. 126.

[5] C. H. Read, *Archaeologia*, l, 532.

[6] Rev. J. T. Fowler, *Archaeologia*, xlv, 387, pl. xxxi.

[7] Max Ebert, *Lanzenspitzen mit silberplattierter Tülle* (Baltische Studien zur Archäologie und Geschichte, Berlin, 1914, pp. 126, 133).

London. They have no exact parallel, and probably were made for some rather special purpose ; but the decoration presents the Urnes style in pure and excellent form without the slightest touch of English or Irish influence. It is not likely that such work was executed in the South of England towards 1100, and accordingly the silver pieces should be regarded as brought over from Scandinavia. They make an important addition to the scanty stock of fine metal-work preserved from this period.

The Excavations at Jarlshof, Sumburgh, Shetland

Conducted on behalf of H.M. Office of Works

By Alex. O. Curle, C.V.O., F.S.A.

The excavations at Jarlshof, Sumburgh, have now been carried on for a couple of months each summer for the last four years, and a general review of the progress made, and of the results obtained, is now permissible.

The site is a remarkable one, a low promontory which projects into the Sumburgh Voe (as such inlets of the sea are termed in Shetland) on its western shore, on the side of the narrow isthmus which links the lofty headland of Sumburgh Ness, the most southerly point of Shetland, with Mainland, as the principal island is called. Facing towards 'Fair Isle', which lies midway between Orkney and Shetland, this would be the first land which any adventurous mariner would make in early times, and thus it comes about that a surprising collection of remains covers the area.

These may be divided into three groups. Group A, which lies on the east part of the promontory, comprises a series of five prehistoric dwellings, ranging in time from a period before the actual use of bronze on the island to an indefinite date when the Bronze Age had passed, but before the Broch culture of the Iron Age had arrived. Group B, which faces on to the rocky foreshore of the Voe towards the west, has suffered from coast erosion, but its main characteristics are still intact. This group consists of a broch, which has been subject to a secondary occupation, with building in the interior, and to either side of it a series of clusters of cell-like chambers, secondary, and probably tertiary also, to the broch itself. The group was cleared out by the proprietor some thirty years ago. To the north of the site, facing the inner waters of the Voe, lies Group C, which consists of a well-preserved Viking house, recently exposed, and of various other buildings still to be excavated.

Although the buildings in Group A lie close together, they are not intercommunicating, nor, except in certain phases of occupation, were they contemporary. They have been the dwelling places of a pastoral people, with sheep, oxen, horses, and pigs, who from time to time settled on the site, either constructing fresh houses or adapting pre-existing ruins to their requirements.

The reason for this state of affairs appears to have been that, whereas the site was a desirable one, it was subject to the invasion of blown sand from the landward portion of the isthmus, and that in consequence the pastures were from time to time rendered unfertile and the dwellings uninhabitable. When, however, conditions altered for the better, and vegetation reasserted itself, there was a return of settlers to the spot.

Dwelling no. v, which is the most northerly of the group, was excavated during the past summer. It has been a building which could have been contained in an oval some 37 ft. long by 20 ft. wide. The original entrance has been through an opening in the centre of the west end, and gives on to a court, with a rectangular enclosure in the centre some 6 ft. by 4 ft.; two small cells, on the south side, and one on the north, which have been separately roofed. The rounded inner end is paved, and the paving slopes towards the enclosure in the centre. In a later occupation an outer court was added.

It is obvious that here has been a dwelling-house with accommodation for the cattle in the interior, and that the manure heap stood at one time within the enclosure in the centre, as evidenced by the discoloration of the soil. This dwelling had three distinct periods of occupation during which there were structural alterations, but all the time the occupants were in the same condition of culture, employing implements of stone, knives and saw-like implements of slate, finely fashioned with the help of pumice as an abrasive, scrapers of quartz, and chisels of bone socketed at one end. The pottery is well fashioned, loaded with chips of steatite, and with a straight side and plain rounded rim.

Immediately adjacent to this dwelling is one formerly excavated, and designated no. i. It also shows two and possibly three periods of occupation. The earliest, from an analogy in the pottery, appears to correspond with the latest of the occupations of no. v. The latest period of no. i is characterized by the advent of artificers of the Bronze Age, who cast swords and socketed axes in moulds of clay within the house. To release the castings the moulds were broken up, and the fragments thrown where they would be least in the way. Though there were found fragments of these moulds in chambers of no. i, abandoned before its latest occupation, no pieces were found in any part of the area occupied by no. v. Therefore that dwelling had been entirely hidden beneath the sand when the bronze-workers arrived.

In Dwelling no. iii, which lies to the westward of no. i, the

earliest period of occupation was by bronze-workers and possibly slightly earlier than the latest occupation of no. i. The second occupation of no. iii is, however, quite distinct. Though the bronze-artificers are still at work in it, there is a complete change in the character of the pottery, the forms being definitely Hallstattic, and at once reminiscent of the wares from All Cannings Cross and Scarborough. In the third period of Dwelling no. iii the bronze-manufacture has ceased, but the type of pottery of the previous period, though showing modifications, still in the main persists. The finer artifacts of slate, the bone chisels, and the quartz scrapers belong to the earliest periods in each dwelling.

The querns throughout are of the same type, best designated 'trough querns', as, when worn down, they exactly resemble a large trough, one end of which has been removed. Neither saddle quern nor rotary quern was in use. It is an interesting fact that though the walls are of dry stone building, when necessary yellow clay was freely employed.

In considering the advent of the Bronze Age to Shetland it must be borne in mind that in a treeless country sharp cutting tools of metal were unnecessary, and that so long as the ordinary requirements of life could be met with tools of stone or slate, there would be no demand for the more expensive material. Competition in weapons would, however, produce a very different result. A stone club would be a very inadequate weapon with which to oppose a bronze sword.

It is noteworthy that the houses of this group appear to have originated to landward and to have spread in a seaward direction.

Some 50 ft. to the northward of Dwelling v is the southern end of the Viking house. It is a long narrow building lying with its main axis NW. to SE., measuring about 100 ft. in length by 12 ft. wide at either end and 17 ft. 6 in. in the centre.

The wall along the SW. side is particularly well preserved and still stands in places to a height of nearly 3 ft. The breadth, where best shown, appears to have been 4 ft. The method of construction has been the erection of facing walls of stone with compacted earth between. On the interior face the masonry is in narrow courses, and the courses close, while on the exterior elevation turf alternated with stone. A paved passage leads into the house from the SE. end, probably for the access of cattle to byres at that end of the dwelling, while the principal entrance was probably through the NE. wall towards the NW. end.

Parallel with the inner face of the wall on the NE., and 3 ft. 6 in. distant, a row of slabs set on edge marks the edge of the

platform or dais, on which stood the benches and forms. Towards either end is a large fire-place, and between them on the floor the long fire has been indicated by the red colour of the peat-ash. A series of post-holes along each side shows where the supports for the roof have stood.

The house has been subjected to considerable alteration in the course of its history; partitions have been built across, and finally a much smaller house has been constructed at the NW. end.

In a kitchen-midden just outside the house, there were found a couple of long combs having one row of teeth, with bands of interlacing ribbon ornament across the centre of each, and filling diminishing panels extending to either end. The combs are of the type found in the graves at Pierowall, Orkney, and in the Oseberg ship, and are of ninth-century date. Various other examples of combs were found, also a number of bone pins and needles. Loom-weights were very numerous, also hones of two types, both characteristic of the Viking period. The most remarkable relics recovered, however, were a collection, found scattered all over the building, of fragments of slate bearing a series of curvilinear and rectangular markings produced with a sharp point. Some of these appear to be attempts to produce design, while others suggest the preparation of a square background on which to evolve it.

The most remarkable of these slates is a tablet 7 in. long by 2 in. broad on which is clearly delineated a Norse galley. The ship has a lofty prow and stern, and a mast placed well forward with the stays represented. At the stern, to starboard, is the steering oar.

Along the deck a series of ten pairs of vertical strokes represent the oarsmen, while three oblique strokes behind the steering oar evidently indicate three men leaning forward on the tiller. A single vertical stroke between the steersman and the rowers can be intended only for the skipper.

Evidence of other buildings lies all around, and further discoveries may be expected.

Detailed reports on the excavation will be found in the volumes of the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland from 1932 onwards.

Recent Iron Age Discoveries in Oxfordshire and North Berkshire

By E. T. Leeds, F.S.A.

An early volume of the Society's *Proceedings*[1] contains Stephen Stone's record of his archaeological observations in the parish of Stanlake, Oxfordshire, and the immediate neighbourhood. The record as published is of a mixed nature, and at times it is quite difficult to disentangle the various periods to which the subject of his explorations belonged, though through no actual fault of his own, but rather because, at the date at which he wrote, archaeological knowledge had not advanced to a point at which an exact interpretation of the material was possible. Thus his account of a British village is almost inextricably mixed up with that of what we can now recognize to be circular trenches of a Bronze Age culture, and their close proximity to one another has perhaps added to the confusion. At the present day we can clearly realize that we have to do with two distinct cultures, even though actually they may not have been separated by any great distance of time; and that in spite of the fact that the pottery found in the British village is passed over with the barest notice, and only a few pieces have been preserved to give us a clue to its character. But that the village belonged to the Iron Age is established both by the description of the pits from which it came and also by the recovery from one of these pits of an iron knife complete with bone handle (pl. iv, 1), such as can be closely paralleled by a specimen from the Marne region.[2] Two vases are preserved in the Ashmolean Museum (pl. iv, 2): one formerly in Mr. James Parker's collection is labelled Stanlake, and one given by Stone's executors came probably from this same site; though not very distinctive, both serve to corroborate the evidence of the knife. Vases obtained by Rolleston from a site in the parish of Wytham, Berkshire, fall into the same category (pl. iv, 3).[3]

Subsequent to these discoveries the study of the Iron Age in the Oxford region made no material advance until excavations were carried out at Chastleton Camp, and in some trenches at Radley, Berkshire, in 1928 and 1929,[4] and even then, except by

[1] 1st ser. iv, p. 92.
[2] A. de Mortillet, *Le Musée préhistorique*, pl. xcv, no. 1190.
[3] *Scientific Papers and Addresses*, ii, 940.
[4] *Antiq. Journ.* xi, 382 ff.

the analogy of the latter site with that explored on Worthy Down, Hampshire,[1] knowledge about village-sites of the Stanlake type remained practically the same as in Stone's day.

More recent research has, however, altered the whole complexion of our knowledge of this period in the Upper Thames valley. No less than five different sites have been examined in a greater or lesser degree, so that with the aid of the older material we are now in a position to form a more accurate estimate of the culture of the Iron Age in this district than was previously possible.

The sites in question are: (1) Chadlington, Oxfordshire; (2) Cassington, Oxfordshire; (3) Radley, Berkshire (an extension of that examined in 1931); (4) Dorchester, Oxfordshire, in a gravel-pit belonging to Messrs. John Allen & Sons; and (5) also Dorchester, on Mr. King's farm, about half a mile ENE. of no. 4. All except no. 4 have produced pits, and a photograph by Major G. W. Allen furnishes hope that beyond the area already explored such pits will eventually be forthcoming. Other photographs by the same indefatigable observer, to whom we owe a knowledge of prehistoric sites in the Oxford region far beyond our wildest dreams of a year ago, have already revealed additional village-sites of the same type for future exploration.

1. Chadlington

The site occupies part of two gravel-pits, one on each side of Catsham Lane, the road leading southwards from the village down to the Evenlode and up on the other side to Hunter's Lodge on the borders of Wychwood Forest. In the pit on the east side, worked by Messrs. Hobbs, to whom we are indebted for permission to excavate the archaeological remains, a Saxon cemetery had already come to light, as well as a Bronze Age cremation in an urn with overhanging rim; but occupation of the site during the intervening period was not recognized until July 1932, though one piece of evidence, whose true character we had failed to detect, had been in our hands for some time previously. This was a clumsy, thick-walled pot (pl. v, 1 a), unlike anything Saxon as known from Saxon graves or settlements, but, as it was discovered by the workmen and handed to me along with a scramasax, I was led to conclude that it might be a coarse piece of native fabric contemporary with the Anglo-Saxon settlement. Subsequent discoveries, however, put it in its place.

[1] *Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society's Papers and Proceedings*, x, 178.

On a visit to the pit in July I observed some deep pits in the face of the workings, and from the bottom of one I exhumed some sherds. These proved to belong to the Iron Age. Search revealed at least four other pits exposed in a second gravel-pit on the west side of Catsham Lane, so that there was apparently

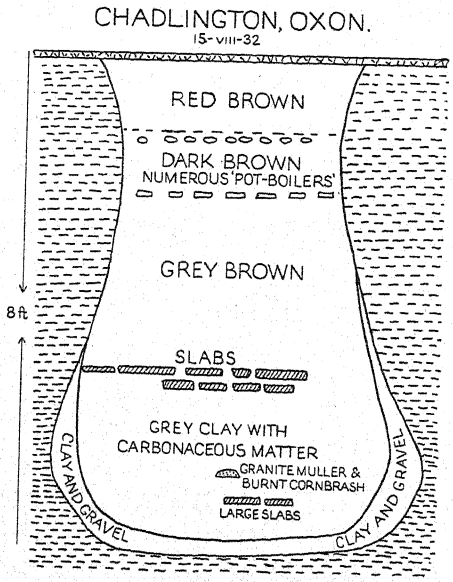


FIG. 1. Chadlington, Oxon. Section of Iron Age pit

a small settlement here, not merely one or two isolated huts. A portion of those pits that we were able to examine yielded the following results:

August 14, 1932. An unusually deep pit, the bottom, no less than 8 ft. below the turf-line (fig. 1). When seen in section it proved to resemble nothing so much as the profile of a vase with everted rim, long, drooping shoulder expanding to a wide, depressed belly, and moderately wide flat base.[1] The mouth of the pit was about 4 ft. in diameter above, tapering down to 3 ft. 4 in. at 2 ft. 6 in.; this section was filled with a mixture of earth and gravel, at the bottom of which was a layer of gravel lying above an almost solid layer of pot-boilers, mostly broken, some of considerable size. This layer was succeeded by one 10 in. in thickness, dark brown in colour and of a greasy consistency. At its base were remains of a rough pavement of thin slabs of Cornbrash, the diameter here increasing to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The next $1\frac{3}{4}$ ft. was filled with a

[1] Cp. Stanlake, *Proc. Soc. Ant.* 1st ser. iv, 97.

somewhat lighter mixture, becoming decidedly grey at the bottom,[1] which was almost completely covered by a pavement of carefully laid limestone slabs at one time possibly covering the whole floor, though they were missing round the border from west to north-east. The east side had been destroyed before exploration. This pavement rested on a second only 2 ft. in diameter, the pit itself at this point being $4\frac{3}{4}$ ft. wide. The remainder of the pit, except for a few inches of mixed dirt and gravel at the bottom and a coating of clay, earth, and gravel up the walls, was entirely filled with perished clay, light-grey and powdery when dry, mixed with carbonaceous matter. Only here and there did lumps of clay in natural condition come to light This layer was practically sterile until a depth of about 6 ft. from the surface was reached. The next $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. produced a small quantity of sherds, a reddened pot-boiler, battered at one end, a very large quartzite pebble, showing no signs of actual use, but possibly intended for a corn-muller, and a grindstone of hornblende granite, oval in form, measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 6 in., flat on one face and convex on the other. The last 9 inches yielded very little, a sherd or two and a lump of burnt clay. Below the pavement, the pit increased in diameter to 5 ft. at 6 ft., to $6\frac{1}{4}$ ft. at 6 ft. 8 in., and from that point decreased to little more than 4 ft. at the bottom of the excavation. Unfortunately there was no fresh knowledge to be gained from the sherds.

2. Cassington

During the construction of the Oxford northern by-pass between Eynsham and Wolvercote in the autumn of 1931 I was made aware, through the courtesy of Mr. J. Leeming, Manager of the Works, of discoveries on the line of the new road, and these and subsequent finds have now made it possible to establish an almost unbroken sequence of occupation of this site from the second millennium B.C. down to the present day. Gaps in the evidence naturally exist, but they are such as further discoveries can hardly fail to bridge.

The village is situated on the northern bank of the Thames facing Wytham Hill at the point where the river reaches its most northerly point in its sweep round the hill before turning southwards to Eynsham and Bablock Hythe. The area of discoveries is at least coextensive with that covered by the modern houses, and would seem to indicate an occupation almost as intensive as at the present day.

Two distinct settlements occupying distinct gravel-patches have been partially examined, one at the west end of the village, the other on its eastern outskirts.

[1] Cp. Stanlake, *op. cit.* iv, 95: '. . . another circular excavation, 3 feet in depth, containing nothing but a dryish earth of a light grey colour'.

Western site

In grading down the old road from Cassington to Eynsham to effect a junction with the Oxford northern by-pass in March 1932, circular pits and a short length of ditch were uncovered which yielded fragments of Iron Age pottery. No more than a hasty exploration was possible, but the following observations were recorded :[1]

W. 1. 5 ft. in diameter, total depth, 3 ft. In the middle a patch, 2½ ft. in diameter, with charcoal and burnt stones; around it occasional stones at a depth of 1 ft. 9 in.

W. 2 and 3. Similar holes destroyed before examination could be made.

W. 4. 4 ft. in diameter; 2½ ft. deep. At the middle a small hearth with stone-surround, 21 in. in diameter. It produced portions of a brown jar of coil-made pottery (fig. 2 *g*).

Eastwards of these pits a trench, about 30 ft. long, 4½ ft. wide across the top, 1 ft. wide at the bottom, and 4 ft. deep, recalled those explored at Radley.[2]

The filling, very black in places, divided into two layers each about 18 in. thick, below an overlying foot of humus, yielded a large quantity of stones, pot-boilers, broken bones, and some pottery. The lower layer produced heavy, flat rims of Radley type. The presence of the pits on the line of the road suggested their extension into the field on the northern side, since none had been observed south of the road. During the summer the Duke of Marlborough and the tenant of Manor Farm, Mr. Partridge, kindly gave permission for the Oxford University Archaeological Society to explore a small area. A trench, 90 ft. long, close to the hedge revealed 6 more pits, and the most westerly proved to be connected by short trenches with two others farther out into the field. Excavations had to cease at that point; doubtless there are many more pits of the same kind, forming a village of the class familiarized by those explored at Stanlake, Oxon.[3] and at Fifield Bavant and Swallowcliffe, Wiltshire.[4]

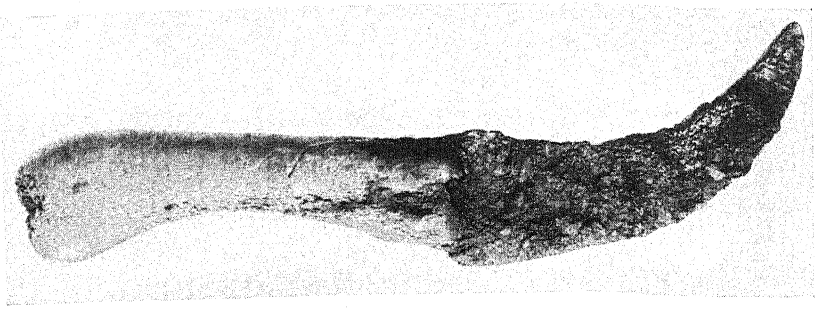
W. 5. Circular, 46–47 in. in diameter; 4¼ ft. deep, with neatly shaped vertical walls. Very few remains, beyond one large sherd (fig. 2 *f*) broken in pieces lying on the bottom. By the side of the pit were two post-holes (?), 9 in. deep.

[1] These pits are designated by the letter W to distinguish them from others at the east end of the modern village, to which the letter E is given.

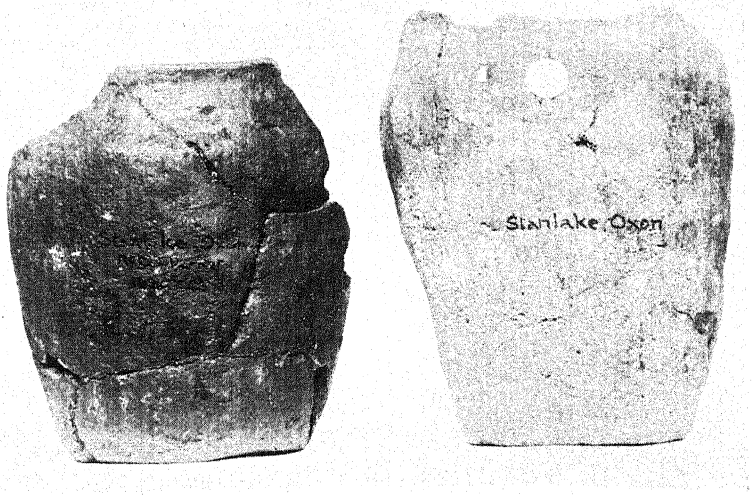
[2] *Antiq. Journ.* xi, 399.

[3] *Proc. Soc. Ant.* 1st ser. iv, 95.

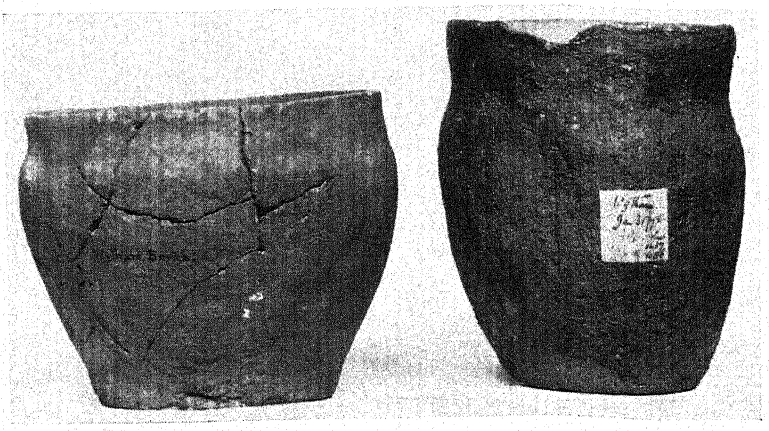
[4] *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* xlii, 457; xliii, 59.



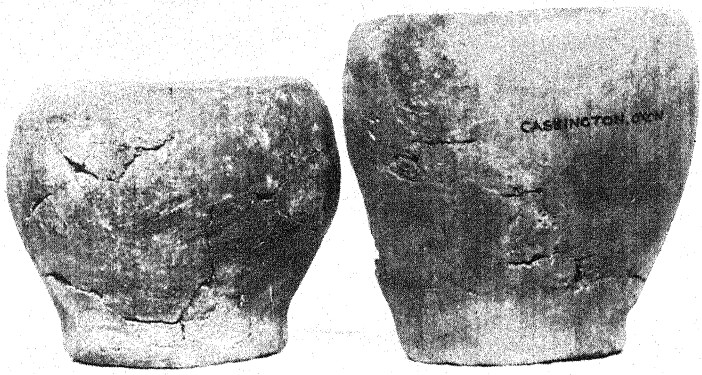
1. Stanlake, Oxon. Iron knife with bone handle ($\frac{1}{2}$)



2. Stanlake, Oxon. Pottery vases ($\frac{1}{2}$)



3. Wytham, Berks. Pottery vases ($\frac{1}{2}$)

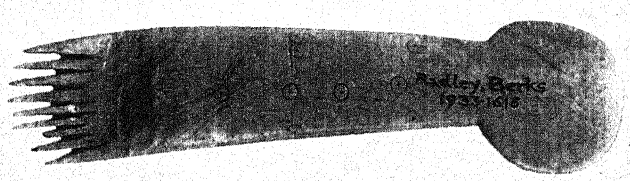


a *b*

1. Chadlington and Cassington, Oxon. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



2. Cassington, Oxon. Decorated vase ($\frac{1}{2}$)



3. Radley, Berks. Decorated bone comb ($\frac{2}{3}$)

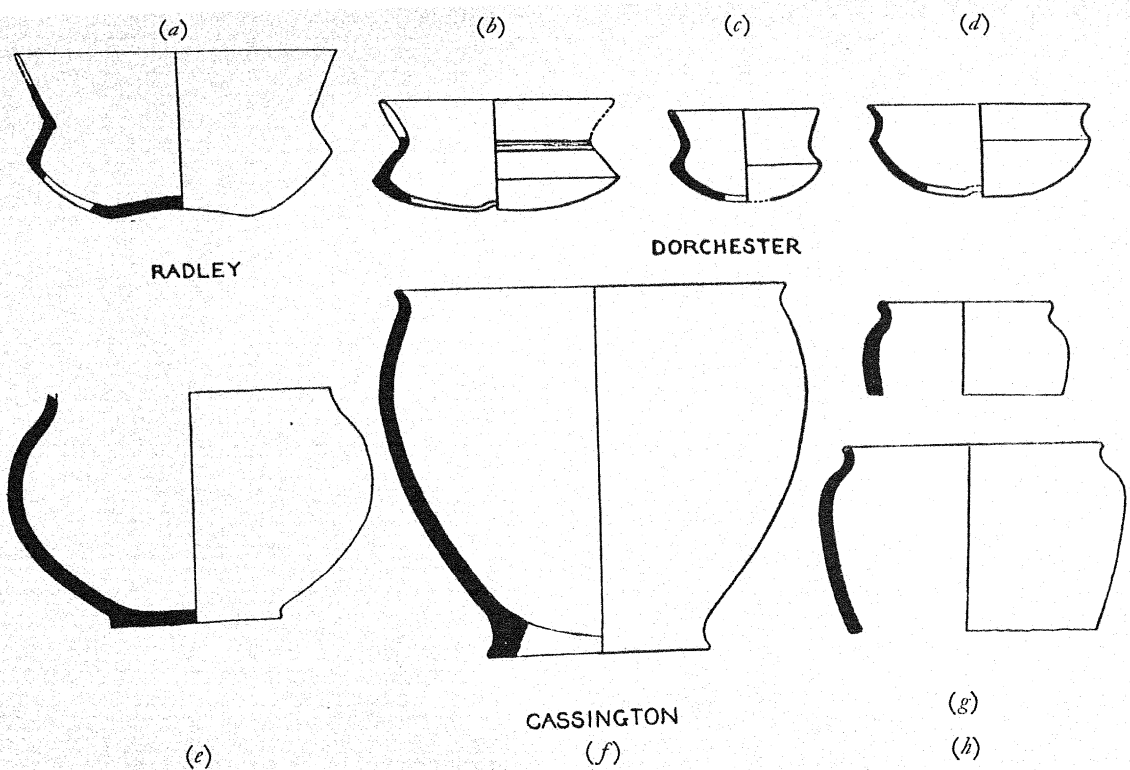


FIG. 2. Radley, Berks; Dorchester and Cassington, Oxon. Sections of pottery ($\frac{1}{5}$)

W. 6. $4\frac{1}{4}$ ft. in diameter. At 4 ft. 3 in. and south of the centre remains of a hearth with sherds; below this a layer of gravel and filling with stones (from a hearth?) and more sherds. Numerous pot-boilers and bones of sheep, &c. A large piece of sandstone grit, 17 by 11 in. in size and hollowed towards the middle, had been used as a milling-stone.

W. 7. A double pit, consisting of two intersecting holes, each about 4 ft. in diameter. Into one, 3 ft. 9 in. deep, a second, 4 ft. deep, had been excavated, leaving no more of the floor of the first than a small crescentic platform. How long these pits were occupied and how the vertical walls of the easily disturbable gravel were usually protected is unknown,[1] but the points of intersection were admirably preserved and the vertical walls appeared almost as clean as they must have been the day they were cut. So accurately circular also were they, that they suggested the use of a pole or some other implement of the desired diameter, rotated by the excavator standing at the bottom of the pit, after preliminary excavation, to trim the pit to a consistent diameter throughout its depth. Either the pits can only have been in use for a very short time or some material was added to prevent the gravel-walls from collapse. Yet no clay-lining, as seen elsewhere (*infra*, p. 37), or other supporting material could be detected. The relics consisted of a small parcel of sherds, part of a triangular loom-weight, a piece of a rib and a small sheep's jaw.

W. 8. Slightly oval, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ ft. in diameter; $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, representing 2 ft. of soil and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of gravel.

W. 9. 4 ft. in diameter, $2\frac{3}{4}$ ft. deep in the gravel; a few bones of ox? At one side was a shelf projecting into the wall, whether intentional or due to collapse of the gravel was difficult to decide.

W. 10. 5 ft. 10 in. deep; $5\frac{1}{4}$ ft. in diameter, connected by a short ditch, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, with shelving sides giving a width of $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. at the top and 9 in. at the bottom, with W. 11, also 5 ft. 10 in. deep and 5 ft. 10 in. in diameter. From this another short ditch, 4 ft. long, beyond which the beginning of a third pit (W. 12) was detected before the excavations in this field had to stop. Pits and trenches alike produced very little; one sherd of well-burnished black ware was found on the bottom of the first stretch of trench.

Inspection of Messrs. Tuckwell's[2] pit at the east end of the village revealed the presence of dark patches exposed in the process of 'topping' (removal of humus). Some of these proved on excavation to be pits similar to those already described, presenting the same regularity of construction, but in some cases features not observed in those at the west end. Judging from those already seen the pits must have covered a fairly

[1] Compare once more Stephen Stone's observations at Stanlake, *loc. cit.* 95, with the same questions left unanswered.

[2] To whom I am greatly indebted for facilities granted for exploration of the site.

large area, and many must have been destroyed before we came on the scene.

E. 1. An unusually shallow pit, being only 1 ft. deep,[1] though 2½ ft. in diameter. It contained a few sherds, broken bones, and pot-boilers.

E. 2. 2 ft. 8 in. deep; 5 ft. 8 in. in diameter. Only one sherd of a rim.

E. 3. 3 ft. deep; 4½ ft. in diameter. At one side a curved shelf 10 in. deep and 1¼ ft. across. Two small sherds and a bone.

E. 4. 3 ft. deep; 4 ft. in diameter. At 1½ ft. a short horizontal hole had been driven into the wall at two points, representing the ends of a segment with a chord 3 ft. 9 in. long, and at two points on the arc, not evenly placed, were two similar holes, as if a pole had been stretched across the pit with two short stays at right angles to it. A few sherds and bones.

E. 5. 3 ft. deep; 4½ ft. in diameter. Already partially excavated, but at the bottom about 1½ ft. of blackened soil with sherds, one a large portion of a hand-made vase with incipient bead-rim (fig. 2 *h*); most of the remainder were portions of a high-walled bowl with in-curving, plain rim (pl. v, 1 b).

E. 6. 3½ ft. deep; 5½ to 6 ft. in diameter, with a curving ledge, possibly due to partial slip of the gravel, on the northern side. Out of it came some 250 stones, all burnt, whether complete or shattered by fire, mostly large quartzite pebbles, but also some pieces of rough limestone. These first appeared near the northern edge at gravel-level and fell away from that point rapidly to a depth of 2¼ ft. about one third of the way across the pit, after which they lay at a fairly even level all over the floor right up to the south wall. They were scarcer in the north-east quadrant. Mixed with them from the very top were lumps of clay, and at 2¼ ft. they were found embedded in clay to a depth of 6 in. Below this was a layer of dirty filling. Except for a few fragments all the sherds belonged to four vases, varying considerably in texture and character. Two were of rough red ware, cylindrical in form, one with its rim faintly inturned; a third, 5½ in. high, was of thin burnished brown ware, in fabric and form resembling one from Chastleton (*Antiq. Journal*, xi, 393 and fig. 7, S 3); the fourth, of which sufficient remained to admit of restoration (pl. v, 2), is of grey ware, 4¾ in. high and 7½ in. in diameter, with a narrow, upright rim, and squatly expanded body, decorated with festoons composed of treble lines swinging from circlets. The base has been perforated. Though the decoration recalls Glastonbury, the form appears to be antecedent to one common on that site, which has developed a bold and carefully moulded rim.

E. 7. 2 ft. 8 in. deep; diameter, 5½ ft. This proved to be one of the most interesting pits so far explored. The whole periphery of the pit had been lined with stiff, clayey soil to a thickness of a foot, and

[1] The depths recorded on this site do not include the top soil, which was 12–15 in. thick before removal.

into this lining had been driven burnt pot-boilers and other fragments of stone so as to form an internal wall,[1] leaving an area 3½ ft. in diameter on the floor and slightly wider at the top. A small parcel of sherds and broken bones was all that it contained. Judging from the structure of this pit, it is possible that E. 6 had a walling of a similar kind, though the position of the stones and clay in that pit cascading from top to bottom hardly agrees with a walling collapsed from all sides of the pit. The large numbers of stones found within the pit, however, rather suggests that it had such a lining.

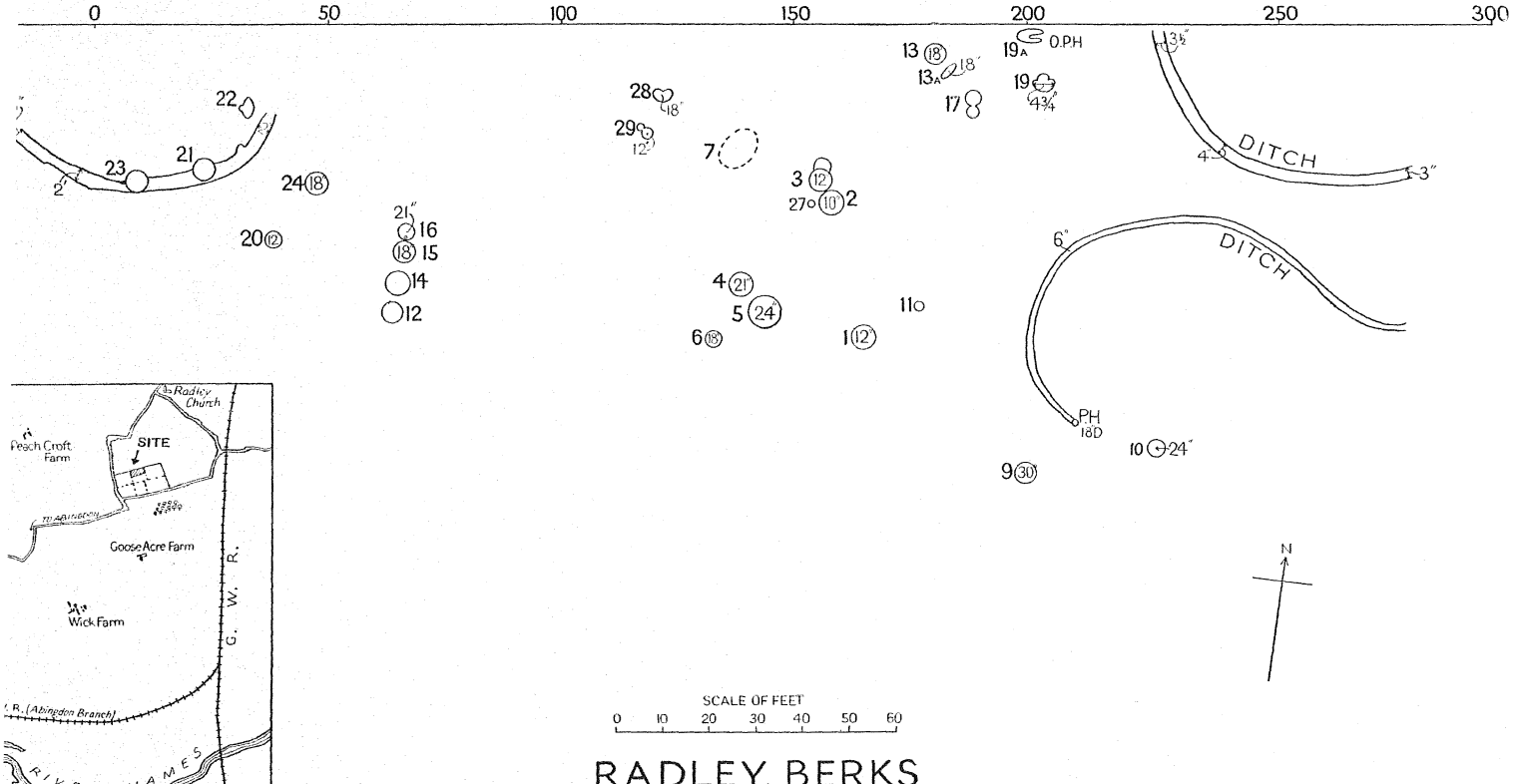
Two further pits (E. 8 and E. 9) were of the same general dimensions and presented no peculiar features. From the bottom of E. 9 came a strainer-vase (fig. 2 *e*), of brown gritty ware fired red, with a flat base.

3. Radley, Berkshire

This site, as already noted, formed part of that described in *Antiq. Journ.*, vol. xi. Last year Sir Arthur Evans reported to me the discovery of a beaker interment disturbed by the workmen. From sherds collected the neat little beaker measuring 6¼ in. in height and 4¾ in. in diameter has been restored. It is decorated with horizontal lines of square-toothed comb ornament, relieved by panels of short vertical lines (pl. vii, 2). On visiting the site I discovered that in addition a large area of ground had been bared of its top soil leaving the gravel exposed with patches of dark soil here and there to indicate the presence of pits and trenches. Mr. W. C. Amey, the owner of the pit, kindly gave permission for an extensive examination of the site, and after the beginning of the work, other pits besides those visible at the outset were found by testing likely spots in the ground. Twenty-nine pits were opened apart from portions of trenches (pl. vi). Some of the pits, however, proved to be no more than shallow depressions in the gravel, in which blackened soil had accumulated, and these can hardly be regarded as occupation-pits. Of the rest most were shallower than those on the other sites here described. One and a half to two feet into the gravel was an average depth; even in the deepest the floor was reached at 2½ ft. and the humus above this pit was little over 15 in. thick.

Few of the pits presented any striking features. One, no. 3, was double, consisting of two intersecting pits, a larger one, 4 ft. in diameter, and 1 ft. 2 in. deep, and a smaller, 2½ ft. in diameter and 1 ft. deep. The larger pit produced a handled weaving-comb of bone, decorated with engraved bull's-eye circlets and a chevron pattern round the border of the handle, most of

[1] Cp. Stanlake, pit no. 4 (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* 1st ser. iv, 95).



RADLEY, BERKS

which has been almost obliterated in places by constant handling of the implement (pl. v, 3). A pit, no. 2 close by, contained a thick mass of clay burnt to a bright red colour and crushed down upon the floor. It occupied the greater part of the pit extending from its southern wall in the direction of the double pit. It might conceivably have been debris from a daub roof, but it gave the impression rather of having constituted an oven, the more so as the floor beneath it seemed to have been subjected to considerable heat. We could not call it a kiln, since no pottery wasters were found below it, and animal bones occurring throughout suggested a different explanation, but mingled with it were fragments sufficient to reconstruct a third of a large, coarse vase with flat, inturned rim (pl. VII, 3a). Part of a triangular loom-weight was incorporated in the floor of the hearth. Pit no. 13 yielded a small fibula, 1½ in. long, of La Tène I form (pl. VII, 1). A few pits contained a fair number of pot-boilers. In no. 19, an irregular shallow excavation with two lobes, containing an unusual proportion of black burnished, carinated sherds, e.g. fig. 2 *a*, some of the pot-boilers and also sherds were imbedded in fairly stiff clay. Clay also occurred in no. 10 and many pot-boilers in no. 16. From no. 12 the two vases (pl. VII. 3 b–c) were extracted in fragments. Both are of unburnished, coarse ware, light red and blackened in places. The larger, which measures 14 in. in height and 14 in. in diameter, has the typical flat Radley rim; the smaller, 8⅜ in. and 7¼ in. in diameter, recalls a Chastleton form (*Antiq. Journ.* xi, 392 (C)) with the finger-tip decoration eliminated. Nos. 14 and 15 produced fewer sherds than usual, but by contrast contained part of the skeleton of a young ox, while on the floor of no. 16 at 18 in. lay the complete skeleton of another. No. 34 was one of the depressions to which the title pit could hardly be properly assigned. Unlike the rest, which one and all yielded fragments of unmistakable Iron Age pottery, this yielded two worked flints accompanying a sherd which is possibly of the same Neolithic class as specimens from the Abingdon site, which lies only half a mile away in a west-south-westerly direction.

4. Dorchester

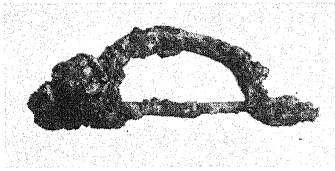
This site was brought to my notice by Major G. W. Allen, whose aerial reconnaissance of the Oxford district has been attended by many remarkable discoveries (see, for example, *Antiquity*, vii, 290). It lies just east of the Roman road from Dorchester to Alchester. The air-photograph revealed the presence of ditches which could also be detected in the working

face of the gravel-pit, where the south-eastern corner of the large enclosure which they surrounded had been destroyed. This enclosure, measuring 120 ft. in width, extended a considerable distance into the plough-land on the east side of the pit. The north-western corner had been topped and the line of several ditches could be seen. First, the main ditch, which proved to be 17 ft. in width and 9½ ft. in depth, V-shaped in section. It contained Iron Age pottery at all depths, though more profusely towards the top. West of it was a smaller ditch, 4 ft. wide and 2½ ft. deep, filled, except for the uppermost 18 in. which were dark soil and 2 ft. at the bottom of a clayey nature, with a fairly uniform mixture of earth and gravel with the same layers at top and bottom, between them a layer of gravel followed by two of black earth separated by one lighter in shade. It also contained Iron Age pottery. This ditch was found to run into the main ditch eventually. As if it were framing the whole, was a third ditch, 1¼ to 2 ft. wide and only 1 ft. deep, the pottery in which was wholly of Roman date. At one point where it was filled by a hearth accompanied by Roman sherds, it seems to have cut through a small pit of an earlier age (Bronze ?), since a recess on one side was filled with earth impregnated with charcoal, from which was extracted a parcel of unpatinated flints, including an oval knife or scraper.

In addition to these peripheral ditches, a fourth was found inside the enclosure meeting the main ditch at right angles and by its trend appearing to indicate a longitudinal division at any rate of the west end of the enclosure. It was not apparent on the photograph. It measured 5 ft. in width and 3¼ ft. in depth, and had a clean-cut V-shaped section, filled with blackish soil except for a small quantity of greasy, speckled material at the bottom. Again Iron Age sherds of the same types as in the large ditch occurred in fair quantity in the first foot below gravel-level, but quite scantily below that depth.

The pottery found in the ditches is unusually fragmentary, but includes most of the varieties produced by the villages at Radley and Cassington, the rarity of Belgic wares being particularly noticeable. The only sign of anything comparable is a fragment of a large turned bowl of shale decorated with a furrowed cordon. This, like a sherd of a large grey store-jar with heavy rolled rim, such as I believe has been found at Colchester and found in the main ditch some 2 ft. down, are of course both perfectly explicable as imports to the sites.

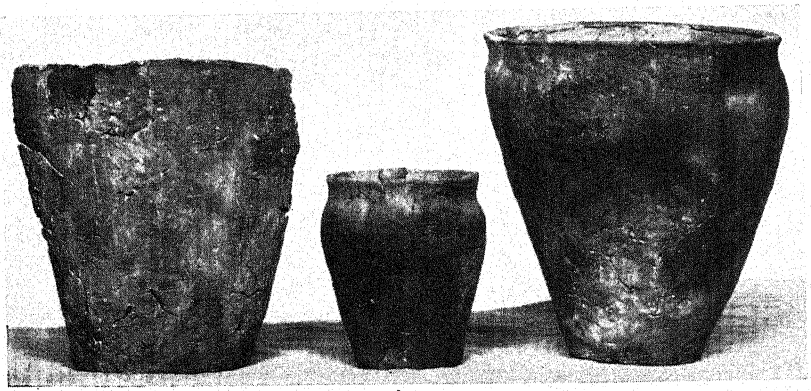
Remarkable specimens of the more pronouncedly carinated wares were discovered in a deep band of top-soil outside the



1. Radley, Berks. Bronze fibula of La Tène I form ($\frac{1}{1}$)

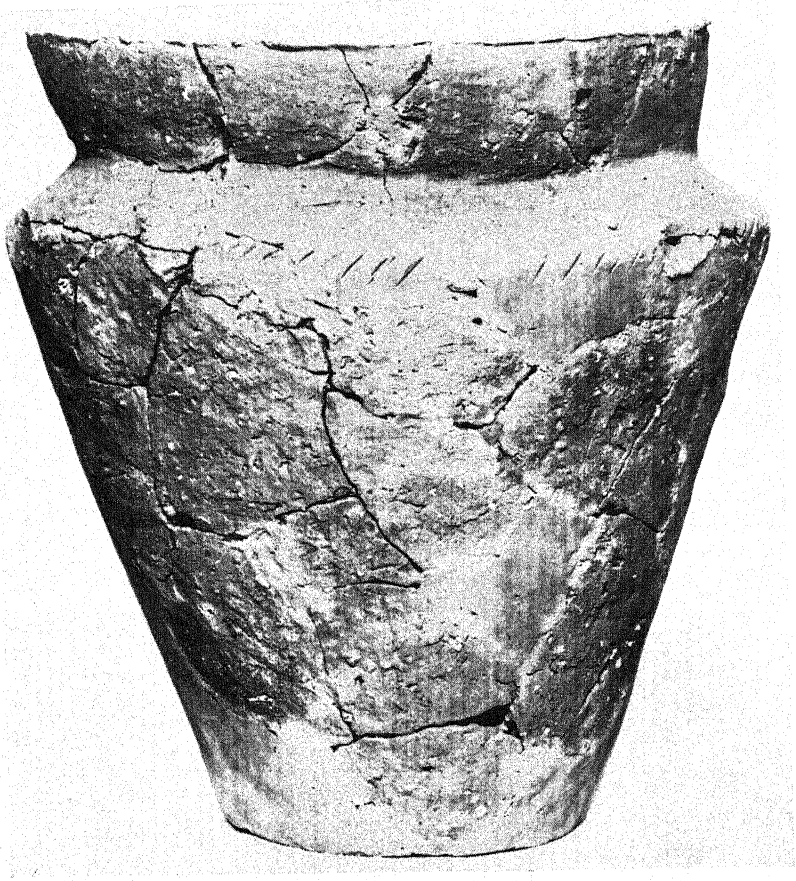


2. Radley, Berks. Beaker ($\frac{1}{2}$)



a *b* *c*

3. Radley, Berks. Pottery vases ($\frac{1}{8}$)



Dorchester, Oxon. Large carinated vase ($\frac{1}{4}$)

enclosure. Some of the forms, which, as will be seen by comparison with pl. xvi of Mr. Bushe-Fox's report,[1] closely agree with Hengistbury A, are illustrated in fig. 2. The most striking is the huge, *situla*-like vessel, over 18 in. high and $17\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter at the shoulder, of rough, reddish ware, decorated on the carination with groups of diagonal incisions, separated by large ⬭ depressions (pl. viii).[2] The other wares in this group are mostly black or grey; haematite-coated ware is lacking.

It is not proposed to deal in detail with the pottery in this report. Problems that appeared simple at the outset are becoming increasingly difficult with every fresh site belonging to this period that is explored. It has been thought wiser to devote a special memoir to it at a later stage. Meanwhile, it may be well to insist that nothing has come to light which alters the writer's opinion that the Iron Age ceramic forms in the Oxford district exhibit a marked uniformity right down to Roman times. The earlier so-called Hallstatt-La Tène forms shade off almost imperceptibly into others less well defined, but unquestionably belonging to the same tradition. The Dorchester site has produced every shade (possibly *terminos intra quos* for the whole Iron Age series in this area), with Roman fabrics immediately overlying them, for the top-soil, even above the ditches, teems with these latter wares.

[1] *Excavations at Hengistbury Head, Hampshire.* Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, no. 3, 1915.

[2] For the form, compare Park Brow (*Archaeologia*, lxxvi, 17, fig. 5).

An Early Romano-British Kiln at Corfe Mullen, Dorset

By J. Bernard Calkin, M.A.

In SE. Dorset a section of Roman road runs from Hamworthy on Poole Harbour to Badbury Rings, passing near the

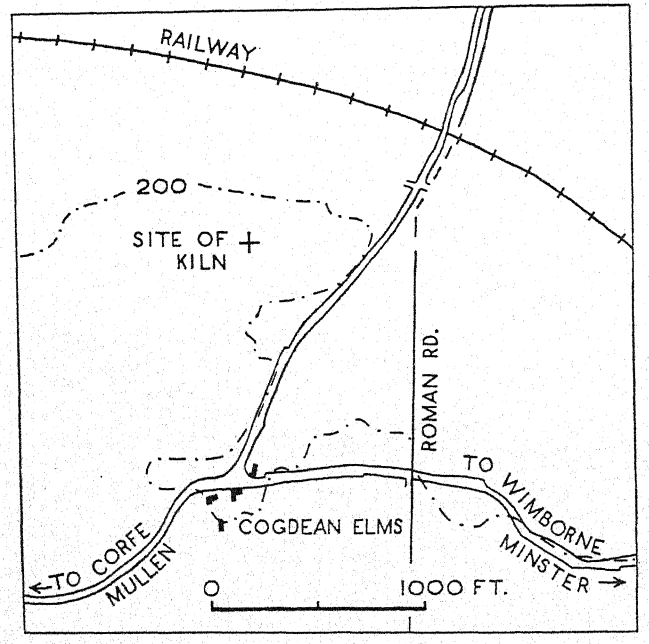


Fig. 1. Sketch-map of site

present village of Corfe Mullen just before it dips into the Stour valley. It has been known for several years, from discoveries in the Southern Railway's ballast pit, that a Romano-British settlement existed at this spot. The finds comprise pottery ranging from bead-rim to New Forest wares, as well as a storage-pit containing grain, on which Sir R. H. Biffen reported to the writer in 1929 as follows: 'The bulk is wheat similar to that from the Iron Age sites at Fovant and Meare. But grains of oat are also present.'

The story of the discovery of the kiln-site here to be described falls into three parts: (i) In the summer of 1932, the workmen came across large quantities of crumbly red burnt

clay. (ii) Visiting the pit a few months later, the writer observed a U-shaped trough of red crumbly brick in the face of the pit; a rough note and sketch of it was made at the time (fig. 3, section I). (iii) In March 1933 the workmen in cutting back apparently behind the line of this trough exposed a wide ditch containing a great deal of pottery.

By the courtesy of Mr. Bradford, the contractor then working the gravel-pit, I was allowed to dig out the rest of this site. In this work I received help from Messrs. R. J. Cameron,

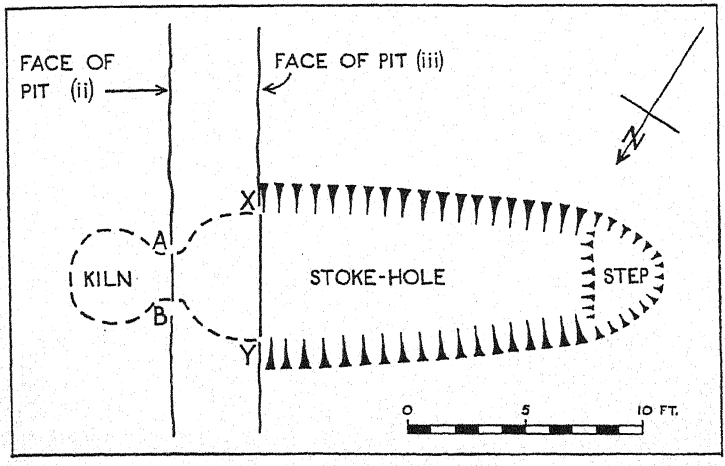


FIG. 2. Supposed arrangement of kiln

J. A. Lewis, and J. A. A. R. Frost. For the general interpretation of the site I am very deeply indebted to Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, F.S.A., of the British Museum.

The part excavated proved to be a deep trench, serving partly as a stoke-hole to a kiln, section I being probably the fire mouth, whilst the crumbly red burnt clay first exposed by the workmen was doubtless the actual kiln. The supposed arrangement of the kiln is shown in figure 2, the distance between sections AB and XY being conjectural.

THE STOKE-HOLE

The alignment of the stoke-hole was nearly NE. by SW., and was probably so constructed to catch the prevailing SW. wind.

Some few feet at its NE. end (i.e. towards the kiln) had been previously dug out by the workmen. The part examined proved to be 13 ft. 6 in. long, terminating in a step. The floor was 5 ft. from the present surface, falling to 5 ft. 3 in. at the kiln

end. Its width at the base was 3 ft. 4 in., increasing in the same direction to 5 ft. 6 in.

The floor consisted of undisturbed gravel, whilst the base of each wall at the NE. end bore traces of a burnt clay lining, 3 in. thick and 6 in. high (see fig. 3, section III).

STRATIFICATION OF STOKE-HOLE FILLING

(see fig. 3, sections II and III)

(*a*) Surface to 1 ft. 9 in. Surface soil, stony. Sterile.

(*b*) 1 ft. 9 in.–2 ft. 9 in. Stony soil, with a few sherds similar to those found below, and a little other contemporary material.

(*c*) 2 ft. 9 in.–4 ft. } These two layers may conveniently be described
(*d*) 4 ft.–5 ft. 3 in. } together. Dirty gravel containing kiln debris of three kinds: (i) Crumbly red burnt clay. This occurred chiefly in spreads at two levels at the NE. end. (ii) Two piles of brown loamy clay, some 15 to 20 lumps of white clay, and a few lumps of mixed red and grey clay; evidently the potters' working materials. (iii) Large quantities of badly fired pottery, mostly found in piles.

Layer (*c*) also contained certain extraneous (non-kiln) pottery, whilst in (*d*) this was absent.

THE POTTERY

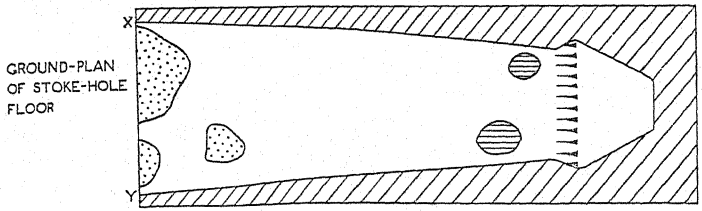
Layers (*c*) and (*d*) contained the remains of some 200 vessels. The greater part of these falls into five main classes, which were evidently made on the spot (see fig. 4).

The five classes are as follows:

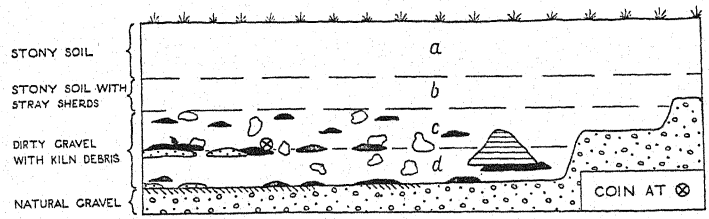
A. Flagons. Whitish or buff-coloured [35],[1] pinkish [10].[1] These are wide-bellied vessels with a foot-ring, and a cup-shaped mouth which is generally ornamented with four cordons. The pinkish jugs generally have five or six. There is one handle; this has four, or sometimes only three ribs, and it is attached immediately below the cordons. Its form appears to be intermediate between Collingwood's types 49 and 50. The ware is very fine in texture. Some of the whitish jugs appear to have a buff slip. In layer (*d*) there was a wide range in the size of these vessels; in layer (*c*) they were nearly all of a standard size, about 10 in. high and 10 in. wide. This was the only difference noted in the kiln pottery from layers (*c*) and (*d*) respectively.

B. Mortaria [25]. These are all of one type, having a roll rim fitted with a spout, a ledge or carination below the neck, and a slightly raised foot. The inside is generally smooth, but in about half a dozen cases concentric grooves have been formed by a toothed instrument, which made five or six grooves at a time (see no. 8*a*). None of the mortaria is lined with grit. Rim diameters vary from

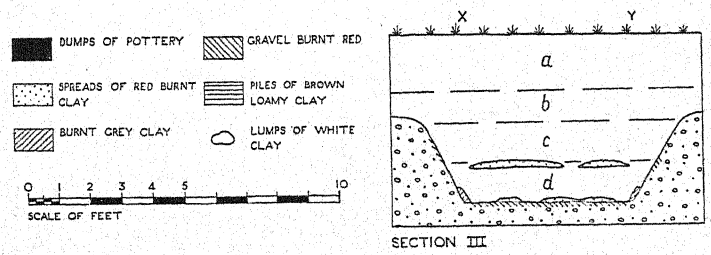
[1] Figures in square brackets show estimated number of vessels represented.



Ground-plan of stoke-hole floor showing spreads of red burnt clay and piles of red loamy clay at the 4 ft. level



Section II : showing general disposition of stoke-hole contents



Cross section of stoke-hole

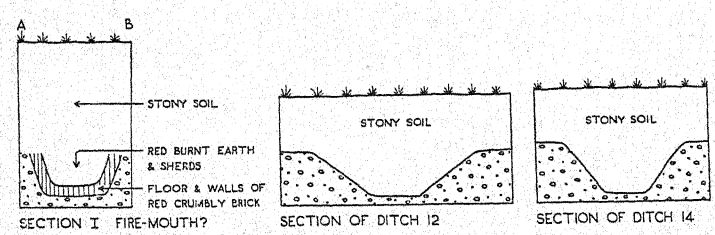


FIG. 3. Ground-plan and sections of stoke-hole, and sections of contemporary ditches

10 to 12 in. The well-fired examples are very hard, the colour being generally some shade of buff or grey. These mortars appear to be a degenerate form of the wall-sided type, which was imported before the Conquest, and has been found at Colchester.

C. Bead-Rim Pots [25]. In every case the bead projects beyond the curve of the body. The pots are very roughly made, only the top

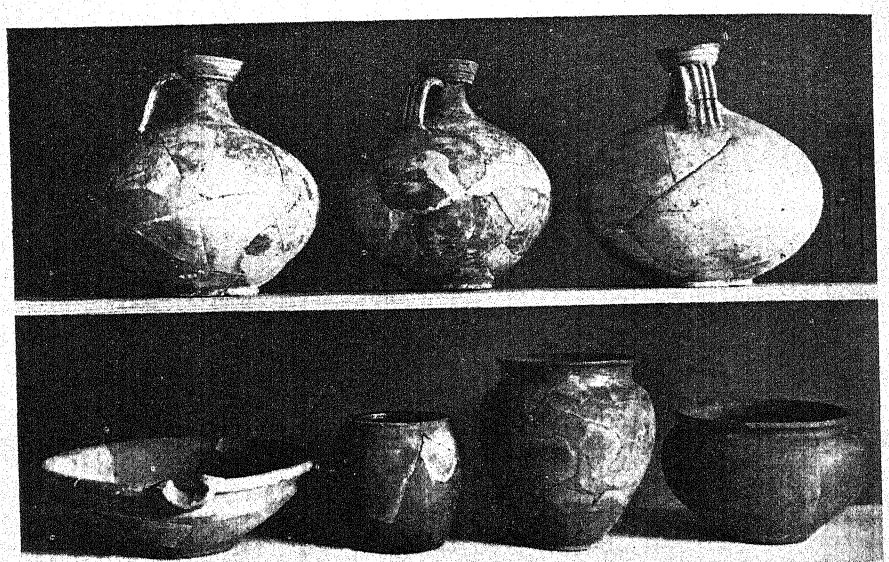


Fig. 4. The five main types of vessel made in the kiln. Top row, Class A; Bottom row, Classes B, C, E, and D

part being wheel-turned. Some have their surfaces smoothed horizontally. None shows any zonal decoration, but in most cases the surface is entirely perished. Rim diameters vary from 4·7 to 5·9 in. All the vessels of this class, and also of classes D and E below, are of a sandy nature, and in crumbly condition. The colour is reddish-brown, sometimes passing into dark grey.

D. Bowls [40]. All have some form of roll rim, and a high shoulder, and most of them are slightly incurved towards the base. The surface was apparently not smoothed. One example shows lattice decoration. All the vessels are wheel-turned, the walls being generally thinner than in classes C and E, and the grit finer. Rim diameters range from 4·8 to 7·3 in.

E. Jars [40]. These have a straight neck with everted rim; they are high shouldered, and generally slightly convex towards the base. Some have a zone of lattice work on the body of the pot, and a few have a wavy line (no. 29) on the neck. Two sherds, one with a zone of wavy lines, the other with a zone of double-line chevron,

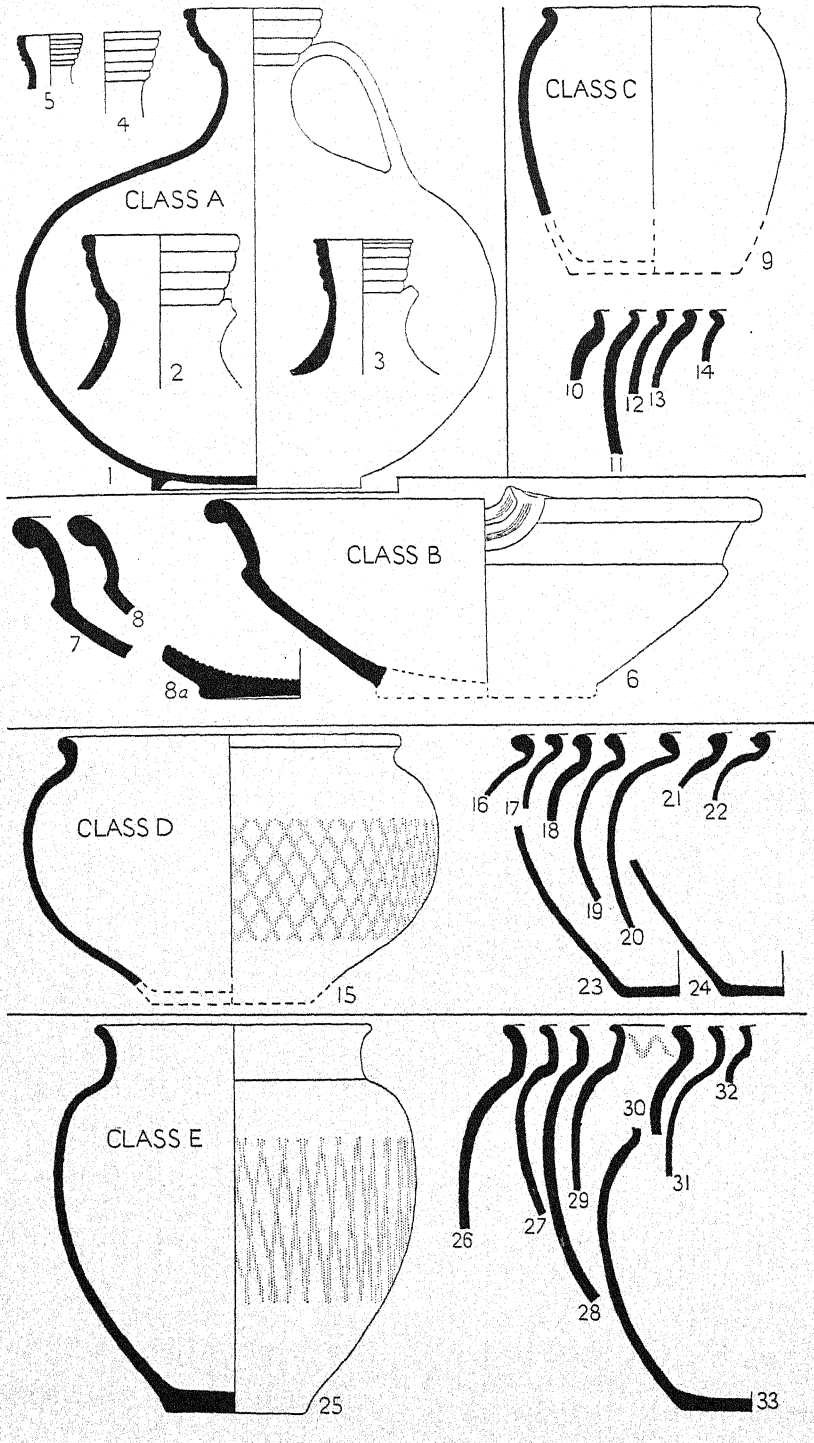


FIG. 5. Pottery from kiln stoke-hole, Classes A–E ($\frac{1}{4}$)

probably belong to this class. The base is sometimes wheel-turned, the top probably always. Rim diameters range from 3·7 to 6·2 in.

The remainder of the pottery from layers (*c*) and (*d*) falls into two classes :

F. Other Vessels probably made in the Kiln.

(i) *Wares of similar clay to class* A*:*

1 flagon neck with two handles (no. 34). The rim is of unusual form, and there is a quasi-angular junction between the neck and the body. The handles are two-ribbed. Colour pinkish. From layer (*d*).
1 fragment of straight-sided dish (no. 35), made of white clay.
3 bases, nos. 36 and 37 in pinkish clay, no. 38 in white clay.

(ii) *Coarse wares, reddish-brown, in similar crumbly condition to classes* C, D, *and* E*:*

1 bead-rim bowl (no. 39).
1 bowl with rounded shoulder and outcurving rim (no. 40).
1 countersunk handle.
1 straight-sided vessel (no. 41).
2 hollow bases with slightly spread foot (no. 42).
1 pedestal base with omphalos (no. 43).

G. Extraneous (Non-kiln) Pottery. Layer (*c*) only.

I quote here a description of this pottery kindly supplied by Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes.

2 pieces of Samian. Form 18. South Gaulish. Probably A.D. 35–75.
2 pieces of Samian. Form 15/17. Probably A.D. 50–75.
1 piece of black Belgic plate. Claudian.
4 pieces of pinkish-white butt-beaker. Claudian (? imported).
1 rim piece of squat beaker of hard light grey ware. Claudius-Nero; but might be as late as Vespasian.
1 rim piece of small jar of similar ware and date.

In a pile of pottery at the base of layer (*c*) there was found a coin of Caligula, very slightly worn, on which Mr. John Allan, F.S.A., of the British Museum has reported as follows :

Caligula. Æ 2. As of A.D. 40.
Obv. C. CAESAR DIVI AUG. PRON. AUG. P.M. TR. P. IIII. PP.
Rev. Vesta S.C.

THE CONDITION OF THE POTTERY

The following remarks are partly the result of a discussion with one of the partners in Messrs. Carter's Pottery, Poole—Mr. John Adams, who is familiar with the local clays.

Whilst no chemical analysis has been undertaken, Mr. Adams is of the opinion that the two piles of brown loamy clay found

at the back of the stoke-hole were used in making the pottery of classes C, D, and E, and that the lumps of white clay were employed for the white flagons of class A.

It appears that all the examples of classes A to F must be reckoned as wasters. The white flagons were nearly all in a soft and powdery condition on one side, as a result of under-firing. Some were definitely cracked in the firing and distorted. Two or three mortars have shrinkage cracks; in others the clay has been badly mixed, and has consequently flaked off in layers. About half the mortars are in a powdery or crumbly condition, probably on account of insufficient heat. The coarse wares of classes C to F were almost invariably in a very crumbly state. Such bead-rim pots and jars are usually fairly hard, and have a black or brownish-black colour, which was produced in a smother-kiln. It seems probable that the kiln examples which are all reddish-brown were rejected because the smoking was not effective.

THE FILLING UP OF THE STOKE-HOLE

Various features observed in digging out the contents of the stoke-hole have led to the conclusion that the whole of deposits (*d*) and (*c*) probably accumulated whilst the kiln was still in use, though of course the stoke-hole must have been kept clear at the fire-door end, which was not examined.

An attempt will be made to indicate how this accumulation took place.

In the first place the potters had two piles of brown loamy clay at the back of the stoke-hole, one on each side, well out of the way. The lumps of white clay were found at all levels through layers (*d*) and (*c*).

If we suppose that bundles of wood fuel were lit on the stoke-hole floor and then pushed through the fire mouth, we can account for the gravel floor being crackled and burnt to a lake red colour, to a depth of 2 or 3 inches at the kiln end. Traces of charcoal were often found on it. Mr. Adams states that this reddening must be due to actual fire on the floor, and could not have been caused merely by raking out hot ashes. Red crackled flints were also found on the edge of the gravel sides of the stoke-hole up to 2 ft. above original floor-level.

If the top of the kiln was broken down after each firing, we may suppose the two layers of red burnt clay found at the kiln end to represent debris from this source.

Badly fired pottery was brought out of the kiln, and dumped in piles on the stoke-hole floor mostly at the sides. Some of the

white flagons were apparently carried out almost intact, and of these, five have been restored. In the case of pottery of the other four main classes, it was rare to find more than a few pieces of the same vessel close together. A great deal, however, was too crumbly to be recovered. No complete section of any one vessel of classes B, C, or D was found, and in the case of the solitary example of class E from the back end of the stoke-hole the base has apparently fallen out in transit, being found at least 10 ft. nearer to the kiln. The larger pile of brown loamy clay was deposited not on the original stoke-hole floor, but on some 6 in. of debris including a dump of pottery.

When the mortaria fragments from the base of level (*c*) came to be sorted out, three cases were found where contiguous pieces of a given vessel were of entirely different colours, some of the sherds having been exposed to a second firing. This can be explained as the result of lighting fuel on a floor raised some 15 in. above original level by accumulation of debris.

Material from the side walls of the stoke-hole, whether these were entirely lined with clay or not, probably helped considerably to raise the level of the floor, whilst traces of charcoal, fragments of red burnt clay, and lumps of white clay were scattered through layer (*c*) right up to the top. It is only natural that some dozen sherds of contemporary extraneous pottery, i.e. Class G, should have found their way into this deposit.

CONTEMPORARY FINDS FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE SETTLEMENT

The gravel-pit in which the kiln was discovered has been under the writer's observation since 1929, and a large amount of pottery has been obtained, partly from the workmen and partly by personal examination of pits and ditches. This collection has been re-examined in the light of the knowledge obtained from the kiln, and other finds have been made subsequently. The sites next to be described were all within twenty yards of the kiln.

PITS 8 AND 8*a*. Probably some of the pottery debris was taken out of the stoke-hole, as two dumps containing some 400 small sherds of white and pinkish flagons were found a few yards away.

PIT 7. This was a small pit in which the workmen found wasters of classes A, B, and E, a piece of mortarium base fitting on to another piece found in the stoke-hole. With these were some fragments of a black Belgic plate and the greater part of

another mortarium (class B). The latter is remarkable in having five holes subsequently made in its base. Being underfired, it was probably found not to be hard enough for its proper use, and it was consequently converted into a strainer.

Three other sites have yielded kiln types other than wasters.

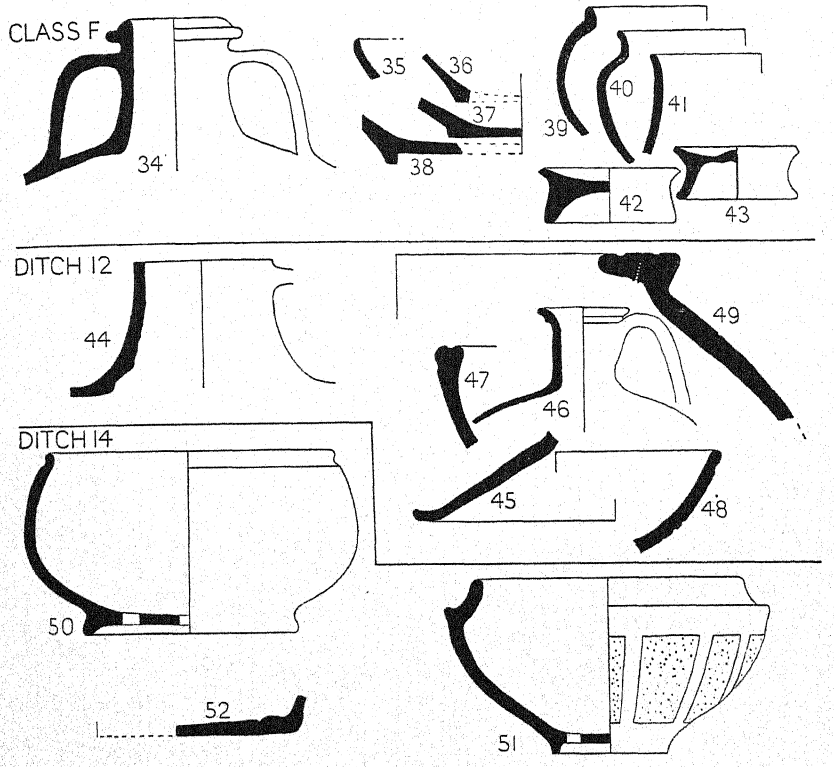


FIG. 6. Pottery from kiln stoke-hole, Class F, and from ditches 12 and 14 ($\frac{1}{4}$)

PIT 4. This was a small pit dug out by the workmen in 1931. It contained sherds of classes A, B, C, and E, first-century Samian fragments, two pieces of a black Belgic plate, and the greater part of a jar with countersunk handles.

DITCH 12. In August 1933 the men exposed the end of a ditch. In it they found: (i) A Samian cup, form 24/25. Stamp ANIA retrograde. (ii) A cup of buff-coloured sandy micaceous ware with three rows of applied leaves. Mr. Hawkes describes this as a copy of the imported glazed cups found on Claudian sites. (iii) A neck of a large pinkish jug with buff slip (no. 44). (iv) Several fragments of black coarse wares.

The rest of the ditch was subsequently dug out by the writer. It proved to be 15 ft. long, and its bottom was 3 ft. 2 in. below the surface. For the section of the ditch, see fig. 3. The surface soil to 1 ft. 8 in. was sterile. The ditch filling consisted of dirty gravel, which became clayey towards the base. It appears to have been deliberately filled up within a comparatively short period, since fragments of one vessel (no. 49 below) were found at all levels in the ditch filling.

CONTENTS OF DITCH 12

(from depth 1 ft. 8 in. to 3 ft. 2 in.)

Class A: Fragments of 3 whitish flagons and 1 pinkish flagon.
Class B: 1 sherd.
Class C: 11 bead rims. In some cases the bead rim projects, in others it is flush with the general curve of the pot.
Class E: Large pieces of 2 jars, one of which has the body smoothed vertically.
All the sherds of classes C and E are black or brownish black, none having the reddish crumbly surface of those from the kiln.
Also, *Fine wares of same clay as white flagons:* 1 lid (no. 45).
Fine sandy red wares: 1 jug neck (no. 46). One similar rim fragment was found in the stoke-hole.

Coarse wares black or brownish-black:

2 countersunk handles.
2 bead-rim bowls, one with thin walls, and five perforations in the base.
1 bowl with outcurving rim similar to no. 40.
1 bead rim with internal thickening (no. 47): diameter 13 in.
1 flat bowl with three shallow grooves (no. 48).
3 hollow spread bases (like no. 42).
1 foot-ring.
2 bases, beaded.

Red coarse sandy ware: 30 pieces of a large vessel with inturned reeded rim (no. 49). A series of holes about 1 in. apart have been made on the inside of the rim before firing.
Extraneous pottery: 2 small sherds of Samian; 1 sherd, amphora.
Miscellanea: Fragment of greensand quern; a few lumps of mixed red and grey clay (as from stoke-hole); horse's teeth; burnt debris and red burnt flints.

DITCH 14. This ditch was dug out by the writer in March 1934. It was 14 ft. long and 3 ft. 4 ins. deep (see section of ditch in fig. 3). The surface soil was sterile down to 2 ft. The filling was of similar character to ditch 12.

CONTENTS OF DITCH 14

(from depth 2 ft. to 3 ft. 4 in.)

Class A: 1 neck and rim piece of pinkish-white flagon with five cordons; 2 sherds of white flagon.
Class B: 1 sherd.
Class C: 2 bead rims, one flush, the other projecting.
Class E: 2 jar rims, one with vertical lines on neck.
Also, *Samian:* 1 sherd, form 15/17 (Claudius-Nero).

Coarse wares, black or brownish-black:

1 shallow bowl with bead rim (almost flush) and foot-ring (no. 50). Base perforated by six or more holes. Surface smoothed.
1 bowl with external ledge and foot-ring (no. 51). Central zone has rough surface; upper and lower zones and vertical lines on central zone slightly smoothed. Three perforations in base. The ware is black, and appears to contain much charcoal.
1 jar base with three perforations (perhaps class E).
2 plate fragments with moulded rim (no. 52). Reddish-brown surface with dark grey body. Surface smoothed.
1 bead rim with internal thickening, similar to no. 47.

CONCLUSIONS

The evidence from the stoke-hole makes it clear that classes A to E of the pottery are contemporary. It is interesting to note that while the bead-rim pots, the bowls with roll rim, and the jars with straight neck and everted rim are La Tène III types, the flagons and mortaria are new forms introduced from the Romanized continent. The vessels placed for convenience in a separate class F are for the most part only represented by one example of each type, but the additional evidence of ditches 12 and 14, which also contained examples of classes A, B, C, and E, warrants the assumption that some types in class F were being regularly made side by side with classes A to E.

The evidence is set out in the form of a table, showing the numbers of vessels represented in the stoke-hole and ditches. Workmen's finds are excluded.

	Type.	*Stoke-hole.*	*Ditch 12.*	*Ditch 14.*
Bead-rim bowls	no. 39	1	1	1
Countersunk handles[1]		1	2	0
Hollow spread base	no. 42	2	3	0
Bead rim with internal thickening	no. 47	0	1	1

DATE OF THE KILN

Reasons have been given for supposing that layers (*d*) and (*c*) accumulated in the stoke-hole whilst the kiln was still in use.

[1] The workmen also found one example in Pit 4.

Layer (*c*) produced a coin of Caligula and extraneous pottery datable between A.D. 35 and 75. Layer (*b*) contained a few sherds derived from the kiln and some dozen pieces of what appear to be contemporary wares. It is probably safe to assume that the kiln belongs to some period during the third quarter of the first century. Coins of Caligula are abundant on Claudian sites (e.g. at Colchester), and while an upper limit of date about A.D. 40 is not impossible, there is no reason for supposing that the kiln precedes the Roman conquest of A.D. 43 and the following years. The mortarium-type (class B) is a degenerate version of the wall-sided form that need not be expected much earlier than A.D. 50, while none of the other forms requires an earlier date. The bead-rim vessels (class C) are indeed of the pre-Conquest family, but for evidence of their prevalence in the district in early Roman times we need go no farther than the dated Cogdean urn (p. 55). On the other hand, the well-known characteristics of Flavian times are not on the whole perceptible, and a date between A.D. 60 and A.D. 70 or 75 at latest seems to offer the most acceptable lower limit for the kiln.

Thus a central date for its activity may be taken in the decade A.D. 50–60, with extreme limits of a further decade or so before and after.

With the kiln the other deposits described in the vicinity must be closely associated in point of date, in view of the pottery found in them.

Since both ditches contain examples of classes A, B, C, and E, they are in all probability of the same age, and it is reasonable to infer that all the pottery illustrated in this paper belongs to one period.

This part of the Corfe Mullen settlement seems to have been completely abandoned along with or soon after the kiln, since no pottery of the later occupation was found on any of the sites described.

Note on bead rims. Whereas all the bead rims found in the stoke-hole were of the projecting type, the ditches yielded a few examples in which the bead was flush with the general curve of the pot.

	Stoke-hole.	*Ditch 12.*	*Ditch 14.*
Bead rims, projecting	25	7	1[1]
„ „ flush	0	4	1

Thus it appears that the two types are contemporary at Corfe Mullen.

[1] Another pit, excavated by the writer in 1930, contained 1 bead rim of each type, a countersunk handle, and other native wares.

In the Durden collection at the British Museum there is a bead-rim pot which was found at Cogdean, Dorset. It contained burnt bones, fragments of two glass phials, and a coin of Claudius A.D. 41–2.[1] Inquiries make it practically certain that this urn was one of several found only some 300 to 400 yards away from the kiln, on one side or other of the Roman road on the south side of the railway (see fig. 1). It is interesting to reflect that this urn was probably made in the kiln here described.

Note on flagons. Whitish and buff one-handled flagons have been found at the Hamworthy settlement on Poole Harbour by Mr. H. P. Smith. All of these have a conical neck, with the narrowest point immediately below the cordons, and most of the necks have an angular junction with the body. In contrast to these, class A flagons, of which no. 1 is typical, have a hollow neck, narrowing for a short distance downwards, and then widening out gradually into the body of the vessel. Thomas May[2] suggests that the type with the angular junction is the earlier, and local evidence seems to bear out this surmise. One would expect earlier forms at the coastal settlement of Hamworthy, and moreover the flagons from that site are of a different clay from those at Corfe Mullen, and may well be imported. No. 34 from the stoke-hole, layer (*d*), and no. 44 from ditch 12, somewhat resemble the Hamworthy flagons in the form of their necks.

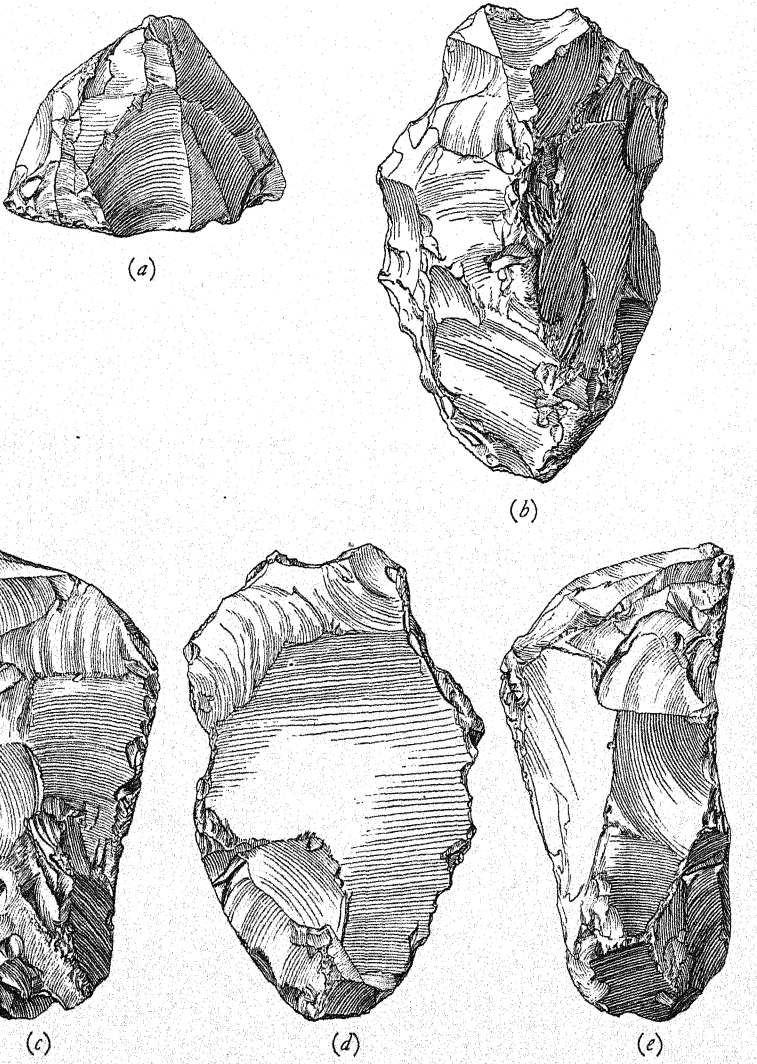
Note on omphalos (no. 43). The omphalos occurs in Hengistbury class B pottery, which when first discovered was tentatively placed in the fourth or third century B.C. I understand, however, from Mr. Hawkes that dates as late as the first century have more recently been proposed for it. The example found in the kiln appears to be a survival.

[1] See Hawkes and Dunning in *Archaeological Journal*, lxxxvii, 286.

[2] *Pottery found at Silchester*, p. 47.

Notes

Early Man in Norfolk.—One of several flint implements recently found by Mr. J. E. Sainty below the Cromer Forest-bed is here illustra-



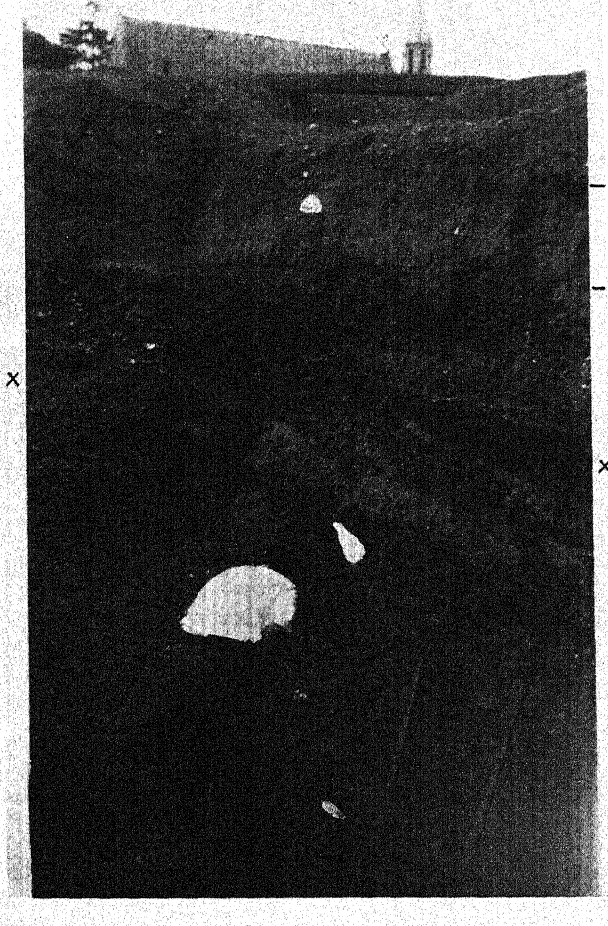
Front (*a*), top (*b*), left (*c*), base (*d*), and right (*e*) views of implement from Sheringham ($\frac{1}{2}$)

ted with his permission, a full report on the series being reserved for the next *Proceedings* of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia. It is a massive

'end-scraper' (for want of a better name), 5 in. long and weighing 22 oz. Av. The surface looks as if it had been covered with black lead, a condition apparently due to contact with peat, and the edges and ridges are slightly dulled. The under-face is a plain fracture, slightly dressed near the nose and with enough of the bulb remaining to prove it a flake. Bold vertical flaking from the under-face can be traced nearly all round, and the narrow butt-end is roughly shaped. Traces of the matrix remain at the foot of the broad end, and the main ridge along the top is much battered. It is not a core-tool, and therefore not an ancestor of the hand-axe, but an earlier and independent type, as it came from a freshly exposed patch of the stone-bed about 50 yds. east of the most easterly concrete groyne at Sheringham; and the stone-bed lies on the chalk, sometimes below the Forest-bed and at other points below remains of the Weybourne Crag (J. Reid Moir, *The Antiquity of Man in East Anglia*, p. 41). The bone-bed is now considered to be the residue of the Tertiary land-surface, spread out by the advancing Crag sea and buried beneath the latter's marine deposits. There can be little doubt as to the human workmanship of the flint in question, and others have been recovered from the same deposit; so that the presence of man considerably prior to the Cromer Forest-bed may be taken as proved, and the occurrence of ruder human work at a still earlier date rendered more credible. The Cromer Forest-bed was for long considered the lowest limit of the Pleistocene and of human existence in this or any other country.

Palaeoliths from Farnham.—As a sequel to the note on the terrace-gravels of Farnham, Surrey (*Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 422), our Fellow Major A. G. Wade sends the following information regarding the stratification of the gravel on the terrace immediately north of St. Peter's church, Wrecclesham, 1½ miles south-west of Farnham railway-station. This terrace is next below the plateau, the surface level being 332 ft. O.D., or 112 ft. above the nearest point of the river Wey. The 14 ft. section here photographed has produced many implements which were evidently *in situ* and are referable to distinct types; and three, found in a vertical line, are selected to show the sequence (marked in white on the photograph). On the Lower Greensand, at the base of the cutting, lay a roughly chipped ovate 5½ in. long, unrolled, with speckled yellow patina, and a spur near the middle of its basil point, the last not an uncommon feature of St. Acheul ovates. About 8 ft. from the surface, in gravel with much iron deposit and beds of sand, was an exceptional implement 9 in. long with fine tapering point, slightly flattened on one face in the style of La Micoque and comparable to the Henley specimen in the British Museum *Stone Age Guide*, 3rd ed. pl. III. It is complete but fractured, and has a yellow-brown patina. In a kind of Boulder-clay 2 ft. from the surface was found a finely worked 'point' or double side-scraper 4 in. long, of bluish grey patina with a large patch of white crust, exactly corresponding in form and colour to some from the brick-earth at High Lodge, Mildenhall, Suffolk (*Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia*, iii, 378). The same industry is represented in Mr. Henry Bury's collection from the same

terrace, and four of his specimens resemble figs. 3, 6, 7, and 8 in the report just cited, pp. 375–6. It is permissible to conclude that the deposits on this terrace (next below the plateau) began in St. Acheul times and ended during the transition from the Clacton to the Le Moustier industry,

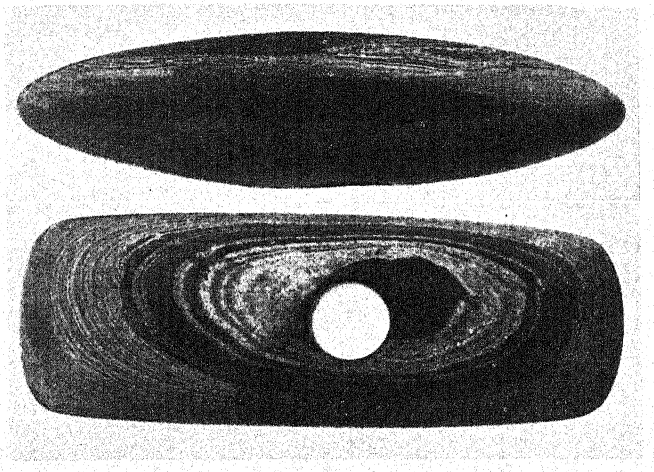


Stratification at Wrecclesham, Farnham

the High Lodge series having been called the earliest Le Moustier flints in existence, but now classified as Clacton III (the Upper or developed Clacton type according to the Abbé Breuil in *Préhistoire*, i, 160). Another analogy is the Hoxne sequence, comprising late St. Acheul hand-axes much like the large Farnham specimen, in gravel at the top of the Arctic lacustrine beds, and High Lodge types near the base of the brick-earth

above, the horizons being below the Upper Chalky Boulder-clay which is often equated with the Riss glaciation. It should be added that the three palaeoliths here recorded, with many others from Farnham, have been generously presented to the British Museum by Major Wade.

Axe-head from Lincolnshire.—An interesting addition to a well-known but mysterious series is reported by our Fellow Mr. W. A. Cragg, who permits its reproduction. It is of the cushion type (*Archaeologia*, lxxv,



Axe-head from Lincolnshire ($\frac{2}{3}$)

104, fig. 46) and made as usual of a hard ornamental stone (a silicified banded ash, possibly from Snowdonia or the Lake district), similar to that quoted and to another in vol. lxix, pl. i, no. 8, p. 8, where its leading features are discussed. These are the cylindrical perforations (evidently done with a metal tool and therefore presumably of the Bronze Age) and the intentionally blunted cutting-edge, suggesting a weapon of parade rather than a battle-axe. This treatment of the ends is not confined to the perforated axe-head, but has also been noticed on celts of more ordinary types (*Antiq. Journ.* xii, 298); and two references will show that it is not peculiar to Britain, *Bulletin Soc. préhist. française*, xxxi, 120–2, and *Catalogue of Liège Museum*, p. 124, fig. 116, no. 1 (a cushion axe-head from Tongres). The newly discovered specimen came from the surface of a sugar-beet field half a mile west of Threekingham (or Threckingham) and thirteen miles north-west of Spalding. It is 4·7 in. long, 1·7 in. wide, with a perforation 0·6 in. in diameter, and weight of $9\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Av. The faces are convex in both directions and the sides are slightly squared, perhaps a reminiscence of the dolmen-period celt. The Orkneys and Shetlands appear to be the head-quarters of this type, and an article on the subject will appear in the next *Proceedings* of the Scottish Antiquaries.

Bronze Age burial in Leicestershire.—There is a useful association in the pit-burial reported by our Fellow the Duke of Rutland; and the two

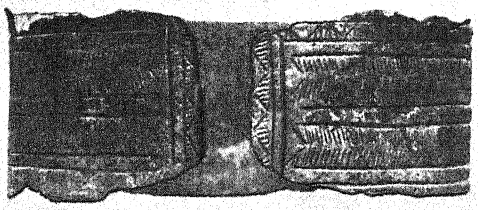


FIG. 1. Bronze bracelet from Knipton ($\frac{1}{1}$)

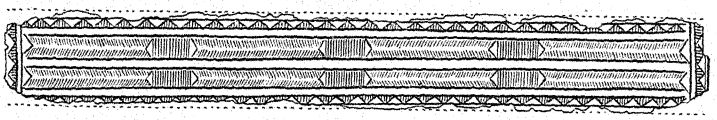


FIG. 2. Pattern on bracelet from Knipton ($\frac{1}{2}$)

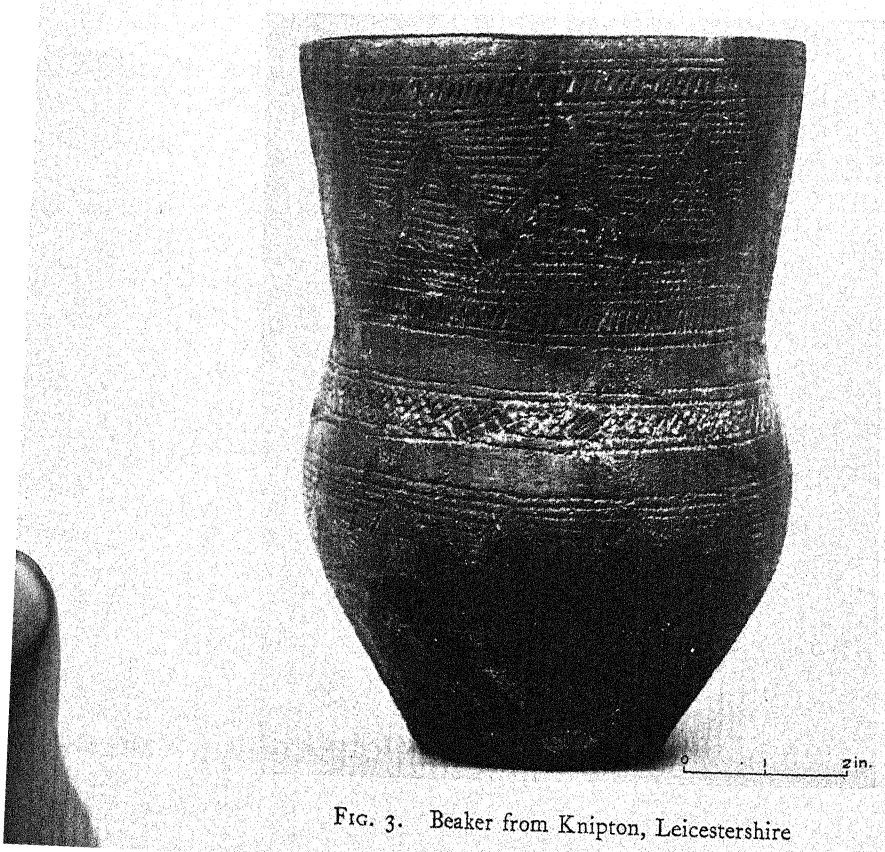


FIG. 3. Beaker from Knipton, Leicestershire

objects found together are illustrated. The bronze bracelet (fig. 1) was found immediately under the beaker (fig. 3) in 3 ft. of soil over the iron-stone bed, now being mechanically removed, in a field (no. 90) about seven furlongs south-west of Knipton church (25 in. O.S. map, Leics. VII, 12) and nearly two miles south of Belvoir Castle. The bronze was 1 in. wide and the outside diameter 2½ in.; it is engraved on the outer face (fig. 2) in the same style as one found on the arm of a skeleton in a barrow at Normanton, Wilts. (Evans, *Bronze*, fig. 480; *Archaeologia*, xliii, 469, fig. 172). The date is now more precisely determined, as the beaker belongs to Abercromby's A type, and has well-executed chevrons with a background of dotted lines produced by impressing a comb. After being repaired and completed, the height is 8¾ in. and maximum diameter 6¼ in. The site is well within the area covered by type A and its derivatives (G. Clark's map in *Antiquity*, 1931, p. 419), and it is clearly not a late example of the type, hence according to the ordinary view earlier than the majority of beakers in this country; but doubts have been cast on the priority of the type by Prof. Gordon Childe (*Man*, 1932, no. 102). His opinion published in 1924 (*Archaeologia*, lxxiv, 176) was that the Beaker-folk arrived, apparently from two main sources, about 1900 B.C., and some date between that and 1700 B.C. should suit the Knipton burial. Close watch is being kept on the neighbourhood in the hope of revealing a cemetery of that period.

Crouched skeleton from Chippenham, Cambridgeshire.—Mr. C. S. Leaf, F.S.A., sends the following note:—Recent ploughing on Mr. Simpson's farm in the parish of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, has revealed the sites of two levelled barrows. These are situated east of Isleham Plantation and close to the west side of the Chippenham-Freckenham road. As the field was about to be sown with sugar-beet it seemed advisable to make a test of each, because it was clear that any interment must be exceedingly close to the surface and might be destroyed by the beet-lifting machine at harvest. The cut made near the centre of the northern barrow (indicated by two concentric chalky rings 40 ft. and 60 ft. in diameter) disclosed a cremation under a large inverted overhanging-rim urn. This rested on the chalk rock 2 ft. below the present surface, but the highest part of the urn had already been much damaged by the tractor plough. No object was directly associated, but a large unburnt flint scraper was found in the filling.

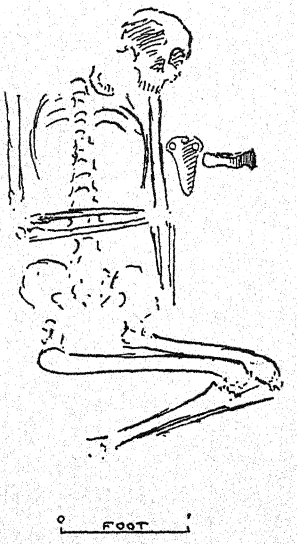


FIG. 1. Crouched skeleton from Chippenham

A similar test was made of the southern barrow, which was indicated

by a rather faint chalky ring 60 ft. in diameter. The area enclosed by the ring had been so much ploughed away as to be slightly concave. At the approximate centre I found a skeleton lying on its back with its knees up; it appeared to have been deposited on the old ground surface and there was no sign of a cist. With the skeleton were a bronze dagger and a perforated stone axe-hammer (see diagram, fig. 1). It is possible that the right hand was holding the haft of the axe-hammer (pl. IX), which lay beyond the bronze dagger (fig. 2). Except for a single scrap of beaker near the skull and a small sherd of Bronze Age pottery in the filling, no pottery was associated with the burial.

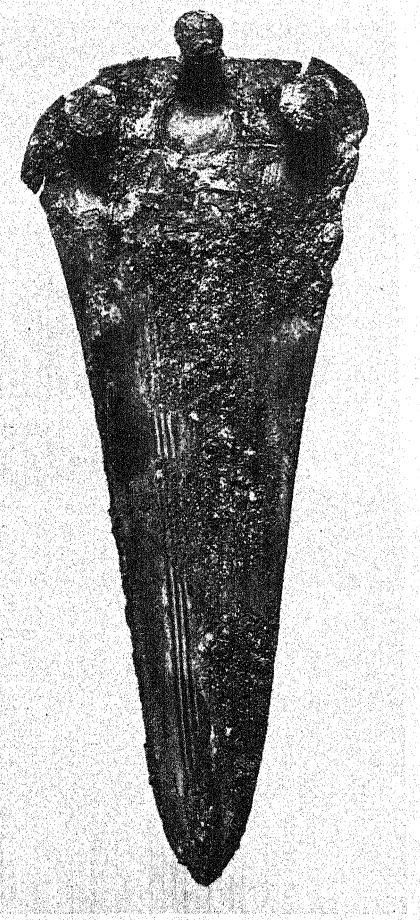
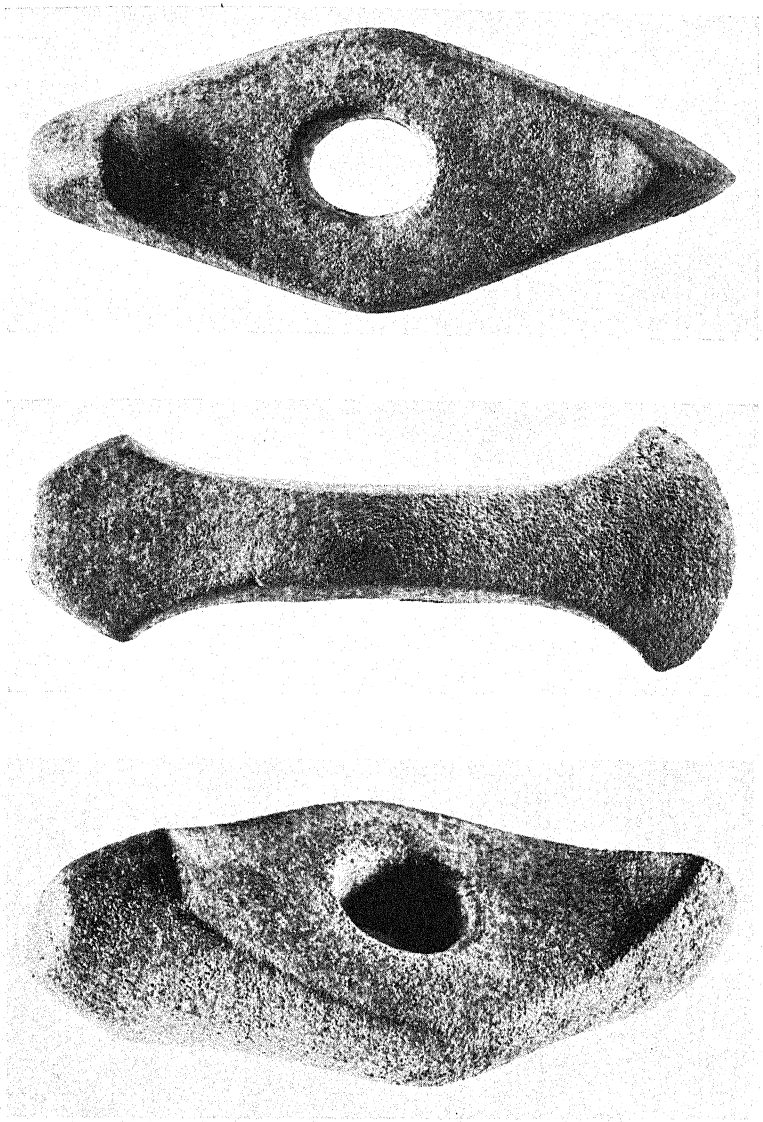


FIG. 2. Bronze dagger from Chippenham, Cambs. (⅔)

As the field was about to be drilled with sugar-beet I was forced to cease work at this point, but the Trustees of the Chippenham Estate and Mr. Simpson, the tenant of the farm, have kindly given permission for a thorough examination of both sites to be made later in the year.

The axe-hammer[1] is a fine specimen of a type not very common in this country. Its parallel-sided oval hole is of interest, as is the flattened oval form of the butt-end. The bronze dagger, of ogival form with mid-rib outlined by grooves, belongs to a type very rarely found in this region. Mr. R. S. Newall, in his list of 'Ogival bronze daggers with grooves and midrib or thickened at centre other than from hoards in England' (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.* xlv, p. 448), gives only two from East Anglia (Methwold and Cressingham, both in Norfolk). Mr. Reginald

[1] Dr. F. C. Phillips, of the Department of Mineralogy and Petrology, Cambridge, has kindly examined the axe-hammer, and says, 'I regret that owing to the weathered condition, and the inability to examine optically in any way, it is impossible to give a definite description of the material of the axe-head. It is *probably* a fine-grained intermediate igneous rock, but this is not much more than a tentative suggestion.'



Axe-hammer from Chippenham, Cambs. ($\frac{2}{3}$)

Smith, who has kindly examined the objects, tells me that he knows of only two parallels for the association of these forms of dagger and axe-hammer, namely the well-known finds from Snowshill, Gloucestershire,[1] and Hove, Sussex.[2] As is not unusual, the East Anglian group is less rich than those from the south and west; the Snowshill group, found with a skeleton in a cist, included an axe-hammer, an ogival dagger, a spearhead of the earliest type, and a bronze pin, while the Hove burial had, in addition to an axe-hammer and dagger, a whetstone and an amber cup, and the whole inhumation was contained in a wooden coffin.

Excavations on Pen Dinas Hill Fort, Cardiganshire, second season, 1934.—Prof. C. Daryll Forde, Local Secretary, communicates the following note:—

Excavations on Pen Dinas, the Iron Age hill fort near Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire, were continued for nearly seven weeks in August and September last, under the direction of Prof. C. Daryll Forde. In 1933 the eastern (inland) defences and south-eastern entrance to the fort had been investigated (see *Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 1934, 57–9), and during the present season work was concentrated on the more complicated series of banks and gap ways where the defences of a large northern extension abut on the more strongly defended eminence comprising the southern fort.

The excavations showed conclusively that in their earliest phase the fortifications were restricted to the small oval southern fort (with an area of about 5½ acres). There was here no addition to the natural defence of precipitous slopes rising nearly 400 ft. from the sea and Ystwyth river on the west and south, but on the north defensive works were now shown to have curved round continuously from the east, and the main bank and ditch were of even greater dimensions to afford security from the flat plateau which extends for nearly 400 yds. away to the north. The bank was found to be standing at the present time to a vertical height of 10 ft. above original ground level, while the ditch had at one point been excavated through 8 ft. of bedrock. The revetment of the bank was particularly strong. It was found standing to a height of from 3 to 4 ft. and must, from the quantity of fallen wall stones, have exceeded 10 ft. in height. An inner revetment to this bank was traced for some distance at its strongest point. The counterscarp bank was found to be very weak but had apparently been partly removed in the course of modifications (fig. 1).

At a later date the northern plateau was included in the defended area. For this purpose a stretch of curving ditch on the north-east side of the earlier fort was partly filled, and a strong walled bank was run out across it in a northerly direction. The revetment of this bank, which began against the upper part of the rock face of the earlier ditch (figs. 1 and 2), was found standing to a vertical height of 10 ft. at one point. A relatively shallow rock-cut ditch was excavated in front of it. At a distance of 100 ft. northwards from its junction with the older bank the bank and

[1] *Archaeologia*, lii, 70.
[2] *Archaeological Journal*, xiii, 184; xv, 90; *Archaeologia*, lxi, 115.

ditch were, in the first place, interrupted by a wide 40-ft. drive way, and the ends of the interrupted bank were flanked on either side by semi-circular revetments. No evidence of an inner revetment of this bank was found, nor were there post-holes or other indications of defensive measures at the wide entrance. To the north of the gap the bank ran north and

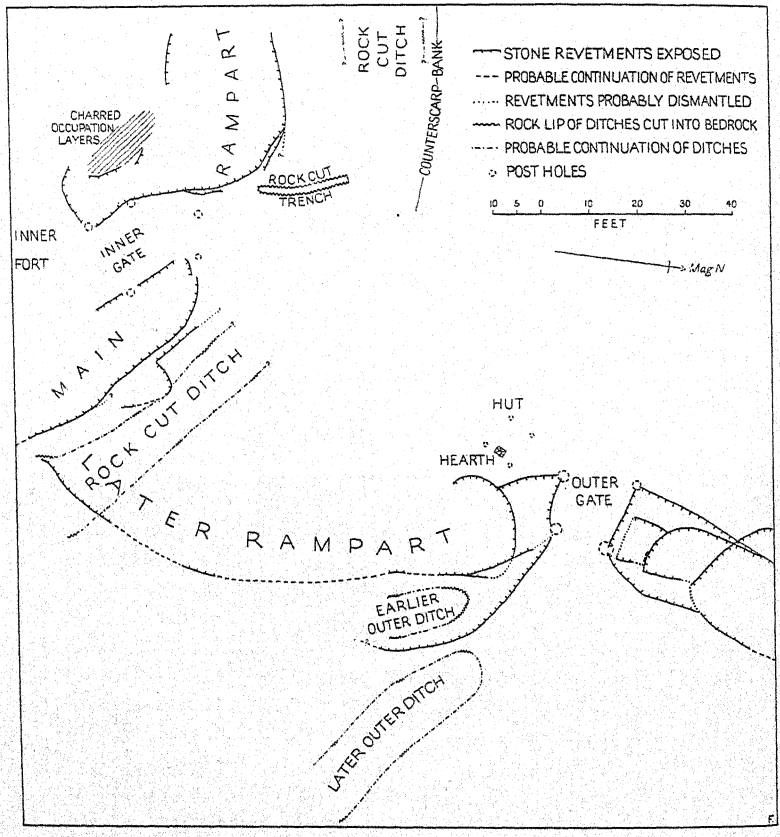


FIG. 1. Eastern entrances to Pen Dinas Fort, Aberystwyth

west to enclose the landward sides of the plateau. It was, however, far weaker in character than the banks to the south. Now standing to a vertical height of only 5 ft. above ground level, with 3 ft. of revetting wall, on the outer side this bank was fronted by a relatively shallow ditch dug about 3 ft. into the original surface soil.

In order to give access to the old southern fort from this newly enclosed area, a gateway was built by making a 15-ft. gap in the northern face of the older main defence. This gap was not, however, cut down to the level of the original ground surface, but sloped up on the lower filling of the bank itself. This gave a precarious foundation for the new walling where this curved in to flank either side of the gate, and much of it

had collapsed. But the entrance was strengthened by a series of five massive timber uprights whose large post-holes were found to have been dug to a depth of 3 or 4 ft. in the compacted rubble of earth and split rock (fig. 3). The flanking walls of this entrance which ran for over 10 ft. through the bank were, however, very well preserved. A rock-cut trench 20 ft. long and about 2 ft. wide and deep continued outside the entrances the line of the western flanking revetment. Fragments of decayed wood found at the upper end suggested that it was excavated for the erection of a palisade. Immediately behind the main bank, west of this gateway, extensive occupation levels were marked by two superimposed floors of charred wood, about 6 in. thick. From these were recovered a stone spindle-whorl and a glass bead. This globular bead 0·45 in. in diameter of almost colourless translucent glass is decorated with three spirals of yellow opaque glass threads. Mr. Horace Beck reports that it is a very rare type of eye bead of which specimens he believes to be identical have been found at Meare in Somerset and in Antrim, Ireland. He considers it Iron Age in date. It may be noted that triple spiral glass beads in other colours have been discovered at Glastonbury and at several continental La Tène sites.

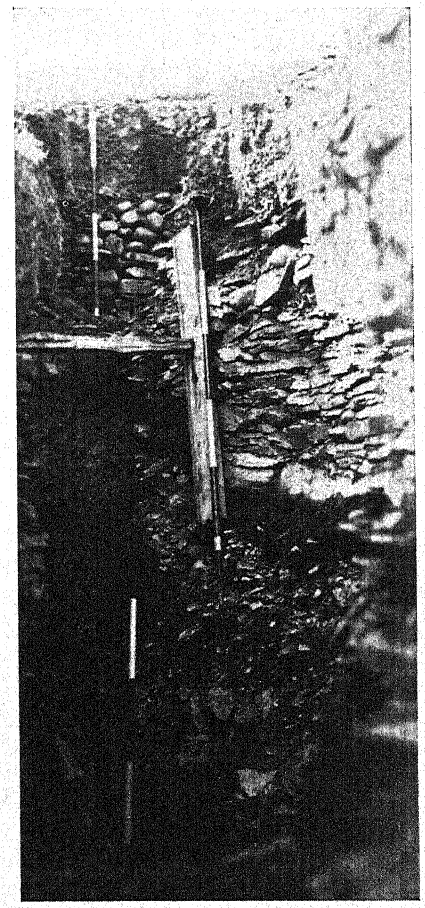


FIG. 2. Pen Dinas. Bank and rock-cut ditch of earlier defences of south fort with revetment of later bank running out over the half-filled ditch on right

The wide outer gap leading into the plateau area was not left permanently. It was narrowed by a series of new constructions built out as tongues from either side. It would appear that the gap was first narrowed from the north side to about 27 ft. by adding a tongue of bank ending in a semicircular revetment. Against this revetment two large narrow rock slabs were erected to stand close together against the wall for a height of 3 ft. A further tongue extending another 6 ft. into the gap was added subsequently. Finally all these constructions were buried by the reconstruction of the bank which was widened, extended a few feet more, squared off at

the entrance, and revetted with stone on all faces. At this time a square tongue of wall-faced bank was also added on the south side of the gate, and a series of four large timber uprights suitable for taking gates and a bridgeway were erected at the inner and outer corners of an entrance way which now had a minimum width of 12 ft. (fig. 1).

Immediately within the addition at the south side of the gate four stone packed post-holes set in a rectangle 7 ft. by 8 ft. and a stone hearth laid in clay were discovered. The hutment represented by these features was disposed in a manner suitable to serve as a guard chamber for the reconstructed gateway.

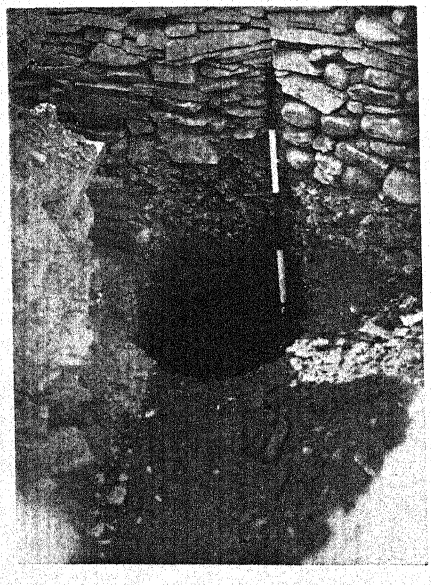


FIG. 3. Pen Dinas: post-hole dug in rubble down to rock on west flank of inner gateway

This did not conclude the reconstruction round this much renovated entrance. The final modification consisted in the widening of the bank to the south of it, that is, in the direction of the older fort. A revetment of large river pebbles and boulders was set to run out in a widening curve from the gate, and the space between the earlier revetment and this new face which covered the earlier shallow ditch was filled with rock rubble. This was apparently obtained from the new and deeper ditch over 7 ft. deep which was excavated in front of the new face. To consolidate this new filling larger rock slabs were laid to form buttresses a few feet apart within the space to be filled, and the fine rubble tightly packed between them. These new constructions were traced for a distance of over 40 ft. from the gateway.

Several large corroded fragments of iron implements were discovered in the course of the work, also a piece of semi-cylindrical bronze binding together with a loom-weight and the bead and spindle-whorl referred to above. Although only a few small and indeterminate sherds were found the glass bead may prove to be a very valuable chronological indicator.

The nature of the defences and the wide gap suggest that the secondary northern area of Pen Dinas fort was intended in the first place for the gathering of livestock, and a long trench carried across the area near the gate failed to yield any sign of human occupation. But it is clear that it was later found necessary to defend more strongly the northern fortifications in the vicinity of the old fort, and the entrance was accordingly narrowed and gated, while the rampart was itself strengthened on the southern side.

A Field-Survey of some Dykes in Central Wales.—With the aid of a grant from the Board of Celtic Studies of the University of Wales Mr. N. H. Jerman, M.A., has during the past summer carried out a field-survey of some dykes in Central Wales which, with the exception of no. 1 below, were previously unrecorded.

1. R.C.A.M. Rads. no. 379. A short valley dyke across a deep col, at the head of a small lateral valley draining into the R. Lugg, 1¼ miles west of Llangunllo, Radnorshire. It is different from the usual cross-col dyke[1] in that it is oriented at right angles to the line of the lateral valley, and not parallel to it. It probably represents an attempt to control the passage of traffic across the pass between the valleys. There is no ditch. (O.S. 6-in. Rads. XXII, SW.)

2. Across a ridgeway on Radnor Forest, Rads., at a height of 1,980 ft. above sea-level, near Shepherd's Well. A well-defined dyke of the cross-col type, joining the heads of two re-entrant ravines, and controlling the east-west traffic across the Forest. (O.S. 6-in. Rads. XXIV, NW.)

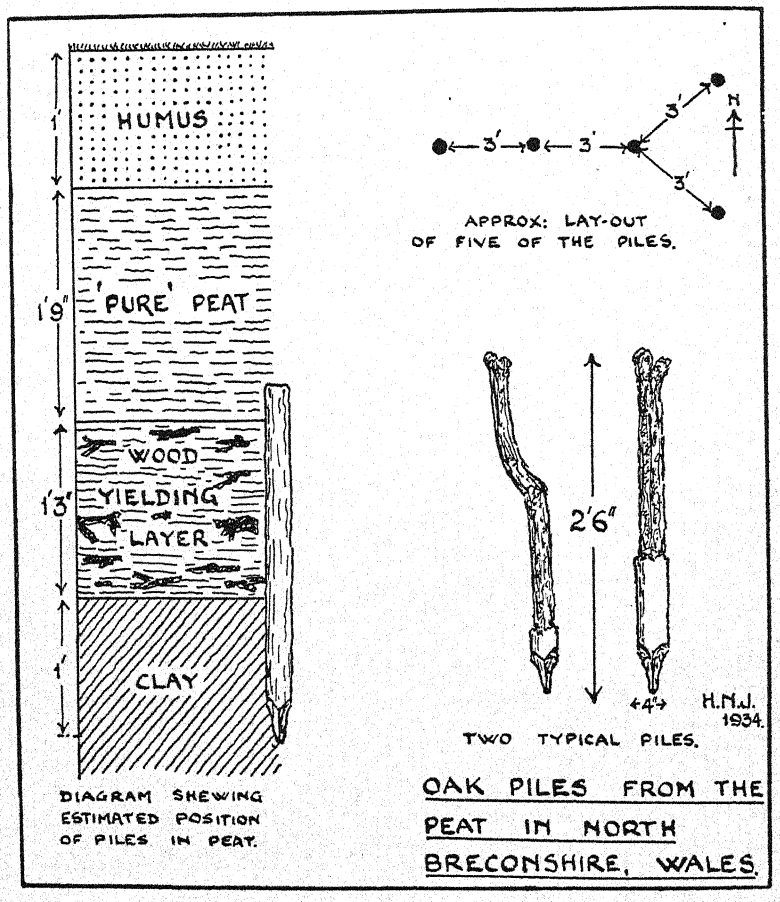
3. Again across a ridgeway on Radnor Forest, where the high ground between Cefn y Grug and Cowlod is constricted by lateral ravines. It is of much smaller dimensions than either no. 1 or no. 2, and has a curved alignment. It may represent either a native imitation of a Saxon dyke or a territorial delimitation. (O.S. 6-in. Rads. XXIV, NW.)

4. This dyke, which is essentially different from any of the above, was surveyed for 8 miles from a point 2½ miles north of Beulah village (O. S. 1-in., 79, E9) in a south-westerly direction to the Towy river near Fanog farm (F5). The Towy is here the boundary between the counties of Brecon and Cardigan, but the dyke is known to extend for at least another 8 miles, again in a south-westerly direction, through Cardiganshire into Carmarthenshire. It cuts across the tributary streams of the Irfon and Towy rivers which nearly all flow from NW. to SE., and traverses some of the most desolate country in Wales. The tributary valleys are narrow and deep so that their lateral streams flow in steep gullies down almost vertical slopes, and the stretches of dyke seem to have been constructed to connect the heads of these gullies across the tops of the intervening spurs. Its absence on the hill-sides and in the valleys together with the small scale in many parts (the height varies from 1 to 5 ft.) suggests that its purpose was delimiting rather than defensive—the boundary line between the stretches of dyke being taken down the lateral stream to the main stream, down or up the main stream to another opposite-flowing lateral stream, and along this to its source; from which point it is again taken up by the dyke. This interpretation has some confirmation in local tradition. The same lay-out and construction with ditch on the north side is shown along each stretch of the dyke so far as it has been surveyed, and the whole of the construction seems to have been part of a single scheme.

A cistvaen and some unrecorded tumuli were also mapped during this survey, of which a full report will be published in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*.

[1] For a description of these cross-col dykes, and a discussion of their purpose and period, see Fox in *Arch. Camb.*, 1930, p. 59.

Oak Piles from the Peat in North Breconshire, Wales.—Mr. H. N. Jerman, M.A., reports that piles which appear beyond all doubt to have been pointed with an axe have been found at intervals during the last few years during peat-cutting operations in the turbary belonging to Trallwm Farm, Abergwesyn, Breconshire. They were discovered within an area



Oak piles from Breconshire

of shallow peat (average depth 4 ft.) some 200 ft. long and 100 ft. broad, which lies in a small and shallow rock-basin at a height of 1,650 ft. above sea-level. On the 6-in. O.S. map (Brec. VII, SW.) the site is indicated by the 'B' of Cefn Blaen y Nant.

Only one of those exposed is now in position, but one of the discoverers, Mr. Ben Felix of Trallwm, stated that all were in vertical positions when found, that the majority were in lines, and that one set of five was found in the lay-out shown in the diagram. The piles are of oak and two typical specimens are illustrated.

The position of the piles in the peat is most easily appreciated from the section, which, though drawn only from descriptions, may be taken as fairly reliable, since the information was given and the drawing made on the spot.

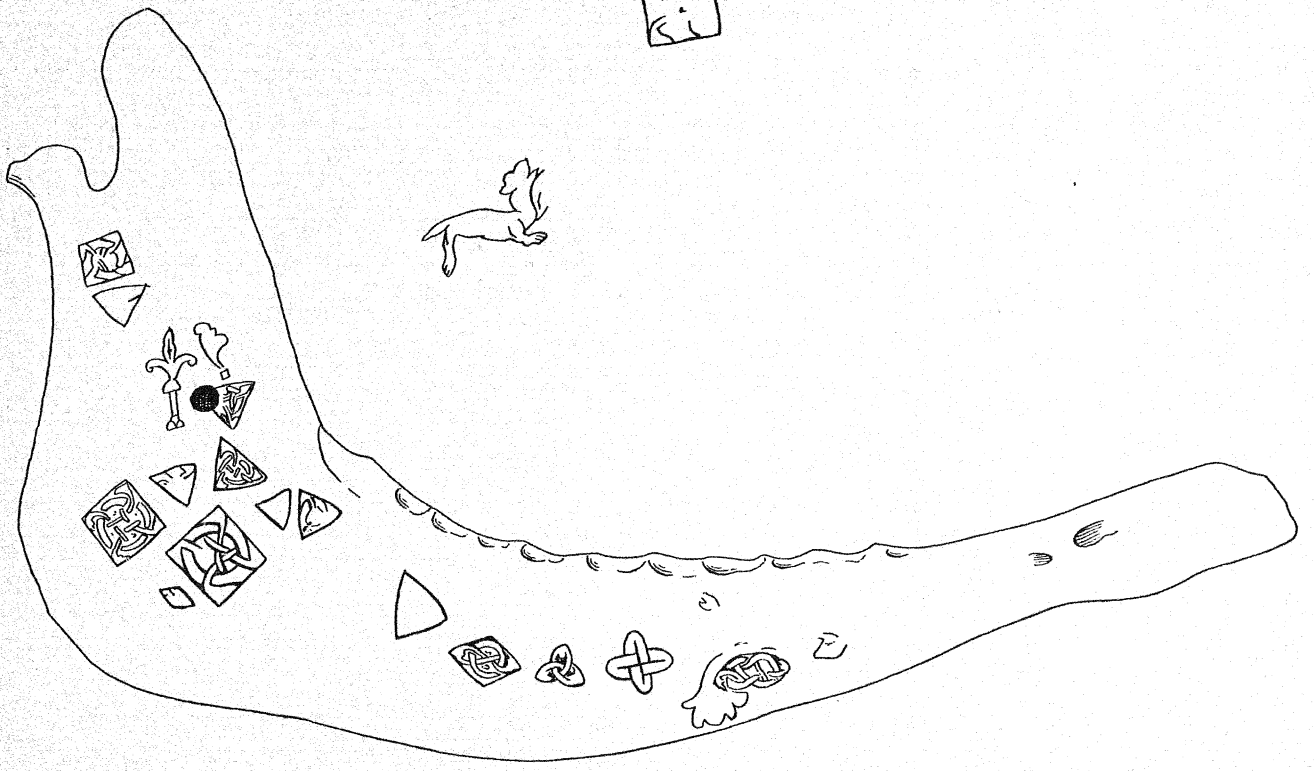
Mr. Jerman suggests that these piles may represent long posts, possibly hut-poles driven 1 ft. into the ground, of which the remains have been prevented from decaying by the accumulation of peat over it. The position of the piles in the peat would thus afford a clue to their age, for the tops of the present remains would represent the approximate ground level at the period when the upper part decayed, and this level is very nearly that at which the transition from wood-yielding peat to pure peat occurs. This marked change in the nature of the deposit must indicate a climatic change from conditions favourable to woodland to those favourable to the formation of peat. This may be the change from sub-boreal continental conditions to sub-atlantic oceanic conditions which probably took place somewhere about the beginning of the first millennium B.C. in Wales. The erection of the piles would not precede their decay by more than fifty years, so that the remains may represent a woodland settlement of about 1000 B.C.

Although a careful search was made in the surrounding peat when the piles were found, no signs of a floor, implements, pottery, nor any other portable finds which would help to check this presumptive dating were discovered.

It is of interest to note that there is a tradition in the neighbourhood that the old site of Tregaron is now under the waters of Llyn Berwyn (O.S. 1-in. 79, D3), a mountain lake about 1,500 ft. above the sea, and that the bells of the old town can still be heard ringing in stormy times. This lake is high up on the moorland amid the peat bogs.

Bone Trial-piece found in Southwark.—Mr. F. Cottrill sends the following:—The accompanying illustration has been traced from a coloured drawing now in the possession of the Guildhall, and it is published here by kind permission of the Guildhall Museum Committee. The original is signed A. H. Burkitt—presumably Alexander Horace Burkitt, F.S.A., who was interested in London antiquities about the middle of last century—and bears the following note: 'Jaw-bone of an ox? Found in the City Stone Yard, Nov. 1847.' The site of the City Stone Yard is now occupied by Hay's Wharf, Tooley Street. Search for the bone itself has proved fruitless, but Burkitt's carefully executed drawing may be regarded as an accurate record of it. He has shown both sides of the jaw-bone; one side is reproduced here, while the two designs that appear on the other side are inset. In the ascending ramus there appears to be a hole, which cuts away part of one of the designs; possibly this was made for the purpose of suspension.

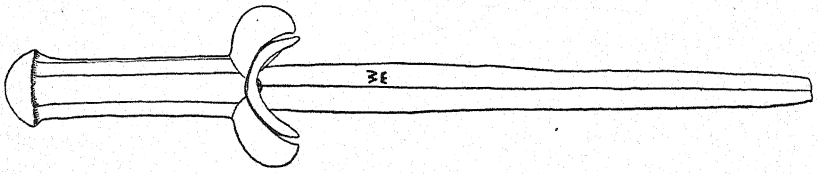
A number of bone trial-pieces used by engravers have been found in the City (B.M. *Anglo-Saxon Guide*, fig. 142; Guildhall Mus. Catalogue, pl. LI, 17; also three in the London Museum, two of them found at St. Mary Woolnoth and one in Cheapside). These are made out of pieces of rib,



Bone trial-piece from Southwark ($\frac{1}{2}$)

and so are smaller than the piece under consideration, and they show interlacing patterns only. Similar interlacing patterns, including the duplex and triquetra, occur here, along with others enriched with acanthus. There is also one leaf of acanthus drawn separately. This latter motive suggests comparison with the ornamentation of MSS. of the Winchester School, while the naturalistic representation of an animal may be paralleled in a Psalter at Salisbury dated *c.* 969 (*Palaeographical Society*, 1st series, part XI, pl. 189). The device to the left of the hole is not unlike the ornamental hinges on the door of Noah's Ark as drawn in the Caedmon MS. in the Bodleian Library (*ibid.*, 2nd series, pl. 15). In the main these analogies would suggest the use of the bone as a trial-piece at some time in the latter part of the tenth century.

A Kidney Dagger.—Mr. Frank Stevens sends the following:—There has recently come into the possession of the Salisbury Museum a kidney



Kidney dagger in Salisbury Museum ($\frac{1}{3}$)

dagger marked with the crowned M, with local associations. We are informed that it was picked up 'on Whiteparish Hill, where some soldiers had their camp' about 1810, by a little girl and her parents. She later became Mrs. Hurst, who as an old lady gave the dagger to Henry Light, a neighbour's small boy, as a plaything, probably about 1873. He kept it until 1933, storing it for many years in his cowshed.

The grip of the dagger appears to be of boxwood, octagonally faceted, swelling into a hemispherical pommel, the kidneys being carved out of the same piece of wood as the grip. There is a small hole at the end of the pommel in which the tang is visible. The stud which would have filled it has been lost. Iron wings cover the inner surfaces of the kidneys. The blade is of diamond section, the present length being 9 in., and the width at the base $\frac{3}{4}$ in. On each side of the blade, 2 in. from the base, is inlaid a crowned M in copper.

This dagger was submitted to Major ffoulkes, who considers it most probably English of about 1480. There is a very similar weapon in the Guildhall Museum, and two others marked with the crowned M are also known (see *Antiq. Journ.* vii, 139), but daggers of this date and with this mark are very rare.

Breiddin Hill Camp Excavations, 1934.—Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil reports that the year's work was, for the most part, concentrated at the main entrance into the camp. This is of the incurved type, but is complicated by the fact that a rampart leads down from it on either side of the road of approach in a south-easterly direction.

It was found possible to plan the whole of this entrance, the limits of the ramparts being defined by the remains of stone revetment walls or their footings. Near the gate the local stone, which is not very suitable for the building of dry stone walling, was apparently considered insufficiently stable. Some form of timbering had been employed to give support to the rampart, the main posts of this resting in holes, which were located. The gate itself was double, each half being hung from a pair of posts at the side and closing upon a central upright. Direct evidence for the date of this gateway was not forthcoming, but there can be no doubt of its pre-Roman origin. There was no evidence of reconstruction of any of its features.

Guard chambers were not provided at any period of the camp. In their place there was a hut at the back of the incurve of the eastern rampart which showed three phases of occupation. The first hut, contemporary with the building of the rampart, was small and oval in shape. Only the stone footings of its wall remain, and much of the superstructure must have been of wood. This hut had been burnt, and the debris had fallen into a crevice between part of the hut and the rampart. It contained much burnt daub in an excellent state of preservation, but no pottery.

The second phase is represented by another hut adjacent to the earlier structure. Its area was marked by a thin black layer, probably ordinary occupation debris, and by a series of post-holes on the margin of this layer. There were probably six post-holes, of which number four were cleared, and their position suggests that the hut was circular. Many hundreds of small bone fragments were found in the black layer with a small quantity of slag, a piece of a shale armlet, and at least one potsherd of Early Iron Age character. It is probable that this second hut, like the first, dates from the pre-Roman Iron Age: it plainly antedates the destruction of the rampart, which has been tentatively ascribed to the time of the Roman Conquest (see Interim Report of 1933 Excavation).

Above the second hut is a thick sterile layer of earth, which indicates the accumulation of topsoil in a natural manner for a considerable period after the desertion of the site. Above this again is a dark layer representing the third period of the occupation, which yielded many fragments of late Romano-British wares and sherds of native ware in imitation thereof. The latter resemble brick, but are certainly from vessels, and were probably made on the hill. They may be compared with some of the material from Mr. C. W. Phillips's excavation of a hut group at Pant-y-Saer, Anglesey (*Arch. Camb.* 1934, 1), but, in the absence of any criterion of date at the present site, the question whether this ware was made during or after the Roman occupation must remain undecided. There are slight traces of a wall, which probably forms part of the hut of this period.

Trenches were dug across two of the ancient field divisions on New Pieces, just outside the ramparts of the main camp. The results obtained support the conclusions arrived at by excavation, both in Carnarvonshire and in parts of England, notably in Sussex. The existing terraces are the natural outcome of primitive agriculture, and are not due to deliberate levelling of the hill-side. The fields must originally have been marked out

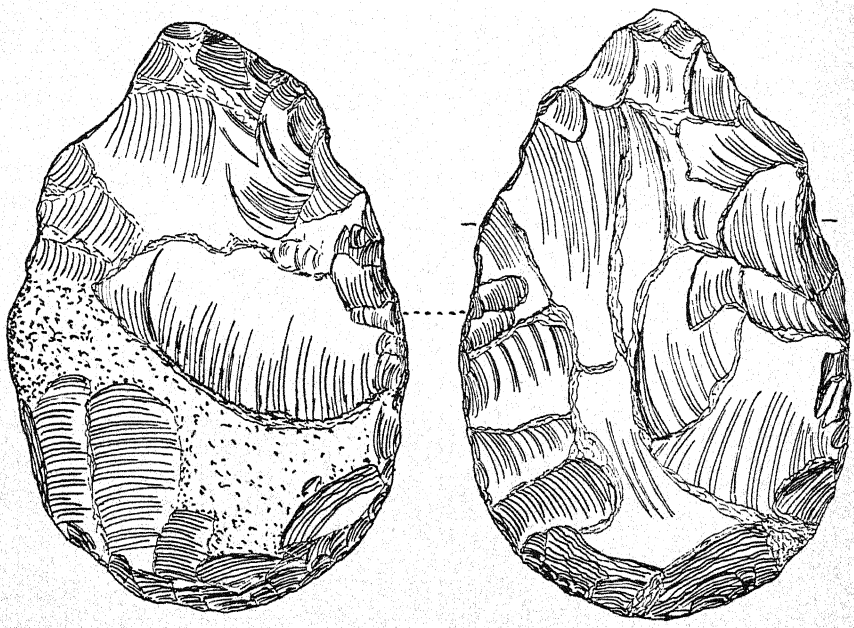
by low walls. In course of time, when ploughing caused the soil to travel downhill, the field walls, which run along the contour, were gradually heightened with stones, doubtless taken from the adjacent fields. By the time the fields went out of use a considerable amount of silt had accumulated against the uphill side of these walls. On the downhill side, however, ploughing had caused all the topsoil to disappear, and had probably removed also some of the hard subsoil.

A St. Acheul Hand-axe from the Cromer Coast.—Mr. J. Reid Moir communicates the following note :—

Though palaeolithic hand-axes of St. Acheul type have been found in great numbers in certain parts of south and east England, they are by no means common in the coastal region of north-east Norfolk. So far as can be ascertained, only eight examples have been recovered in this area—Bacton,[1] Eccles,[2] West Runton,[3] Cromer,[4] Gresham[5] (three specimens), and Sidestrand.[6] To this list has now to be added a hand-axe of Early St. Acheul type, found by Mr. J. E. Sainty upon the beach at Overstrand, below high-water mark, and about 50 yds. east of the breakwater, and 100 paces from the foot of the cliff. It is here illustrated with his permission. It is of flint, one face of which is black, the other a greenish-yellow colour. The specimen is considerably rolled and abraded (probably by modern sea-action), and exhibits incipient cones of percussion. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, and $1\frac{7}{16}$ in. thick. It was probably derived, like those from Eccles and Sidestrand, either from the cliff deposits or from some bed underlying the beach, and eroded by marine action. They may have come from some accumulation later than the Cromer Forest bed, and the lower glacial beds which immediately overlie it. The specimens found at Cromer, West Runton, and Gresham are in a different category, for they were discovered *in situ* in beds of varying kinds which can in most cases be assigned to 2nd Inter-Glacial and to 3rd Glacial times. The Eccles specimen was picked up on the shore after a heavy scour of the beach. The implement is quite unabraded and retains its original black colour. It is of St. Acheul type, and its occurrence upon the shore at Eccles may be reasonably accounted for by supposing the specimen to have been washed out of a deposit underlying the beach at this spot. The unrolled condition of the implement (which is now exhibited in the Castle Museum, Norwich) makes it clear that the specimen had not been on the beach long before being discovered. In the Survey Memoir 'The Geology of the Country around Cromer', Clement Reid states, p. 87, that 'At Eccles the First Till occurs on the foreshore beneath recent alluvium, but a quarter of a mile south of the Lighthouse it is cut out, or forced beneath the sea-level by a disturbance in the Contorted Drift'. Now, only recent alluvium and

[1] *Proc. P.S.E.A.* iii, pt. ii, p. 226, fig. 52A.
[2] *Man*, xxvi (1926), no. 42.
[3] *Man*, xxii (1922), no. 24.
[4] *Proc. P.S.E.A.* vi, part i, p. 6, figs. 6 and 6A.
[5] *Antiquity of Man in East Anglia* (Camb. Univ. Press), pp. 65–6, fig. 30 and pl. IX.
[6] *Antiq. Journ.* ix (1929), p. 8.

sand dunes cover the glacial beds mentioned at Eccles, and neither of these latter deposits accords at all well with the generally accepted view as to the geological horizon of the St. Acheul period. But we must suppose that the Eccles specimen came from one of these glacial deposits, as the recent alluvium and sand dunes seem out of the question. I must confess that the First Till seems an impossible provenance for a St. Acheul hand-axe, for all the available evidence goes to show that this deposit is definitely earlier.



Hand-axe of Lower St. Acheul type found upon the beach at Overstrand, Norfolk ($\frac{2}{3}$)

But what of the Contorted Drift? Until recently most archaeologists, like myself, would have regarded the occurrence of such a hand-axe in this accumulation as in the highest degree unlikely. But certain researches in the Contorted Drift are raising doubts upon this point. I have, in fact, already found *in situ* in this bed artifacts which do not seem to fit in with the generally accepted view as to its archaeological age.

Two St. Acheul Blades.—Mr. J. Reid Moir communicates the following:—For many years past some archaeologists have suggested that the Solutré industry of Upper Palaeolithic times had its origin in the much earlier epoch of St. Acheul. It may be supposed that the thinness and fine workmanship of the blades of certain St. Acheul hand-axes gave rise to this supposition, or it may have originated in the discovery of specimens such as are described in this note. I am indebted to Dr. E. H. Willock of Exeter and Mr. J. B. Calkin of Bournemouth for the opportunity of describing the two blades here figured (figs. 1 and 2).

The first was acquired with a large number of beautiful hand-axes of St. Acheul date, from the 100-ft. terrace of the Thames Valley at Swanscombe. Dr. Willock informs me that the blade, which, with the other specimens, was found by workmen, came in 1932 almost certainly from Rixon's pit, where considerable numbers of St. Acheul hand-axes have been recovered, comparable in coloration, technique, and condition to the figured

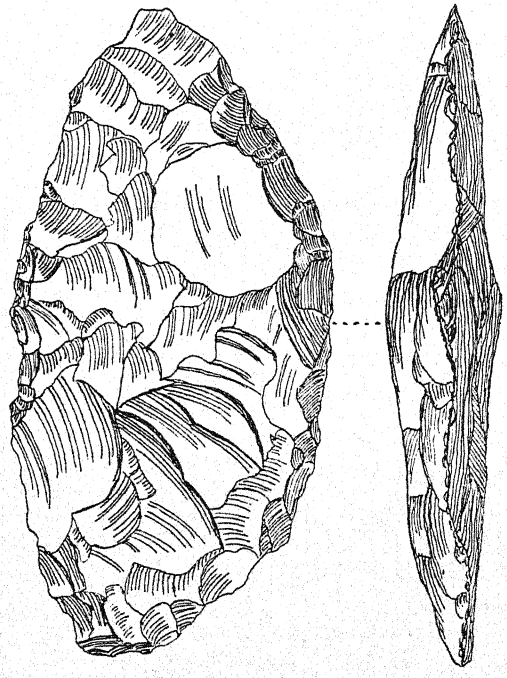


FIG. 1. St. Acheul blade from 100-ft. terrace of the Thames at Swanscombe ($\frac{2}{3}$)

specimen. Evidently made from a flake, it is bluntly pointed at both ends, and shows flake-scars over the whole of both surfaces. It is unabraded, exhibits a number of 'resolved' flake-scars, and possesses a well-marked sinuous edge. Its colour is chocolate brown fading to yellowish-green. The specimen is 5 in. long, $2\frac{9}{16}$ in. wide, and $\frac{15}{16}$ in. thick. The other blade (fig. 2), in the possession of Mr. J. B. Calkin, was found by a workman in the Cogdean pit, Corfe Mullen, Dorset. The gravel at this place lies in the Stour Valley at about 200 ft. O.D. and from it and neighbouring pits have been recovered a number of St Acheul ovates, some of them indistinguishable in appearance and condition from the present blade. The section at the Cogdean pit shows up to 11 ft. of gravel resting on Eocene sand, and the specimen was found *in situ* at 7 ft. from the surface. The upper portion of the deposit is contorted, and would appear to have been subjected to some movement during a period of low temperature. The Cogdean blade is made from a piece of tabular flint, as cortex is observable

upon both surfaces. It is slightly rolled, and exhibits some incipient cones of percussion, and what are known as 'quick-silver' markings. The blade is honey-coloured with a very faint bluish tint, and possesses almost straight cutting edges. It is bluntly pointed at one end and rounded at the other, the 'controlled' flaking being typical of late St. Acheul times. The specimen is $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{16}$ in. wide, and $\frac{13}{16}$ in. thick.

The maker of the Cogdean blade intended to make this type, as the piece of tabular flint selected is too thin for an ordinary hand-axe. It

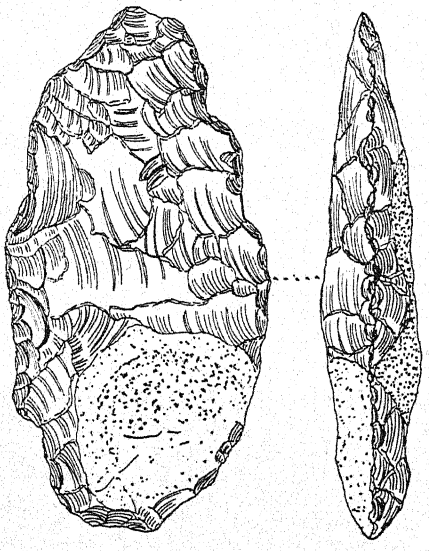


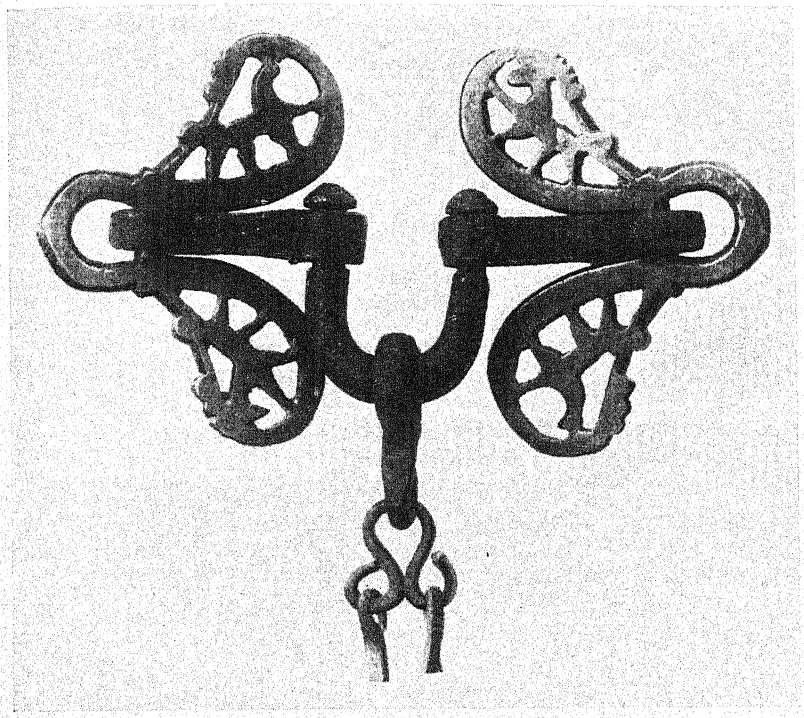
FIG. 2. St. Acheul blade from gravel at Corfe Mullen, Dorset ($\frac{2}{3}$)

would appear also that the form of the Rixon's pit blade was evidently intentional, as the flake from which it was produced could never have been much thicker. The two specimens suggest that the St. Acheul people occasionally produced blades equalling in symmetry and workmanship some of those made in Early Solutré times. But whether this establishes any actual physical relationship between the men of St. Acheul and Solutré must remain at present a matter of opinion only.

The Cogdean and Swanscombe blades are probably to be relegated to late St. Acheul times, and to the Inter-Glacial epoch intervening between the second and third glaciations of Eastern England.

A medieval bridle-bit.—The iron bridle-bit with brass cheek-pieces illustrated here was found near the Westminster end of the Thames Embankment at a depth of 15 ft. The mouth has two straight pieces 2·8 in. in length with a central link of horseshoe shape, from which now hangs a series of pendants. The cheek-pieces each measure 4·3 in. by 3·2 in., and are decorated with horses in openwork. The dating is somewhat difficult. Cheek-pieces with horses are well known, and have been given

dates ranging from the Early Iron Age to the twelfth or thirteenth century, or even later. Many come from Irish sites, and a number are preserved in the Dublin Museum. One of these was published by the late Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, who provisionally assigned it to the Hallstatt period (*Journal R. Soc. Antiq. Ireland*, vol. xxiv, p. 125). Debased ex-



Medieval bridle-bit ($\frac{1}{2}$)

amples were illustrated in our *Proceedings*, xxx, 188. The present example can hardly be earlier than the fifteenth or sixteenth century. Before the medieval period the mouth consists of a single piece or (more commonly) two linked pieces, as in later centuries. The horseshoe centre-piece, however, does not seem to be found before the fifteenth century. The British Museum piece does not look composite, and a late date is therefore indicated for the cheek-pieces discussed, which when found loose, as in Ireland, have a misleading appearance of antiquity.

Rectangular Enclosures: a note on Mr. Leeds's paper.—Mr. O. G. S. Crawford contributes the following:—

With reference to the very interesting paper by Mr. Thurlow Leeds published in the *Antiquaries Journal* for October 1934, pages 414–16, it may be suggested that the rectangular enclosures there described might possibly be connected with the so-called Stonehenge cursuses. Actually

there are two cursuses immediately north of Stonehenge, one large and one small. Neither of them has obtained the attention that it deserves, and the larger was unfortunately damaged by ploughing during the war and subsequently by encroachment upon its northern side by 'Larkhill'—an encroachment I would add which was perfectly unnecessary, and might have been avoided had the designers consulted the Office of Works before laying out the area.

It has actually been assumed that these cursuses belong, so to speak, to Stonehenge, but this is of course a mere assumption. It is probable that the association has lingered on because of that branch of the avenue shown by Sir Richard Colt Hoare on his plan aiming at the middle portion of the larger cursus. It is, however, exceedingly doubtful whether this branch of the avenue ever had any real existence. There are no signs of it on air-photographs, and investigations on the ground have been made almost impossible by the selection of this area as an outlet for the sewage from Larkhill.

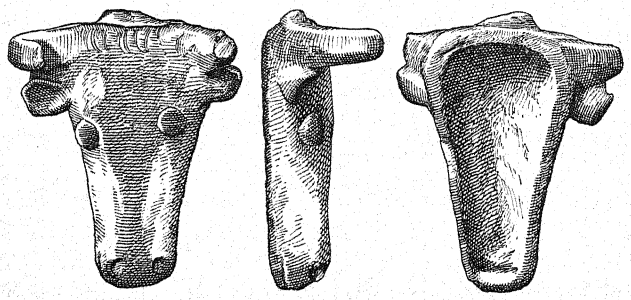
It will be noticed on the plan published by Sir Richard Colt Hoare (*Ancient Wilts.* 1812, i, 170) that these cursuses are closely associated with groups of barrows. There are two small round barrows in the west end of the smaller cursus, and a long barrow parallel with the east end of the larger. It seems at least as likely that the cursuses are to be connected with the barrow groups as that they are connected with Stonehenge, though of course these possibilities are not mutually exclusive.

The name cursus was first applied to the monuments near Stonehenge by William Stukeley with the idea that they were used for racing. This explanation has always appeared to me to be quite a reasonable one, although, of course, their purpose must remain purely a matter of guesswork. In support of Stukeley's suggestion I would point out that funeral games are recorded in Homer and in other ancient authorities; and in view of the fact that there are distinct analogies between certain of our barrow burials and the burial customs recorded in Homer, it seems justifiable to cite the evidence of Homer in support of this particular theory. Against this, however, must be mentioned the fact that had they been used for sports one would not expect to find burials actually inside enclosures. There is a third somewhat similar earthwork in Dorset, which is called on the map 'British trackway'; it runs from near Pentridge to the neighbourhood of Thickthorn Down. Its actual verifiable length is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but it is highly probable that it extends at least another mile and three-quarters. Whether these parallel lines serve the same purpose as those already mentioned cannot of course be decided. The bank and ditch in this instance are very much bigger than in the case of the Stonehenge cursuses. The only thing that is certain is that the whole affair is much older than the Iron Age village on Gussage Hill, since it is obliterated by the remains of this village and its associated fields.

One hopes that Mr. Leeds's article will call attention to a class of objects which has hitherto been badly neglected, and a little judicious excavation at the right spot might, as Mr. Leeds suggests, lead to interesting results.

Gold ring from London: Mrs. R. E. M. Wheeler writes that our Fellow Prof. E. H. Minns has suggested to her that the inscription on the gold ring published in the *Antiquaries Journal* (1934), vol. xiv, p. 431, should read **bettir · maybe · qwen · god · wil.** He thinks the dialect to be North Country. The c-like flourishes on the t's and g may be paralleled on the Pembroke College, Cambridge, Anathema cup, 1497 (t), and on the Foundress's cup belonging to the same college (g).

Bronze bull's-head escutcheon from Westmorland.—Small groups of hut-foundations, generally circular but sometimes more or less oblong in plan, are a well-known feature of the archaeology of the 'highland zone'. They are not necessarily all of one period, but may be equated generally



Bull's-head escutcheon from Westmorland ($\frac{1}{2}$)

with the groups of timber-hutments which are ascribable to the millennium 500 B.C.–A.D. 500 in the 'lowland zone'. In Westmorland a number of these upland farmsteads or villages has survived in recognizable form, but only in one instance—at Ewe Close, near Crosby Ravensworth (*Cumb. and West. Arch. Soc. Trans.* n.s., viii, ix, xxxiii)—has sufficient excavation been carried out to indicate a period (Romano-British) for at least some part of the occupation. Even casual discoveries on these sites are therefore of sufficient interest for separate publication, and attention may be drawn in this connexion to a bronze object (here illustrated) now belonging to Mr. F. Dickinson of Heversham, Westmorland. It was found many years ago by Mr. Dickinson's father on a hut-village site $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Kirkby Lonsdale, on the road to Hutton Roof, and is a bull's-head escutcheon of a type usually attributed to the first or early second century A.D. The horns are broken at the ends but probably terminated in the knobs normal to the type; for the rest, the workmanship is inferior to that of other examples, and indicates provincial Roman influence rather than the Celtic tradition with which the type is usually associated. For that reason, and in consideration of its northerly situation, it may perhaps belong to a period somewhat later than the half-century (*c.* A.D. 100–150) when Celtic elements dominated much of the metalwork of the north. The head is so bad, however, that no stress can be laid upon this argument, and it is only safe to say that the second century is a likely central

date. For other bulls' heads of this general class, see *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxi, 133; *Arch. Camb.* 1913, p. 195; and *Ludney Report*, p. 75.

John Cooqūs.—Mr. O. F. Morshead, Librarian, Windsor Castle, writes:—Possibly you may care to print the following addition to the valuable papers on John Cooqūs by the late Mr. Phillips and Mr. Alfred Jones. It occurs in a MS. Household Book of Prince George of Denmark which has just been added to the Royal Library.

Whitehall October 30th 1685.
Present Sr. Benjamin Bathurst and Sr. Philipp Lloyd.

ORDERED

That there be paid to Mr. John Cooqūs an Allowance of ffourty pounds p. Annī, for Burnishing, Cleansing, and Mending Their Roy[ll] Highnesse's Plate, and all Repairs It shall want, Except new Work, whiche is to Beginne from ye 25th day of December 1685 and to be paid Quarterly untill further Order.

The British Film Institute.—The Scientific Research Panel of the British Film Institute is endeavouring to obtain information regarding the extent to which the cinematograph has been used by scientific research workers, the difficulties which have been encountered, and how these have been met. It is also hoped to compile a list of films made by individuals, especially with regard to scientific observations and experiments, which have not been put into circulation through the ordinary commercial channels. Fellows who may be able to supply any information are requested to communicate direct with the Secretary of the British Film Institute, 4 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1. Technical details, such as type of camera used, etc., will be welcomed.

When this information has been collected it is proposed to compile a memorandum showing the progress made, drawing attention to the ways in which films might be used, giving information regarding special apparatus available, and indicating how scientific research could be served by a greater use of this medium.

Reviews

The Roman Wall in Scotland. By Sir GEORGE MACDONALD. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6$. Pp. xvi + 492. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1934. 30*s*.

Students of the Roman Imperial period, both in this country and on the continent, have looked forward with keen interest to the completion of this revised and largely rewritten edition of Sir G. Macdonald's *Roman Wall in Scotland*. Their anticipations have not been disappointed, for here we have not only a lasting monument to the author's scholarship and practical field-work, but also an authoritative treatise that will be the subject of consultation and reference for many years to come. A balanced consideration of the written word and of archaeological detail is an essential to any history of the Roman occupation of Britain. In the author, we all recognize the happy combination of scholar and archaeologist.

During the course of the 23 years which have elapsed since the publication of the first edition of this work, our knowledge of the Antonine Wall has greatly increased, and this advance has been due, in large measure, to the untiring investigations of the author. Some idea of the additional material now available may be gleaned from the fact that, notwithstanding a larger format, the pages of text have increased from 413 to 492; so also, the plates from 56 to 80, and the text-illustrations from 16 to 57. The pages of this work are replete with carefully described and closely argued material and all its sections are worthy of methodical study. Those on the 'Literary Tradition', the 'Organization of the Roman Army', and the 'Roman Frontier Policy and Frontier Posts' are of particular interest to students of the imperial period.

The Antonine Wall—this defensive line or *limes* of some 37 miles with its forts placed on an average at a little more than 2 miles apart—is the subject of exhaustive description and analysis. The method of construction of the Vallum and its forts, its period and the evidence for reconstruction on, at least, two occasions are all ably dealt with; as also the probability of some temporary abandonment of the *limes* following one (or more) of the disasters to which it was subjected (see pp. 478–9). With regard to its period, the evidence for its foundation is definite, that for its abandonment less certain. The question of the interrelationship of the Hadrianic and Antonine walls will, no doubt, be the subject of further investigation, but, at present, the balance of evidence appears to be definitely in favour of Sir George Macdonald's view that the Scottish *limes* was evacuated about A.D 185. Amongst the many important results of the author's investigation may be mentioned the demonstration that the Antonine Wall was not a *murus cespiticus* throughout its whole length, that part east of the penetrating road to Camelon and Ardoch having been constructed of earth and clay and not of turves, as in the case of its longer western portion. All the excavated forts have earthen defences,

with the exceptions of Balmuildy and Castlecary whose walls were of stone, a striking illustration of the tendency to revert to the earlier or Flavian type of fortification in the Antonine period. We should therefore be prepared to meet this class of defence at other sites of mid or late second-century date. The majority of these forts abutted directly on to the Vallum, which served as their northern defence. It is therefore not surprising that the ditches of these Antonine *castella* ended immediately short of the wall, as is shown in the excellent plans which illustrate this work. The evidence for the existence of earlier or Agricolan *praesidia*, which is quite definite at a number of sites, constitutes an interesting verification, as is usual in the archaeology of the period, of the status of Tacitus as an historian of primary authority, notwithstanding some occasional rhetorical exaggeration.

The many problems presented by the distance-slabs, which are without definite parallel in the Roman world, are thoroughly discussed. Broadly speaking, they tell us that all three Britannic legions were engaged in the construction of the Wall in the reign of Antoninus Pius. The representation of the *suovetaurilia* on the Bridgeness distance-slab is particularly interesting as occurring on the outskirts of the Empire and as demonstrating the 'one-ness' of that Empire. It is crudely executed, as compared with similar representations on Trajan's column. The pelta-shaped ornaments, so characteristic of many distance-slabs, are, no doubt, as the author points out, a fashion of the time; perhaps we ought to add, as applied to stone. We find *peltae* on Roman red-glazed ware as early as the first two decades of the first century, in the work of the Arretine potter M. Perennius Bargathes, and they are of frequent occurrence on 'Sigillata' of the Trajanic period.

The authoritative character of this work invites comment on a few questions which the reviewer finds himself unable to regard from quite the same angle as that adopted by the author. It therefore seems advisable that where there are legitimate grounds for a difference of opinion, they should be stated.

(1) *Perdomita Britannia et statim missa* : The author asks (p. 2) whether this passage from the *Histories* means anything more than that Agricola's advance was stayed at the moment when the prize (the complete conquest of Britain) was actually within his grasp. But the context makes it practically certain that the reference is to disaster in Britain. Tacitus was writing of actual events which occurred before the accession of Nerva A.D. 96 (*Hist.* i). In his summary of them (*Hist.* ii) we find the rhetorical statement that 'Britain was thoroughly subdued and immediately let go'. Now, all the recorded events can be substantially verified. It is therefore highly probable that this exaggerated lament embodies an element of truth and that some time before A.D. 96 the Roman garrisons in Scotland had been wholly or largely withdrawn. The archaeological evidence from North Britain is entirely consistent with this reading of the passage. When Tacitus wrote that Agricola handed over a peaceful and safe province to his successor [1]

[1] Quoted p. 3.

(*Agric.* 40), he referred to a specific date, that of Agricola's recall, A.D. 84/85; a long-continued state of peace is not implied. We cannot say how long Britain continued in an undisturbed condition, but, as Sir George points out (p. 3), it was sufficiently peaceful at, or about, A.D. 86 to permit of a reduction of its garrison by one legion and probably some auxiliary troops.[1] Of one thing we may be certain; it is that the depletion of its garrison contributed largely to the conditions which made evacuation of Britain, north of the Cheviot, a necessity. According to this view, the two passages, *Agric.* 40 and *Hist.* ii, are complementary rather than contradictory.

When discussing the reasons for the recall of Agricola and the reversal of the forward policy in the north, attention should be drawn to the fact that Domitian had already manifested the disfavour with which he regarded the war in Britain, by the withdrawal of part of the garrison during the actual course of these campaigns.[2]

(2) *Limes*: In the discussion of Domitian's Taunus *limes* we miss the almost contemporary description of Frontinus—*limitibus per cxx milia passuum actis*, etc. The author points out that the Taunus *limes* was closely similar to that established by Agricola in Scotland. That the latter was regarded (though not so named) by Tacitus as a frontier or transverse *limes* is demonstrated by his description of the manner in which it functioned—'so that the enemy were pushed back into what was virtually another island' (*Agric.*, 23). In neither of these cases do we find evidence of the stake-defended Vallum and ditch so characteristic of Hadrianic and later times. But this latter class of *limes* does not appear to be wholly attributable to the Hadrianic and subsequent periods, for Prof. Fabricius has advanced good reasons for the view that it was already in existence at the end of the first or very early in the second century.[3]

(3) *Claviculae*: Whilst *claviculae* were especially characteristic of early camps, their use in the second century appears to be well established. In the second-century work on castramentation, attributed to Hyginus, both the *clavicula* and *titulus* are described. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that the *clavicula* as well as the *titulus* (see the excellent example at the Antonine fort at Bar Hill, fig. 36) was a feature of second-century fortification. In this connexion, the *claviculae* on Trajan's column, to which attention has been drawn by Mr. I. A. Richmond, should be mentioned. Further, Dragendorff's suggestion that the second earthwork at Newstead (with its clavicular gate-entrances) is representative of the

[1] On the other hand, the need for reinforcements on the Danube frontier may have been so urgent that the Second Adjutrix was withdrawn without regard for Britannic requirements.

[2] Dessau, *Inscr. Lat. Sel.* 1025, indicates that a detachment of Leg. IX, probably 1,000 men, took part in the Chattan War, A.D. 83. Dessau, 9200, shows that detachments of all four Britannic legions were employed on the Continent, probably at this time.

[3] Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encyclopädie*, xiii, cols. 647–9. See also E. Birley, *Arch. Ael.*, 4th series, xi, 149.

first Antonine occupation (*J.R.S.* i, pp. 135–6) is worthy of serious consideration.

(4) It seems highly probable that the fort of Lyne was originally a first-century foundation (p. 467). But we have, as yet, no real proof of an Agricolan date. If the figured Samian to which the author refers us (*Classical Assoc. Proc.* xxix, p. 12) is that labelled *Lyne*, FR. 271, in the National Museum, Edinburgh, it is one of the latest South Gaulish pieces found in Scotland. It cannot be dated to the years of Agricola's governorship.

(5) At pp. 457–8, Sir George Macdonald enters a caveat on the dating of Samian ware, particularly when outlying garrisons are being considered. Whilst agreeing with him that extreme care is necessary, we would point out that a comparison of decorated types, found on substantially well-dated sites, demonstrates that there was no appreciable 'time-lag' in importation to military foundations within the Empire. That is, similar types occur during identical periods, whether these sites were situated near the heart of the Empire or on its outskirts. Let us take, by way of illustration, the 'outlying' fort of Newstead, initially occupied A.D. 79/80, and compare its decorated South Gaulish ware with that found at Rottweil and Cannstatt, established A.D. 73/4 and A.D. 90, respectively. Approximately, a decade separates the foundation of each of these sites, Newstead occupying the 'mid-way' position. Without entering into details, it may be stated that the early 'Sigillata' at Rottweil is definitely earlier than the *earliest* 'Sigillata' at Newstead. On the other hand, the *earliest* South Gaulish ware at Cannstatt is, with the two exceptions noticed below, only comparable with the *latest* examples found at Newstead. The extreme rarity of form 29 at Cannstatt is eloquent of the latest phases of the South Gaulish industry. The two examples figured by Knorr (*Cannstatt*, 1921, iv, 10, 11) are obvious 'survivals', that is, characteristic of the preceding decade. Illustrations, such as the above, could readily be multiplied. The question of 'survival' should, of course, always be borne in mind, for most newly occupied sites furnish a few sherds of the years immediately preceding their establishment. But when we are dealing with a mass of decorated material, all of the same general type and period, the question of survival does not arise. The author states (p. 2) that Scotland was occupied during the reign of Trajan, but bearing in mind the above described details, we cannot postulate a kind of selective survival *en masse*, when, in the Trajanic period, the Scottish garrisons continued to import South Gaulish ware only, whilst forts on or near Hadrian's Wall and sites throughout the whole of Britain south of it were being largely supplied with a quite different class of decorated ware. The only alternative explanation appears to be that the Scottish garrisons were able to do without any appreciable replacement of crockery for a long period of years—a frugality with which the North is credited even to the present day.

Although it has been thought advisable to 'paint the other side of the picture' in regard to certain debatable questions, these differences of opinion in no way detract from the writer's admiration of a book which should be the companion of every serious student of the Roman rule in Britain.

T. DAVIES PRYCE.

An Inventory of the Historical Monuments of Herefordshire. Vol. III. North-West. Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, England. $10\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. lxviii + 264. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, W. C. 2. 1934. 30*s*.

In reviewing the third and final volume of this great work it is not necessary to repeat much which has already been said in these pages about the two preceding parts, and which is equally true in the present case. But it may also be said that the new volume is if anything an advance on its predecessors, at any rate as regards the illustrations and certain details of information; and it has the additional advantage of including a general survey of the monuments of the whole county. His Majesty's Commission on Historical Monuments has now six completed counties (including London) to its credit, and we understand that Westmorland is to follow next. It is a wise arrangement to begin with some of the lesser-known counties, especially those which have not as yet been published, or at any rate completed, in the Victoria County Histories. Herefordshire in particular, though a small county, has played an important part in English history, especially in early times, as its wealth of prehistoric camps and early castles testifies. In the matter of ecclesiastical architecture it has less of interest than such counties as Gloucester or Oxford, but many of the churches have important features or exhibit local peculiarities. So far hardly any attempt had been made to make them known.

The general survey of the county deals with Camps (by Mr. Raleigh Radford), Roman Remains (by Dr. Wheeler), and Pre-Conquest Remains (by Professor Stenson). Mr. A. W. Clapham also surveys the early castles and ecclesiastical architecture, and a sectional preface deals with these subjects as far as relates to the part of the county described in this volume. The general survey of the architecture might perhaps with advantage have been fuller, in view of its special interest. Nothing for instance is said of the substantial towers of early date, such as Middleton-on-the-Hill, Richard's Castle, or Docklow, which must surely have been built or used for defensive purposes.

Next come eighty beautifully executed plates giving a survey of the monuments in the north-western part, classified according to sites, general views of churches, and details of architecture and fittings, ecclesiastical and domestic. These are mostly on a small scale, but they are in themselves sufficient to show the richness of interest in one-third of the county alone. The rest of the volume is devoted to a description of the parishes in the Hundreds of Huntington, Stretford, Wigmore, and Wolphey, and part of Grimsworth (see list on p. xxxix, with map), arranged in a purely alphabetical order throughout. Every church has its ground-plan, those of the more important being measured to scale, and every fitting earlier than 1715 is duly scheduled. Every house or cottage which can be similarly dated is mentioned, and many of them are illustrated, with interesting details in the more important cases.

The volume includes one church of the first class, the Priory of SS. Peter and Paul at Leominster, which of course receives full and satisfactory treatment. Besides its great architectural interest, with its unique

double nave, it contains a beautiful fifteenth-century chalice, a wall-painting of the Wheel of Life, and the well-known seventeenth-century ducking-stool. Its architectural history, chiefly twelfth and fourteenth century, is clearly shown on a large-scale plan. Other important churches are at Dilwyn, Eardisley, Kington, Leintwardine, Pembridge, and Weobley, the two latter having characteristic detached belfries. Monnington church, though of no great size, is interesting as dating from late in the seventeenth century and retaining many fittings of the time. The arches from the old church at Shobdon, now re-erected in the park, are well known as fine examples of the local school of Norman carving also to be found at Kilpeck.

The principal houses in this district are Croft Castle, Eye Manor, Hampton Court, Kinnersley Castle, and Shobdon Court, to which may be added the early eighteenth-century School at Lucton. These are mostly stone or brick buildings of Renaissance style, but there are also fine examples of the local black-and-white timber work, notably the Ley at Weobley, and Luntley in Dilwyn parish. Innumerable examples of this style are also to be found in the smaller houses and cottages, of which some of the villages preserve many delightful specimens. Eardisland, Pembridge, and Weobley are the most notable in this respect. There are also some charming dovecotes, as at Luntley (1673) and Bidney, both in Dilwyn parish.

The descriptions of the parishes are accompanied by 108 full-size plates, which like the smaller ones already noted are beautifully executed and practically show everything worth illustrating, though the views of churches and large houses are necessarily limited to a selection. But as regards fittings and smaller details this volume, like the previous ones, is as lavish as could possibly be expected, and the illustrations of roofs and ceilings in particular show great ingenuity and activity on the part of the photographer. A final supplement to the whole work gives an excellent plan of Abbey Dore, and illustrations of the interesting paintings recently discovered in an inn at Hereford.

It is impossible to give more than a very sketchy description of the treasures contained in this volume, and it only remains to offer our heartiest congratulations to the compilers on the result of their persevering and exhaustive labours. If we may add one small word of criticism (though it seems almost ungracious to do so), it is that the arrangement of the plates does not always correspond quite satisfactorily with the alphabetical order, e.g. a view of Middleton church occurs on Plate 91 among the B's; and in the plan of Brandon Camp (p. 4) the diagrammatic cock seems to be not only out of due proportion but inappropriately placed. H. B. W.

Records of the Skinners of London. Edward I to James I. Edited by John James Lambert. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xii + 429. London: Allen & Unwin, 1934.

The clerk to the Skinners' Company has done a valuable service to municipal history by printing liberal extracts from its early records. These consist of the Company's Charters, of which the earliest was granted in

1327, their accounts, beginning in 1491, and their court-books beginning in 1551. In addition to these there are the books containing lists of the members of the two guilds, of Corpus Christi and of the Assumption, which, at times which it is difficult to fix accurately, became integral parts of the Skinners' Company. The earliest 'Bede-Roll' of the Corpus Christi guild was re-copied and illuminated in book form in 1509, and this is presumably the document illustrated in the plate facing p. 54. The membership of this was not originally limited, but came in time to exclude all but master-skinners and their wives. The other Fraternity seems to have absorbed two earlier guilds, of St. Mary Spital and St. Mary Bethlehem, and this became in time a journeyman's guild of 'Yeomen' or 'Bachelors' subordinate to the other, and its book appears to date from 1475 and has very interesting illuminations. A payment in 1565 for 'lymynge' the Register Book may perhaps supply the date of the illumination facing p. 176, which contains the lists for 1550 and 1551, for the Corpus Christi guild. The guilds were distinguished in the sixteenth century by the colour of their Liveries, the masters wearing violet and the journeymen 'puke'.

For the history of the Company before its own records begin, Mr. Lambert has had to depend on the Calendars of Patent Rolls and on Sharp's Calendars of the City 'Letter-Books' and of Wills proved in the Court of Husting. He gives a very complete picture of its activities, both in regulating the trade in skins and dressed furs, and in its social character as shown in its feasts and its share in the pageants of London. A chapter is devoted to the history of Tonbridge School. Mr. Lambert's evidence suggests that the Priory had a school of its own which was replaced by Sir Andrew Judde's foundation. He might have taken the history even farther back, since the register of the bishop of Rochester shows that there was a schoolmaster at Tonbridge in the first quarter of the fourteenth century, though the passage in which he is mentioned gives no indication that the school was, or was not, attached to the Priory. Peter Blundell, the founder of the famous school at Tiverton, appears also to have been a Skinner, since a payment was made in 1602–3 by the executors of a member of the Company of that name. Tiverton School was founded in 1604, but the Skinners do not appear to have been concerned in its management. There are frequent references, however, to pensions from the Company for the support of students at Oxford and Cambridge. One of these was Richard Hakluyt.

A chapter is devoted to the famous Cockayne Cups, of which a picture is given, and to the benefactions of their givers. A 'berall' cup is mentioned in 1562–3, which Mr. Lambert tentatively explains as 'burial', but it seems possible that what is meant is a cup made partly of rock-crystal ('beryl'), though no such cup is specified in the inventory of the same date (p. 368).

Mr. Lambert's book is, in spite of its handsome form, designedly popular in treatment, and he refers us for further information to J. F. Wadmore's 'Some Account of the Skinners' Company'. It is probable that this intention has prevented him from giving the original Latin of the Charters;

but it would have been better to have summarized them in his own words than to have quoted the very wooden translations of them preserved among the Company's records. The index, though full, is not complete, even for names of persons and places. Stourbridge Fair is not indexed under Cambridge, and Merton Priory appears as 'Martyn Abbey' as well as under its proper name. A more liberal provision of subject-references would have added considerably to the attractions of this valuable and handsomely-produced book. C. JOHNSON.

Fragmenta Armamentaria, vol. i, part ii. *An Introduction to the Study of Greenwich Armour*. By FRANCIS HENRY CRIPPS-DAY. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 136. Frome: printed by Butler & Tanner for the author, 1934.

Under this modest title the author presents the most important study of one particular school of armourers that has appeared since Böheim's contributions to the Vienna *Jahrbuch* forty years ago. One has here for the first time a fully documented history of the Royal Workshops at Greenwich from their inauguration by Henry VIII to their close under Charles I.

Articles that have appeared in recent years in various periodicals have each in their turn enlarged our knowledge of the subject. Mr. Cripps-Day has now gathered together this scattered material and added to it the results of his own researches, including much unpublished evidence which he has discovered among the State Papers at the British Museum, the Public Record Office, and Somerset House.

The author has wisely divided his monograph into a number of short, succinct chapters. He devotes one each to the master workmen in charge of the shops: Erasmus Kyrkenar, John Kelte, Jacob Halder, William Pickering, Thomas Stevens, and Nicholas Sherman. His account of the early history of the school under the management of Kyrkenar is especially valuable, as until recently attention was almost exclusively focused on the later armours centring round the Jacobe Album in the Victoria and Albert Museum. He records the presence of Italian craftsmen as well as German in the early days, and it is interesting in this connexion to note that under Kyrkenar's régime the smooth and rounded Italianate outline was retained, and that it was not till later that the Almayn influence was predominant. Besides Henry's own armours, preserved at the Tower and at Windsor, two other survivors of this period have recently been identified. If, as the writer of this review has suggested elsewhere, the Genoullac armour at New York be that ordered for the Vicomte de Turenne in 1527, Mr. Beard's attribution of the Sedan-Paris armour to Robert III, Comte de la Marck, can be left undisturbed. These suits are mentioned in an interesting chapter devoted to Henry's gifts of armour. His chief reason for establishing the Royal Workshops, with the help of Continental craftsmen, was that he might shine in company with the great Renaissance princes of the Empire and of France, who could dispose of the fine productions of Augsburg and Milan. A more personal reason may have prompted his gift in 1534 of one of his old

suits to Sir Marcus Meyer, citizen of Lübeck, and doubtless indicates the date when Henry had begun to grow stout.

In a chapter on the enrichment of the armour, Mr. Cripps-Day has perhaps done his greatest service in putting students on the right track. He has collected useful evidence from account rolls of the putting out of armour to be decorated by sub-contractors, some of whom like Demayns (identified as Benedetto da Maiano) did not confine themselves to work of this kind, but were also employed on decorating buildings and gilding properties for Royal pageants. This explains the Italianate decoration on some of Henry's armour, as opposed to the Augsburg style, which is apparent on the Elizabethan suits. Later entries of payments for 'water to grave', 'water to gild' seem to show that after da Maiano's death Kyrkenar took over the direct control of the enrichment of some at least of the output.

The Jacobe Album has played the part of a kind of Rosetta stone in the identification of the harnesses made under Kelte and Halder during the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. Their decoration is here examined in great detail. The armours are grouped according to their type of ornament—crescent, star, scroll (better nebuly) and zigzag, rose and fleur-de-lys—and much attention is paid to their chronological sequence. Every available piece of evidence in the way of portraits and engravings has been pressed into service. By this means the author has assembled a total of suits, existing or missing, considerably in excess of the bare series in the album. Isaac Oliver's accomplished miniatures are excellent evidence, but it is debatable how far the accuracy of some of the panel portraits of this time should be relied upon. For instance it is not at all certain that the portrait of Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, in an armour resembling that of the Earl of Leicester in the album, can be accepted as evidence of the existence of two distinct suits of this pattern. The bears and ragged staves on the elbow-cops suggest that he may have been painted in his brother-in-law's armour—an instance of borrowed plumes, which can be paralleled by the portrait at Windsor of James I with the armour of his son. Again the discrepancies between the two Somerset portraits may be due to the fact that the painter of the one dated 1581, besides being an inferior draughtsman, may not even have had before him the actual armour in which his sitter was to be depicted. The absence of illustrations makes it necessary here to have an intimate acquaintance with the literature of the subject, and especially Mr. C. R. Beard's contributions, to which frequent references are made in the footnotes. If one were to Grangerize this small book the result would be a very bulky volume.

The final chapter is devoted to a careful examination of the Album itself, and a further consideration of its purpose in the light of what has been discovered since it was described by the late Lord Dillon and Sir Guy Laking. Incidentally the first record of its existence is the occasion when it was exhibited before this Society by Vertue in 1723. One is a little dismayed to find that the identity of Jacobe, whose autograph appears twice on its pages, is once more called into question, after one had thought it finally settled by our Fellow Mr. C. J. ffoulkes's very reasonable

suggestion that he was Jacob Halder, master-workman. Mr. Cripps-Day has now unearthed Halder's will and reproduced it to show that in his opinion Halder's signature there does not tally with the autographs in the album, which were reproduced in *Archaeologia* vol. lxxvi, pp. 51 and 54. This question only the experts in handwriting can decide. Similarly one leaves to the philologists Mr. Cripps-Day's suggestion that the words 'This feld armor was mad beyond see', interpreted in the light of their German equivalent, may refer to the decoration and not the tramping of the first Lee suit.

The workshops at Greenwich are the best that this country has to set beside the great centres of the armourer's craft on the Continent, and the measure of our diffidence is shown by the fact that Böheim's identification of Jacobe with Jacob Topf of Innsbruck was allowed to pass unchallenged for many years; and this despite the fact that Topf was never known to have visited England and that his style did not closely resemble the Greenwich armours. Mr. Cripps-Day's monograph has shown what can be accomplished by an enthusiast who sets out to reconstruct the history of a Royal institution, the very existence of which had, until recently, been forgotten, and one awaits with much interest the publication of Part I of his *Fragmenta Armamentaria*, which has been anticipated by the appearance of Part II. J. G. MANN.

The English Antiquaries of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries. By H. B. WALTERS, M.A., F.S.A. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5$. Pp. viii + 78. London: printed and published by Edward Walters at Primrose Hill, 1934. 10*s.* 6*d.*

This delightful book is a pleasure to read and to handle. The paper and print are as attractive as the contents; and the charm and human interest which a lineal descendant of Stukeley has bestowed on the lives of a number of antiquaries from the time of Leland to the beginning of the nineteenth century deserve our gratitude.

The earlier chapters describe the Elizabethans—Leland, Stow, and Camden; and proceed to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, illuminated by such names as Dugdale, Anthony à Wood, Hearne, and Stukeley. Dugdale is regarded by Mr. Walters as the first of our county historians; but in this respect we must not overlook the claims of Lambard, whose *Perambulation of Kent* was published in 1576. Nor should exclusive praise be given to Dugdale for the collection of material for the *Monasticon*. It is difficult to contemplate that work without realizing the lion's share contributed by that eminent antiquary Roger Dodsworth, who fills no niche in Mr. Walters's Valhalla.

To the county historians Mr. Walters pays a well-deserved tribute. He quotes one of them who in his description of a certain church stopped short at the chancel because it lay in another county. The story points a moral. Most county boundaries are hallowed by antiquity; and local patriotism is an important factor in the writing of local history. But in the elucidation of a family's possessions, and in the recognition of the necessity for preserving unity in family records, county boundaries must

be overstepped. An honour may have had fees in several counties; its tenants like the lord himself may have had scattered holdings. It is considerations such as these which make the pioneer work of the late William Farrer of special value, and suggest the need for co-operation between local workers in different parts of England, of which there are hopeful signs in our own time.

It is noticeable that, with one possible exception, Mr. Walters's county historians all belong to that part of England which lies south of the Trent. But the area between Trent and Tweed was no *terra incognita* to our ancestors in the eighteenth century. If Hunter, Ormerod, and Surtees should be excluded for chronological reasons, such names as Drake and Torre, Thoroton and Thoresby, although only one of them covered the whole ground of a county, deserve mention among the pioneers of local history. CHARLES CLAY.

The Old Inns of England. By A. E. RICHARDSON. With a foreword by Sir Edwin Lutyens. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. x + 118. London: Batsford, 1934. *7s. 6d.*

Professor Richardson's work fills a gap in the library of the less wealthy student. Its predecessor on the subject, by himself and Mr. Eberlein, being beyond the means of the ordinary person, one welcomes such an excellent, authoritative, and well illustrated work at a very moderate price.

The 150 illustrations include the majority of the well-known inns, that of The Feathers at Ludlow being perhaps the most striking example. Four reproductions in colour are included, of The Spread Eagle at Witham, Essex, and the Elizabethan wall-paintings at The White Swan at Stratford-on-Avon.

The chapter on 'The Inn in Literature' covers ground hitherto unexplored. *Piers Plowman* gives a vivid picture of a London inn in the fourteenth century. Hoccleve, Harrison, and Sir Thomas Middleton take us on to Beaumont and Fletcher and Shakespeare. Fynes Moryson and John Taylor the water poet are also laid under contribution, as well as Pepys, Isaac Walton, Addison, Smollett, Goldsmith, and Dr. Johnson. Carl Philipp Moritz in 1782 leaves a less favourable account of the English inn. Other literary contributors are Hazlitt, Cobbett, Dickens, and Disraeli. The author concludes his book with county lists of notable inns, and takes the precaution to state that the lists are only a representative selection of interesting old houses. Any one, from personal knowledge, could extend this list almost indefinitely: for instance, in Hertfordshire The Red Lion at Much Hadham and The Red Lion at Stanstead Abbotts are worthy of inclusion. The Green Dragon at Hertford, which appears in the list, was rebuilt entirely more than thirty years ago, and The White Horse at Bishop's Stortford is now the showroom of the local Electricity Company. The indexes of the county inventories of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments might be consulted for many inns of the fourteenth century which are not included. H. C. ANDREWS.

Periodical Literature

Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, vol. 64, part 1, includes:—The mirror-black and 'quicksilver' patinas of certain Chinese bronzes, by W. Collins; A classification of flint gravers or burins, by H. V. V. Noone; Female fertility figures, by Miss M. A. Murray; An early Mesolithic site at Broxbourne sealed under Boreal peat, by S. Hazzledine Warren, J. G. D. Clark, H. Godwin, M. E. Godwin, and W. A. Macfadyen.

Antiquity, September 1934, contains:—Some ancient Italian country houses, by R. C. Carrington; Santa Orosia: a thaumaturgic saint, by Violet Alford; The topography of Saxon London, by R. E. M. Wheeler; Some observations on recent geological movements of the British coastline, by O. T. Jones; Isborsk, a Viking stronghold, by L. Tudeer; Salvian and the ruin of the Roman Empire, by R. Thouvenot; Long Meg; Prehistoric archaeology in Northern Ireland; Eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79; Human sacrifice in antiquity; Currency-bars; Nomori of Sierra Leone; Battle of Brunanburh; Maltese cart-ruts; British pearls; West Kennet avenue; Fayum papyri.

Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 3rd ser., vol. 41, no. 18, includes:—Organs and Organ cases, by S. E. Dykes-Bower.

Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research, Autumn 1934, includes:—The 72nd (Duke of Albany's Own) Highlanders, by W. Y. Baldry; Notes on service fire-arms, by C. ffoulkes; A short history of the New South Wales Corps, 1789–1818, by R. M. Hill; Arms and crests of the colonels of regiments to the year 1746, by Rev. P. Sumner; Journal of the siege of Flushing, 1809, by Col. W. Fyers; Buttons of the British Regular Army, by Major H. G. Parleyn.

The Annual of the British School at Athens, no. 32, contains:—Groups of mid-sixth-century black-figure, by J. D. Beazley; Archaic Argive terracotta figurines to 525 B.C., by R. J. H. Jenkins; Antissa, by W. Lamb; Researches at Isthmia, by R. J. H. Jenkins and H. Megaw; The chronology of some Middle Byzantine churches, by H. Megaw; Prehistoric Epirus and the Dorian invasion, by N. G. L. Hammond; Excavations at Haliartos, 1931, by R. P. Austin; The Ionian islands, by S. Benton; Facts and Fancies, by J. P. Droop; Facts, by M. Hartley.

The British Museum Quarterly, vol. 9, no. 1, includes:—Divine and Royal figures from Egypt; Two early classical bronzes; Some Greek jewellery; Greek coins.

The Burlington Magazine, August 1934, includes:—Characteristics of T'Ang and Sung pottery, by L. Bachhofer; Some wall-paintings in Oxfordshire, by E. T. Long.

September 1934, includes:—The Indian period of European furniture, i, by V. Slomann.

October 1934, includes:—The Indian period of European furniture,

ii, by V. Slomann; The early English school of portraiture, by W. A. Shaw.

The Connoisseur, August 1934, includes:—Ancient painted glass at Old Hall, Highgate, by F. S. Eden; Portraits in wax, by P. Lederer; Early pewter plate in the diocese of Carlisle, by H. H. Cotterell.

September 1934, includes:—Silver in churches presented by women, by E. A. Jones; Heralds' Commemorative Exhibition, by N. Rogers; Edward Bingham, potter of Castle Hedingham, by H. Clay; The principles of design in furniture, by R. W. Symonds; A portrait of Sir Charles Somerset of Wickhambrook, by J. G. Mann.

October 1934, includes:—Early imports of mahogany furniture, by R. W. Symonds; English miniaturists, by H. Furst; Liturgical gloves in the collection of Mrs. Philip Lehman, by C. R. Beard; The origin and development of spectacles, by C. J. S. Thompson; Some vases in the Hurlbutt Collection, by F. Hurlbutt; A Spanish military tomb, by C. A. Edings.

The English Historical Review, October 1934, contains:—The Parliamentary title of Henry IV, part ii, by G. Lapsley; Incomes from land in England in 1436, by H. L. Gray; Origins of the office of English resident ambassador in Rome, by Miss B. Behrens; The alleged violations of the Straits Convention by Stratford de Redcliffe between June and September 1853, by H. Temperley; The Franciscans and the Statute of Mortmain, by A. G. Little; The Cheshire writs of Quo Warranto in 1499, by R. Stewart-Brown; Carteret and the so-called Treaty of Hanau, by B. Williams; The circulation of the ultra-Royalist press under the French Revolution, by Miss N. E. Hudson.

The Geographical Journal, vol. 84, no. 3, includes:—The Plancus map of England, Wales, and Ireland, 1592, by G. Manley.

History, September 1934, includes:—The study of history, by Prof. N. Sykes; Italian studies, by T. S. R. Boase; Some interpretations of Frederick the Great, by V. Valentin; Historical revision: lxx, The relations between England and Gascony, 1152–1453, by Miss E. C. Lodge.

Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London, vol. 15, no. 1, includes:—Presidential Address dealing in part with the history of the French hospital, by A. H. Browning; The Protestant churches of Angers and Saumur, by C. E. Lart; The diary of Elie Bouhéreau, by Elsie Johnston; English Protestant refugees in Strasbourg, 1553–8, by H. J. Cowell; The Huguenot Academy of Saumur, by Rev. W. T. Whitley; Historical and genealogical account of the Huguenot family of Rambaut in France, by Major B. R. R. Rambaut; The family of Van Sommer and its connexions, by W. Van Sommer; Persecution of Protestants at Orleans; Livre de caisse pour l'église françoise de Dublin, by T. P. Le Fanu.

The Library, new series, vol. 15, no. 2, contains:—Philip Chetwind and the Allot copyrights, by H. Farr; Further notes on Romanesque bindings, by G. D. Hobson; The first edition of Gabriel Harvey's *Foure Letters*, by F. R. Johnson; Percy's relations with Cadell and Davies, by T. Shearer and A. Tillotson; A Note on Queen Elizabeth's *Godly*

Meditation, by Ruth Hughey; Marston bibliography: a correction, by R. E. Brettle; A cancel in an early Milton tract, by W. R. Parker.

Man, August 1934, includes:—Climatic and floristic changes in Europe during the Quaternary period, by R. U. Sayce.

The Mariner's Mirror, vol. 20, no. 4, includes:—No. 4 flag at Trafalgar, by Capt. L. E. Holland; The capture of the *Washington*, by D. B. Smith; Log of the schooner *Ada* on a fishing cruise in the North Pacific, 1882, by James Hornell; Some Breton notes, by G. P. B. Naish; Blake and the defence of Lyme Regis, by Rev. J. R. Powell: Clerk of Eddin: a statement of facts; The Sumburgh graffito of a Viking ship, by A. O. Curle.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, 5th ser., vol. 8, part 11, contains:—Womack of Mautby, Norfolk; Bagge of Shipdham, Norfolk, and Bagge of Cockley Cley; The family of John Oldham the poet (1653–83); Some Herefordshire pedigrees; Extracts from the parish register of Long Bredy, Dorset; Martin of Graveney, Kent; Grants and Confirmation of Arms and Crests: Society of Antiquaries MSS.; Some pedigrees and coats of arms from the Visitations of London; Funeral certificates; Wyeth and Vincent family bible.

The Numismatic Chronicle, 5th series, vol. 14, part 2, contains:—The Sproxton Theodosian hoard, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil; A note on the coining of the Royal plate at Newark in the year 1646, by C. C. Oman; The retariffing of the denarius at sixteen asses, by Rev. E. A. Sydenham and H. Mattingly; A hoard of radiate minimi from the west of England, by C. H. V. Sutherland; The minting of gold in the period of Diocletian and the Arras find, by K. Pink; Notes on some Aes of Valentinian II and Theodosius, by J. W. E. Pearce; A coin of Roman Corinth, by Agnes K. Lake; Late Roman coins from Mesopotamia, by J. G. Milne; A hoard of Gallienus and Claudius II, by H. Mattingly; On a coin attributed to 'Pavunius', by F. S. Salisbury; A second rose-marked pound of 1565, by C. H. V. Sutherland.

Transactions of the Oriental Ceramic Society, 1933–4, contains:—Chinese porcelain at Constantinople, by R. L. Hobson and Sir Percival David; Hsiang and his album, by Sir Percival David; Les faïences turques (Turkish tiles), by Tahsin Chukru; China and Egypt, by L. Ashton; Later Persian pottery, by B. Rackham.

Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund, October 1934, contains:—Excavations at Tell Duweir, 1933–4, by J. L. Starkey; The Tell Duweir inscription, by T. H. Gaster and Father E. Burrows; Israel in the Arabah, ii, by Canon W. J. Phythian-Adams; The masonry of the early Bronze people, by S. Yeivin; Shamgar Ben 'Anat, by B. Maisler; The mat looms of Huleh, by Grace M. Crowfoot.

Publications of the Bedfordshire Historical Record Society, vol. 16, contains:—The rural population of Bedfordshire, 1671 to 1921, by Lydia M. Marshall.

Records of Buckinghamshire, vol. 13, part 1, includes:—A Court Roll of Winslow; Some yeomen's wills; Whaddon Chase in 1766; Further discoveries of domestic mural paintings, by F. W. Reader; Further ex-

cavations at Notley abbey; Discoveries of Roman remains at Chalfont St. Giles and Hedgerley.

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, vol. 34, contains:—English sculpture at Cambridge from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, by Mrs. Arundell Esdaile; Fenland waterways, past and present, South Level district, part ii, by Major Gordon Fowler; John Francis Vigani, first Professor of Chemistry in the University of Cambridge, (1703–12), and his Materia Medica cabinet in the library of Queens' College, by E. S. Peck; A Cambridge vintner's accounts, *c.* 1511, by Prof. E. H. Minns; A Cambridge seal box of the seventeenth century, by A. S. F. Gow; The English alabaster carvings of Cambridgeshire, with special reference to fragmentary examples at Wood Ditton church, by Canon H. J. E. Burrell and Rev. G. M. Denton; Recent discoveries at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, by Dr. T. S. Hele and H. S. Bennett; Archaeological notes, by T. C. Lethbridge and M. M. O'Reilly; Pottery of the Roman period from Isleham Fen, by T. C. Lethbridge; Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1688.

The Cambridge Historical Journal, vol. 4, no. 3, includes:—Monastic foundation charters of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, by V. H. Galbraith; Great Britain and Poland 1762–72, by W. F. Reddaway; Gambetta and the revolution of 4 September 1870, by J. P. T. Bury; Lord Augustus Loftus and the Eastern crisis of 1875–1878, by B. H. Sumner; Documents illustrating Anglo-Spanish trade between . . . 1667 and . . . 1713, by Jean McLachlan; Brunnow's reports on Aberdeen, 1853, by H. E. Howard.

Transactions of the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society, vol. 5, part 4, includes:—Burgesses of Huntingdon, by G. Proby; Old door from St. Neots, Hunts., by S. I. Ladds; Discovery of human bones at Great Paxton, by C. F. Tebbutt; Preliminary report on excavations at Houghton, Huntingdonshire, by C. M. J. Coote.

Canterbury Cathedral Chronicle, October 1934, includes:—The pelican in the Black Prince's chantry, by G. C. Druce.

The Essex Review, October 1934, includes:—The Essex Petition of 1679–80, by W. Gurney Benham; Rowlandson's picture of Waltham Abbey, 1816; Lord Portsmouth and his Mary Ann, by A. Hills; An early Colchester bank, by L. C. Sier; 'Jacobs' at Brightlingsea, by W. Gurney Benham; Hatfield Broad Oak, by Canon F. W. Galpin; Thomas Matthew of Colchester and Matthew's Bible of 1537, by W. T. Whitley.

Transactions of the East Herts. Archaeological Society, vol. 7, part 3, contains:—Brief studies in the manorial and economic history of Much Hadham, by Lydia L. Rickman; Sidelights on brasses in Hertfordshire churches: Aldbury, by H. C. Andrews; The old Blue Coat school, Ware, by W. H. Lee; A Hertfordshire receiver-general, by B. S. Harvey; Hertfordshire secret hiding-places, by H. C. Andrews.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 4th ser., vol. 6, no. 7, includes:—The Hesleyside standard goblet, by O. Charlton and T. Wake; Two cup and ring marked rocks at Fowberry Park, by W. B. Davison; John Bell, an inveterate collector, by J. Oxberry; Notes

on hut circles and sow kilns, and coins of Claudius I in the Coventina well hoard, by W. P. Hedley; The buildings of the Carmelites or White Friars of Newcastle, by K. G. Hall.

Norfolk Archaeology, vol. 25, part 2, contains:—The mural painting of St. George in St. Gregory's church, Norwich, by E. A. Kent; A drawing for Blomefield's 'Norfolk': the tomb of Judge Francis Windham, by R. W. Ketton-Cremer; The chamberlains and treasurers of the city of Norwich, 1293–1835, by Mary Grace; A Roman site at Santon, by R. R. Clarke; A record of old weights and measures in Norfolk, by A. Robinson; The medieval painted glass in North Tuddenham church, Norfolk, by Rev. C. Woodforde; The Grey Friars of Walsingham, by A. R. Martin; Literature relating to Norfolk archaeology and kindred subjects, 1933, by G. A. Stephen; Tunstead church; Creake abbey; Norfolk crosses, by B. Cozens-Hardy.

William Salt Society's Collections for 1933, contains:—Staffordshire Parliamentary History, iii, 1780–1841, by Rt. Hon. J. C. Wedgwood; The Mainwarings of Whitmore and Biddulph in the County of Stafford, by J. G. Cavenagh-Mainwaring.

Transactions of the North Staffordshire Field Club, vol. 68, includes:—A Wedgwood at Waterloo, by J. A. Audley; A Cheadle discovery (of carved heads probably from Cheadle church), by Miss M. E. Masefield; Medieval glass-workers in North Staffordshire, by T. Pape; Roman site, Shenstone Hall farm; Roman finds at Trent Vale; Roman finds at Chesterton; Excavations at Toot Hill, Hollington; Medieval seal of Marlborough; Discoveries at Newcastle.

Sussex Notes and Queries, vol. 5, no. 3, includes:—The borough of Lewes in 1495, by L. F. Salzman; Medieval compared with modern money, by S. E. Winbolt; Annals of old Rottingdean, by Lucy Baldwin and A. Ridsdale; William the Marshall, Earl of Striguil and Pembroke, by L. E. Field; Wootton Manor in Folkington, by Rev. W. Budgen; Notes on the Rookery, near Alfriston, by H. Braun; The Sussex lands of Thomas de Poynings; Sussex entries in London parish registers, by W. H. Challen; Sussex church plans, xxvii, St. John Baptist, Findon; Roman villa at Southwick, new discoveries, 1933–4, by C. R. Ward; A Roman ring and a bronze celt, by E. Curwen; The curfew, by W. R. Butterfield.

The Wolverhampton Antiquary, vol. 1, contains:—The epitaphs of St. Peter's church; Romano-British Wolverhampton; Abstracts from the wills of Wolverhampton people; An ancient relic of commerce; Abstracts from the town minute books; The riots of 1715; The Warings of 'The Lea'; Gervase (or Jervas) Needham; Henry Jesson and his papers; The passing of Old Parr; John Ligh; The remains of Dr. Gibbons; The hearth tax returns, 1663–1673; Hope of Nechells; Huntbach's Obituary; The Charity of Henry Pinson; The Quaker meeting; Wolverhampton and the wool trade; Will of John Hampton, Esquire, 1472; A case for the Star Chamber; The lay subsidies; The seals of the Collegiate church; The lords of the deanery; Huntbach's extracts from the early registers of Wolverhampton; Studies in architectural history; Erdington's chantry;

Notes on the tomb of Thomas Lane; Will of John Bermingham, dean of Wolverhampton, 1437–57; Two voters' lists; Thomas Hollis and Wolverhampton; Sir Clement and Lady Throckmorton; William Pinson, attorney; The dean's mill; Notes from the sixteenth-century churchwarden's accounts; Oxford-by-Hampton; Notes from the Bilston register; The loss of Ogley; Wightwick of Dunstall; Richard Lee, prebendary and minister; Lost tombstones; The figures on the font; The Jacobean chancel; Bibliographica; Sir Richard Leveson and Mary Fitton; Walter Southall's tombstone; Bracegirdle versus Baxter; The early parish register, amended.

The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. 32, part 1, contains:—Beswick church plate; Methodist Communion plate; Discoveries at a Knaresborough hotel; A cross slab with chalice in Monk Fryston church; Roman York; Roger Dodsworth (1585–1654) and his circle, by N. Denholm-Young and H. H. E. Craster; Cup and ring marked rocks of West Yorkshire, by A. Raistrick; The manors and liberties of Ripon, by T. S. Gowland; An extent of Barton in Richmondshire, 1309, by T. A. M. Bishop.

Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, part 59, includes:—Carmarthen town plan, by E. G. Bowen; The Cwmgwili manuscripts; Carmarthen, Ashbridge's School, by G. E. Evans; Common Law records; Carmarthenshire, by J. F. Jones; Carmarthen: St. Peter's, 1748, by G. E. Evans; Sir E. V. Mansell, 3rd Bart. of Stradey.

Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. 42, section C, nos. 3–7, contains:—A wooden cauldron from Altartate, co. Monaghan, by A. Mahr; The ages of stone and bronze in co. Wicklow, by L. Price; Sheriff's accounts for county Tipperary, 1275–6, by E. Curtis; Berkeley's Bermuda project and his benefactions to American universities, by A. A. Luce; Studies in the significance of the Irish stone age: the Campignian question, by C. Blake Whelan.

The Journal of the Manx Museum, September 1934, includes:—Unpublished documents in the Manx Museum.

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, vol. 74, no. 3, includes:—New light on prehistoric man in Asia, by G. G. MacCurdy.

Old-Time New England, vol. 25, no. 2, includes:—The Nehemiah Royce or Washington Elm house, Wallingford, Connecticut, by Lucy Atwater Royce; The passing of the Shakers, by C. Johnson; A collection of mugs, by Margaret H. Jewell.

Speculum, July 1934, contains:—Old age from Horace to Chaucer, by G. R. Coffman; The manuscripts of Lucan: *Accessus* and *Marginalia*, by E. M. Sanford; The story of Ugolino in Dante and Chaucer, by T. Spencer; A new copy of Caxton's Indulgence, by J. W. Clark; Latrines and cesspools in medieval London, by E. L. Sabine; A manuscript of Seneca in the library of Indiana University, by C. W. Barlow; The story of Isaac and Andronicus, by E. H. McNeal.

Académie royale de Belgique: Bulletin de la Commission royale d'Histoire, vol. 98, part 2, includes:—Charters relating to the goods of the abbey of Signy, by J. Massiet du Biest; Two documents concerning the adoption

of a new seal by Waleran, seigneur of Fauquemont and Montjoie (1269) and by Count Guillaume de Salm (1270), by J. Vannérus; Itinerary of Jeanne, duchess of Brabant, 1383–1404, by F. Quicke.

Académie royale de Belgique: Bulletin de la Classe des Lettres, 5 ser., tome 20, parts 4–7, include :—A letter of Amenhotep III, by G. Dossin; Atlantis, by J. Bidez; The Saxon war of Clothair, the Cantilena of St. Faron and the song of the Niebelungs, by H. Grégoire.

Revue Bénédictine, tome 46, nos. 2–3, contains :—On the provenance of some manuscripts, by D. De Bruyne; The Kyrie and Pope Gelasius, by B. Capelle; St. Jerome and his Hebrew masters, by G. Bardy; The state of education of the laity in the Merovingian period, by H. Pirenne; The creed of St. Césaire of Arles, by G. Morin; The treatise of St. Césaire of Arles *de mysterio Sanctae Trinitatis*, by G. Morin; The Bible of Gildas, by F. C. Burkitt; On the date and provenance of the *Ordo Scrutiniorum*, by G. Morin; The euchology of St. Maria del Patire, by G. Merceti; The *Gesta abbatum Fontanellensium*, by W. Levison; The homily of the pseudo-Jerome on the assumption and gospel of the Nativity of St. Mary, by C. Lambot; The investiture quarrel in France and England, by A. Fliche; An answer by the old monasticism to the manifesto of St. Bernard, by A. Wilmart.

Bulletin des Musées royaux, Parc du Cinquantenaire, Bruxelles, 3rd ser., vol. 6, no. 3, includes :—A bas-relief of Gilgamish as tamer of deer, by L. Speleers; The head-reliquary of St. Alexander the Pope, by K. H. Usener; A charity group, by Comte J. de Borchgrave d'Altena; Two silver dishes and a silver ring of the fourteenth century, by F. Crooy; The tapestry of the History of Achilles, by M. Crick-Kuntziger.

No. 4, includes: Two hitherto unknown twelfth-century mosaic miniatures, by M. Laurent; An oak carving of the burial of the Virgin, by Comte J. de Borchgrave d'Altena; The collection of clocks in the museum, by A. Bard.

Acta archaeologica, vol. 5, fasc. 1–2. The earliest Iron Age of Sweden is discussed in German and illustrated by Holger Arbman, who accounts for the paucity of finds in northern Europe by the chain of Keltic walled camps across Europe, only broken through by the Germans in late La Tène times. Greek tombstones newly acquired by the Carlsberg gallery in Copenhagen are described in French by Frederik Poulsen; and P. J. Riis deals in English with the Etruscan city gates in Perugia. There is an important German article by Andreas Alföldi on a late Roman type of helmet, with eight photographic plates and text-illustrations. Unpublished items in the Danish National museum are described in German by J. Brøndsted, including amber and bone of Maglemose date, a Jutland barrow with two burial chambers, a single grave with megalithic pottery, and various finds of the early ages of metal. Our Fellow Dr. Nelson has a note on a twelfth-century 'lily' from a censer.

Préhistoire, vol. 3, contains :—La Ferrassie, by D. Peyrony; The Hallstatt cuirasses from Fillinges in the Museum at Geneva, by W. Deonna.

Revue Anthropologique, vol. 44, nos. 4–6, avril–juin, 1934 :—Some

curious figures, half human and half animal, from the Trois Frères cavern, Ariège, are described and figured by Comte Bégouen and the Abbé Breuil, a peculiarity being the reversed head of two hybrid bisons. The extreme end of La Madeleine is exemplified in the Ammonite cave near La Rochefoucauld in the Charente, and Prof. Ragout gives plentiful illustrations of the industry, which has a tinge of Mas d'Azil. Fifteen working sites or stations of palaeolithic date in the south of Algeria are listed by Dr. Roffo, and a fuller treatment is promised.

Nos. 7–9, juillet–septembre, 1934. This number is mainly anthropological, but M. Peyrony has an article on the prehistoric section of Longueroche (Plazac, Dordogne), dating from La Madeleine and Mas d'Azil. A fine series of harpoon-heads has been recovered, also a few engravings and typical flint tools, well illustrating the contrast in culture.

Revue Archéologique, 6th ser., vol. 3, mai–juin, 1934, includes:—Cilician studies, by E. Gjerstad; Two *dolium* inscriptions from Christian Africa, by W. Seaton.

Recueil des notices et mémoires de la Société archéologique du département de Constantine, vol. 52, fasc. 1, includes:—A Capsian site: the midden at Aïn-Bahir, by R. Le Du; Human remains from the Aïn-Bahir midden, by H. Marchand; Ancient potteries in the département of Algiers, by H. Marchand.

Hespéris, tome 18, fasc. 1, includes:—Mora Zaida, wife of Alfonso VI of Castile, and their son the Infante Don Sancho, by E. Lévi-Provençal; Fez in the medieval Arab geographies, by R. Blachère; A plan of the canals of Fez in the time of Mawlay Ismail, by I. S. Allouche.

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, fasc. 292, includes:—The diplomatic negotiations at Saint Omer after the Treaty of the Pyrenees, by G. Gamblin; The *Portus Itius* of Caesar between Calais and Sangatte, by C. Le Roy.

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 1934, part 2, includes:—The Tour du Roi, prison of Joan of Arc in the castle of Le Crotoy, by A. Huguet; A soldier of the Year II, by J. Estienne.

Altschlesien, Band 4, contains:—The prehistory of the Silesian side of the Sudetes mountains, by M. Jahn; The record of Settlement in the Oder-Weide valley, near Breslau, by F. Geschwendt; The Campignian culture in Lower Silesia, by E. Petersen; The stone material of the Campignian industry of Upper Elgurth, by L. F. Zotz; The discovery of the Campignian culture in Upper Silesia, by W. Matthes; An early stone axe from Lampersdorf, by E. Petersen; A peculiar neolithic pottery fragment from Opperau, by E. Petersen; Remains of textiles on prehistoric iron objects in Silesia, by G. Sage; New finds of the bell-beaker culture, by H. Seger; The Gollschau needle and chain, by H. Seger; The excavation of a barren tumulus and its importance, by L. F. Zotz; New Scythian and Celtic finds, by M. Jahn; Vandal burials of the late La Tène period, by L. F. Zotz; Vandal graves of the second to fourth century A.D., by E. Petersen; Two German swords of the Slav period in Silesia, by L. F. Zotz; Silesian medieval coins, by B. Skalsky; Medieval gold treasure from Jauer, by C. Bündel; Report on early Leubus, by B. Patzat;

Earthworks in Silesia and the mound at Waldenburg, by M. Hellmich; New acquisitions of the mesolithic and neolithic periods, by L. F. Zotz; A tumulus with stone revetment at Gugelwitz, by L. F. Zotz; Grave finds of the late La Tène age in Silesia, by E. Petersen; The excavation of the Dreigraben, by F. Geschwendt; The Swedish fortress at Bundzlau, by F. Geschwendt; The purpose of the Swedish fortress at Bundzlau, by U. Zobel; Romanesque sculptured fragments from Eckersdorf, by E. Wiese; Silesian dinars, by E. Majkowski; A find of weapons from Namslau, by H. Seger; Medieval toy horsemen, by E. Schmidt: Figured stove tiles of the fifteenth century, by C. Bündel; Swords of Justice in the Silesian museum, by M. Hellmich and H. Seger.

Germania, Jahrgang 18, Heft 3, contains:—The Capsian problem in the Western Mediterranean, by H. Obermaier; Ribbon-ware in Pomerania, by O. Kunkel; An early Bronze Age grave in the Salzach district, by P. Reinecke; The culture of the South German urn-fields in Austria, by K. Willvonseder; Property marks on Celtic vessels from Hallstatt, by M. Hell; The Roman treasure from Rembrecht, by O. Paret; An early medieval find from Wallis, by E. Vogt; Settlement of the Imperial and Migration periods at Bucharest, by D. V. Rosetti; The plan of the grave rows at Denning, near Munich, by P. Reinecke; New discoveries in the neighbourhood of Goddelau and Erfelden, by H. Amberger; *Nixibus sanctis*, by K. Stade; The origin of the Slav 'Schläfenringe', by P. Reinecke.

23. Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission, 1933, contains:—The Celtic round and polygonal temple of the Imperial Age, by H. Koethe; Studies in the god types of the Roman Rhine provinces, by W. Schleiermacher; German finds of the Imperial Age from the Bavarian portion of Germania Magna, by P. Reinecke.

Mannus, 1934, Heft 1–2. An article by Dr. Becker on late chambered-barrow pottery of Danish type in Germany has excellent photographs of ornamented sherds and transverse arrow-heads of flint. Hollow armlets occur in a Bronze Age hoard from Teschow, Mecklenburg, and Viking relics are illustrated from the same province. Dr. Grahmann inquires whether the alluvial plains (*Flussauen*) of middle Germany could have been inhabited in prehistoric times; and Eckhard Mencke writes on pygmy flints trimmed along one edge, in relation to the triangular type. Relics of the early Bronze Age of South Hanover are collected by Fritz Holste; and Dr. Jansen studies the evolution of the flat bronze celt into the palstave, recognizing the British Isles as the original home of the *Fasenbeil* (a term invented by himself). Dr. Petersen writes briefly on early La Tène in Silesia, and Dr. Schroller at length on prehistoric house-building in lower Saxony. The important gold hoard of Hiddensee in Stralsund museum is fully dealt with by Dr. Paulsen, the date assigned being about A.D. 1000. The origin of the Indo-Germanic languages and representations of early Germans are also discussed. Burials beside previously kindled fires in flat graves of the Stone Age near Prenzlau (Ukermark) are discussed, and the contents of the various La Tène cemeteries illustrated.

Nassauische Annalen, Band 52, includes:—William I of Orange, by

W. Platzhoff; Dillenburg in the war year 1760 and the destruction of the Orange family castles, by C. Heiler; Hans Döring, a Dillenburg sixteenth-century court painter, by E. Becker; The Mainz Chartulary, by E. Schaus; The abbey of Bärbach, by A. Henche; Find of ducats and thalers at Herborn, by Dr. Hess.

Praehistorische Zeitschrift, Band 24, 1933, Heft 1–2. The history of the Nortycken type of bronze perforated axe-hammer, with parallel faces between the knob of the butt end and the suddenly expanding cutting-edge, is traced by Holger Arbman, who gives details of its distribution round the Baltic. K. O. Rossius writes on the so-called pile-dwellings of East Prussia, with a sketch-map, inventory of finds, and many illustrations. The habitations were not erected on piles, but had timber floors on islands or in shallows, and date from the Early Iron Age. The dawn of La Tène times in north-east Bavaria is described by Walter Kersten, with reference to the late Hallstatt culture of central Europe, and the illustrations are plentiful and enlightening. In the area of the Chieftains' graves La Tène dates from the fifth century B.C., and the transition from Hallstatt saw the same people in possession, whether Illyrians or Kelts. Many parallels have been collected by Herbert Jankalen to illustrate a gold armlet from Silesia, dating from the eleventh or twelfth century A.D.

Heft 3–4. The principal article is by Walter Schmid, on the Chieftains' graves of Klein Glein in Styria. This famous locality is here well illustrated, and diagrams given of the geometrical and animal patterns on local bronze vessels of the Hallstatt period. Alfred Rust writes on the prehistoric culture sequence in Syria, with typical implements; and asserts that hand-axes are no later in Palestine than in Europe. A note by Werner Buttler shows the importance of bronze finds in northern Dalmatia for the early Hallstatt chronology of middle Europe. Von Jenny illustrates a bronze mould for producing early Byzantine girdle-ends by pressure, with a monogram signature; and W. La Baume regards the sepulchral face-urns of the Early Iron Age as charms against the evil eye. A note by C. Redlich discusses the origin of a Latvian brooch-type (*Eulenfibel*), dating from the seventh or eighth century of our era. There are obituary notices with portraits of our Hon. Fellow Dr. Sophus Müller and Karl Schumacher.

Oudheidkundige Mededeelingen uit 's Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden, vol. 15, contains:—A group of three Egyptian wooden figures, by W. D. van Wijngaarden; Recent excavations of Roman villas, by W. C. Braat; A Gallic chieftain's grave at Oss, by J. H. Holwerda; Excavations of barrows near Amersfoort, by F. C. Bursch.

Notizie degli Scavi, 6th Ser., vol. 9, fasc. 10–12. In Istria, A. Degrassi records the discovery at Valdarsa of a second-century A.D. dedication to the Magna Mater Deorum by Felicula, daughter of C. Valerius Optatus, of whom another dedication to a local divinity, Iria Venus, is known; minor antiquities and Roman tombs at Umago, Coseano, and Baone, the last by A. Callegari, who also mentions a collection of objects in red amber recently given to the Museum at Este (first and second century A.D.), and a find of bronze vessels and implements (Bronze Age)

at Merlara, which have also gone to the Museum. Civitavecchia, Prehistoric cavern with fragments of pottery (age uncertain) at Sassodi Furbara, by U. Rellini. S. Bastianelli describes the thermal buildings, 4 km. NE. of Civitavecchia, known as the Baths of Trajan, but referred to by Rutilius and other ancient authorities as the Baths of Taurus, i.e. the deity of the hot springs which were their origin. Most of the brick stamps belong to the reign of Hadrian. The calidarium had glass windows in wooden frames. Veio, graves with ossuaries of Villanova type, etc., by E. Stefani. Rome: R. Paribeni records the inscriptions (over 300, mostly fragmentary) discovered in the recent liberation of the Imperial Fora. Among the more notable are: from the Forum of Caesar, honorary inscriptions for the empress Sabina, by the people of Sabrata in Africa, for Arcadius (about 400), and one mentioning Galla Placidia together with Honorius and Theodosius II. Fragments of an *excusatio magisterii* on the ground of expense of games, with reference to a letter of Commodus. From the Forum of Augustus: fragments of the *elogia* under statues of Roman heroes put up by Augustus, e.g. Aeneas Silvius legendary grandson of Aeneas; the father of Julius Ceasar, and his cousin, Caius Julius Strabo; Drusus Germanicus, brother of Tiberius. Part of the inscription of one of the triumphal arches erected by Tiberius on either side of the temple of Mars Ultor in A.D. 19. Dedications to Trajan by Capito, secretary to three emperors, and to Victorinus, a friend of Marcus Aurelius. Forum of Nerva: record of the restoration of an image of the Sun, perhaps after the destruction of Mithraic shrines under Gratian. Forum of Trajan: memorials of the Legio II Augusta, probably for its service in suppressing the revolt of the Brigantes in Britain, and of other corps; letter from Constantine in honour of Proculus, an Imperial official. From the Market of Trajan comes a dedication to Valerianus, son of Gallienus, by the Three Provinces of Gaul. The numerous medieval and modern inscriptions are to be dealt with separately, but two are given here: part of a list of relics (early fourteenth century) probably from S. Lorenzo in Miranda, and a signature by 'Magister Angelus Maliardi', a Roman marmorarius.

Fornvännen, 1934, häfte 3. A backward tendency is evident in Johnny Roosval's revision of dates for church architecture in Gotland, and eight churches of the thirteenth century are treated in this article. Reinhold Odencrants describes the contents of an unburnt Viking burial in Uppland, including a foreign cylindrical bronze vessel, probably of Persian origin. T. E. Karsten deals with the relations between philology and archaeology, giving several illustrations. A peculiar bronze pendant from a burnt burial of Viking date in Blekinge is treated comparatively.

Häfte 4. Two jewelled reliquaries that probably came originally from Goslar cathedral are compared by Carl R. af Ugglas. Certain Bronze Age brooches, classified by Oldeberg (*Det nordiska bronsåldersspännets historia*) as Period VI, are referred to the fifth period of Montelius by Holger Arbman, who recognizes a purely eastern Swedish group round Lake Mälar and on Gotland and Öland. He also deals with the distribution of Hallstatt swords in Scandinavia. There is a longer article on Hendrik Damer, a

sculptor of the early seventeenth century, and a note by T. J. Arne on Luristan bronzes from several localities.

Kungl. humanistika vetenskapssamfundet i Lund. Årsberättelse, 1933–4, includes:—The Zeus stoa in the agora at Athens, by N. Valmin; Preliminary report on the expedition to Messenia in 1933, by N. Valmin; Observations on the Dionysus of Prusa, by T. Christoffersson; Iron and iron working in the earliest times, by A. W. Persson; Kilian Stobaeus and his collection, by B. Hildebrand; Kells Nöbbelövs church builders, by M. Rydbeck; Stone Age problems, by O. Rydbeck; The late Neolithic battle-axe culture in Central and Northern Europe, by J. E. Forssander; Grave exploration in Southern Skania, by F. Hausen; New discoveries of graves with 'Bornholm' brooches in Scania, by H. Olssen; A house site of the pre-Roman Iron Age in Scania, by B. M. Vifot.

Bidrag till Södermanlands äldre kulturhistoria, vol. 27, includes:—The Aspö runic stone, by E. Wessén; Seals of the chapter, school and town of Strängnäs, by K. K. Leijonhufvud; The early history of Åkers gun foundry, by G. Hultberg; Selaön in prehistoric times, by J. E. Anderbjörk.

Rig, 1934, part 1, includes:—The history of the flax industry in Sweden, by R. Jirlow; 'Huns' in names in the province of Medelfrad, by I. Lundahl; An old agricultural term of the Swedish survey of Västerbotten, by G. Enequist; Advertisement of an acrobatic performance in 1700, by G. Jungmarker.

Part 2, includes:—Gothic architecture in the Isle of Gotland, by E. Lundberg.

Schweizerisches Landesmuseum in Zürich. Zweiundvierzigster Jahresbericht, 1933, includes:—Two armours from Augsburg, by E. A. Gessler; Medieval wall and ceiling paintings, by K. Frei.

Bolleti de la Societat Arqueológica Luliana, June–July 1934, includes:—The work of Captain Felipe Bauza, by J. Llabrés.

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Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday, 18th October 1934. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Special votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Walter Tower, F.S.A., for his gift of drawings of the glass in Tewkesbury abbey church, and to Mr. W. O. Grazebrook for his gift of a copy of Burke's *General Armory* interleaved and annotated by his father the late Mr. George Grazebrook, F.S.A.

The President referred to the death of Dr. G. C. Brooke, a member of Council, and it was resolved that a letter of condolence be sent to Mrs. Brooke on behalf of the Society.

The Duke of Rutland, F.S.A., exhibited a beaker and a bronze bracelet found in a burial at Knipton, Leicestershire (p. 59).

Mr. L. E. Tanner, F.S.A., read a paper on some later funeral effigies in the abbey church of Westminster.

Thursday, 25th October 1934. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

The election by the Council of Mr. John Allan as a member of Council in the place of the late Dr. Brooke was confirmed.

Mr. M. R. Hull read a paper on excavations on the Holly Trees site, Colchester.

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An Enamelled Bowl from Baginton, Warwickshire

By E. T. LEEDS, M.A., F.S.A.

EVEN if the number of bronze bowls which constitute one of the brightest spots in the art of our Dark Age had remained at the respectable figure at which it stood a few years ago, British art could still boast of having furnished a most valuable contribution to the art of the period. But when we find added to this number two splendid examples in the space of three years we may well wonder what fresh revelation of the art may still be in store for future discovery, destined to illumine further the mystery that surrounds them and their origins. In 1931 the archaeological world was delighted by the Winchester bowl,[1] as much on account of its perfect state of preservation as for the intricate workmanship of the scrolled designs on its escutcheons, even though these belonged to a type already familiar from numerous examples discovered in the past. Even so the variety of the patterns offers, as Mr. Kendrick has demonstrated,[2] a most fascinating problem, one which he has gone far to solve, and yet, as he would be the first to admit, there are many points in their history that still remain obscure.

The second of these additions is the notable bowl discovered at Baginton, near Coventry, Warwickshire, in 1934. It comes from a site which through the energy and zeal of Mr. J. H. Edwards had already yielded useful evidence of its occupation in Anglo-Saxon times; cremation-burials with the usual hand-made pottery, and inhumations which have yielded cruciform brooches, a girdle-hanger, a pair of clasps (pl. x, 1) to which parallels are known from Wigston Parva, Leicestershire[3] and

[1] *Antiq. Journ.* xi, 3. [2] *Antiquity*, vi, 161 ff.

[3] *Collectanea Antiqua*, ii, pl. XLII, 6, the lower fragment in fig. 10 must also belong to it.

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again at Harlton, Cambridgeshire (Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge), and lastly an interesting square-headed brooch (pl. x, 2), which with two other examples, from Offchurch, Warwickshire,[1] and Cherbury Camp, Berkshire (Ashmolean Museum) (pl. x, 3), is an aftercast from the mould or model which produced the splendid piece found at Bidford-on-Avon, exhibited to the Society some years ago.[2] But Mr. Edwards and his companions were destined to meet with a still fuller reward for their zeal, when there came into their hands the fine bowl, one that I hope to show does make a distinct contribution to our knowledge.

Let us examine the bowl in detail :—

When found it unfortunately suffered serious damage from the labourer's excess of energy, and Mr. Edwards brought it to Oxford for my inspection in a very sorry condition. At my suggestion, however, he entrusted it to me for reparation by Mr. W. H. Young in the laboratory of the Ashmolean Museum. Its present state is the best testimony to the success of Mr. Young's skilful treatment.

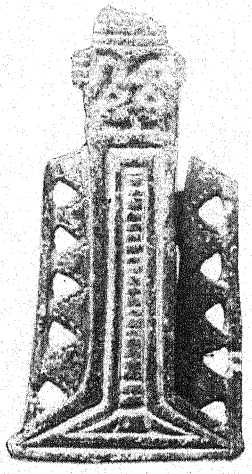
The bowl (pl. xi, 1) is an admirable example of that triumph of technical excellence, a bowl spun from a single piece of metal with a wide kick in the base, and a deep groove below the flat rim, which was strengthened by folding back the metal towards the interior of the mouth. But, as will be seen, either before or after the bowl fell into the hands of the Angle or Saxon, whichever he was, the metal cracked at its weakest point, the rim of the kick in the base, and it had perforce to undergo repair to make it serviceable. This was effected by fitting a narrow band of bronze over the crack and fastening with numerous rivets (pl. xii, 1), but in order to render the bowl satisfactorily watertight, previously a ring of soft solder was floated into the trough round the kick in the interior of the bowl to caulk the crack (pl. xii, 2), and the rivets were driven through this material and hammered down on the outside.

The measurements of the bowl are: height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.; greatest diameter, $12\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diameter at the mouth, $11\frac{3}{4}$ in.; thickness of the metal, *c.* $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

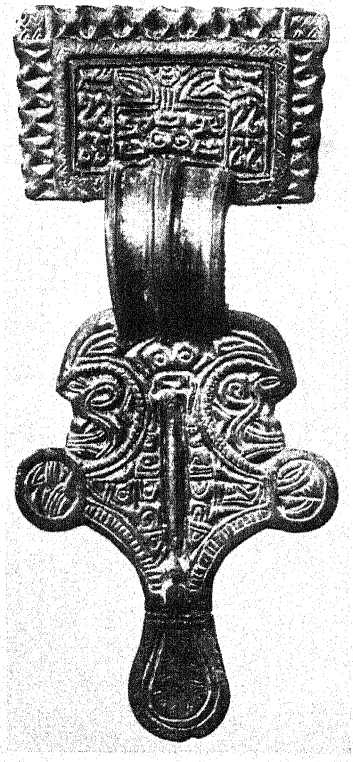
Most of the bowls known to us have three escutcheons and rings, but the Baginton bowl has four (pl. xi, 2, 3), placed at equal distances round its circumference. The escutcheons are cast in one piece with their hooks and have an openwork design of two laterally opposed peltae, the metal enclosing the pattern

[1] *V.C.H. Warwick*, i, 257, coloured plate, fig. 5.

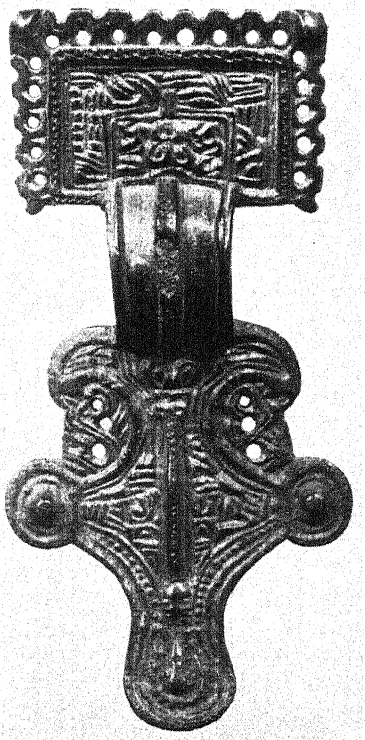
[2] *Archaeologia*, lxxiii, pl. xv, 1.



1. Baginton, Warwicks.
Bronze wrist-clasp ($\frac{1}{1}$)



2. Baginton, Warwicks. Gilt bronze square-headed brooch
($\frac{5}{7}$)



3. Cherbury Camp, Pusey, Berks.
Square-headed brooch
($\frac{5}{7}$)



1

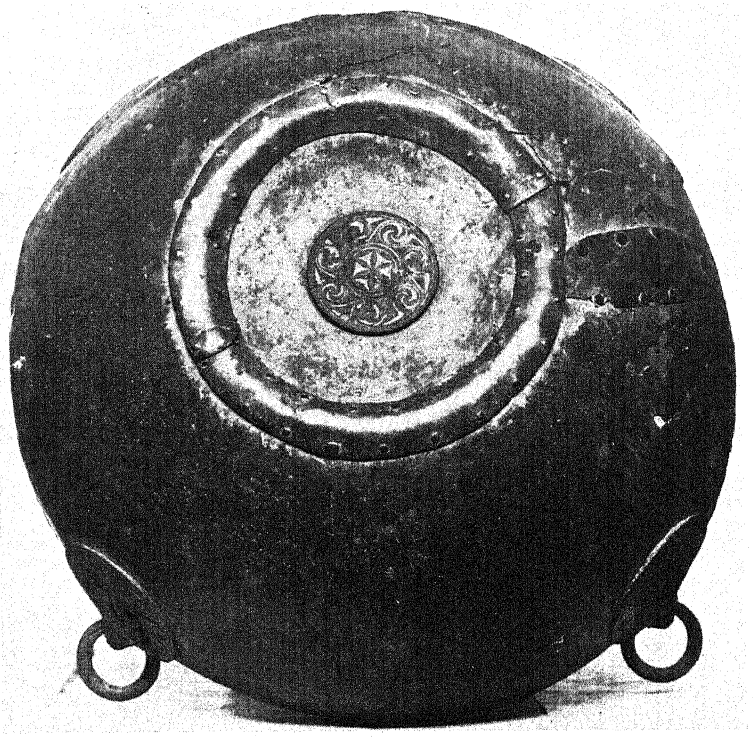


2

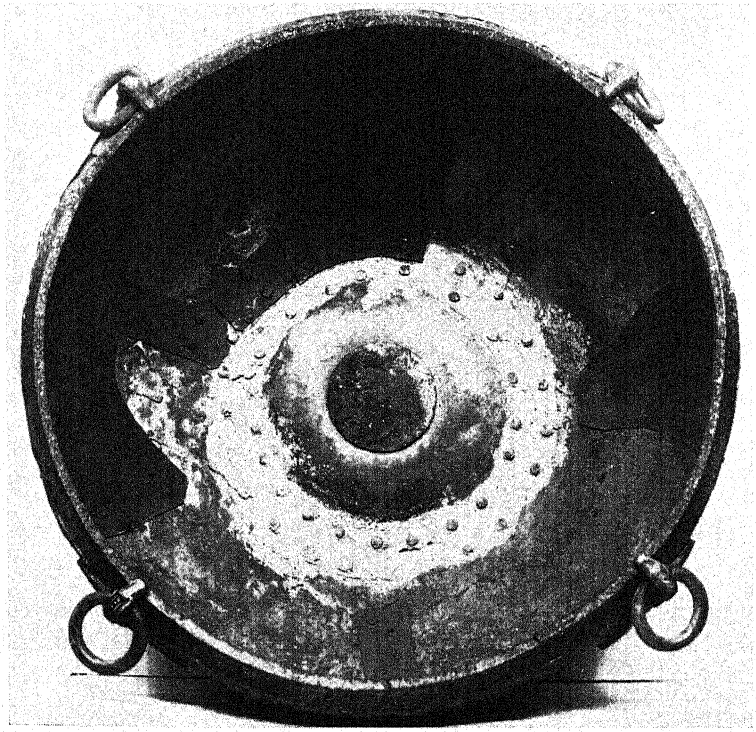


3

Baginton, Warwicks. 1. Bronze bowl (restored), (over $\frac{1}{3}$); 2 & 3. Enamelled escutcheons and print ($\frac{1}{1}$)



1



2

having been chased with running scrolls and leaflets, which were originally filled with red enamel, much of it now wanting. The hooks have animal-head finials of an indeterminate type, familiarized by their occurrence on many other examples of these escutcheons. In addition the bowl had an exterior and interior print, but the latter is lacking and may have been detached when the bowl was originally repaired. That remaining on the exterior of the bowl is a more ambitious piece of enamelling than the escutcheons (pl. XI, 3). It has a border of running scrolls with swollen finials at the points at which one scroll interlocks with its successor, while the middle is filled with a hexafoil motif with lentoid petals.

When the bowl was brought to me, both the escutcheons and the print had come away from the bowl, but the marks of the original solder left upon them and the bowl enabled their position to be identified with absolute certainty, so that the reconstruction is a faithful reproduction of the bowl as it was deposited in the grave from which it came. Unfortunately we do not know in what association it was found; it can scarcely have been the sole object in the grave, but this had been destroyed before its discovery was made known to Mr. Edwards.

Any one who has studied these bowls and their ornamentation will appreciate at once that the Baginton bowl is of prime importance for their history, and equally he will realize that it falls within Mr. Kendrick's Romanizing class, while at the same time it presents features that are not wholly in consonance with the decoration of that class, but serve to link up the class with those of the Developed Trumpet style.

First of all, the bowl has four escutcheons. This alone stamps it as belonging to the earlier tradition, that of the Wilton [1] and Tummel Bridge [2] bowls, and, as I have pointed out elsewhere, exemplifying the Roman quadruple as opposed to the Celtic triple conception.[3] Again, like the Wilton and Tummel Bridge specimens the escutcheons are cut *à jour*, and, as on the enamelled examples of the Romanizing class, the design is tenuous and finicking, lacking the bolder freedom of the Celtic artist at his best. Nevertheless, we must feel that with the Baginton bowl we stand at a border line which we can see the native craftsman struggling forward to cross. The scroll-work is no longer quite the simple, linear spiral of the Dover escutcheon or the base-ring

[1] *Archaeologia*, lvi, 40, fig. 1.
[2] E. T. Leeds, *Celtic Ornament down to* A.D. *700*, 145, fig. 37.
[3] *Ibid.*, 152.

of the Mildenhall bowl,[1] but is beginning, as already noted, to swell out at the ends into the system which was eventually to be brought to perfection in the closely locked triple scrolls of the highly enamelled pieces. In this respect the Baginton work stands perhaps a little ahead of that of the Faversham escutcheons,[2] which, however, have a closer relationship to a north British and Irish school than to the generality of southern work. The position of the Baginton bowl as a link in the history of the development of the ornament of the period is further shown by the subordination of the leaflets that figure so prominently on the Dover escutcheons.[3] Lastly, we can confirm the hitherto somewhat tentative relegation of the bowl in Grave 205 at Kingston[4] to the same class, since the rather unimportant design on its print or escutcheons is repeated in the centre of the Baginton print as also on one of the Dover set,[5] and as a quatrefoil on the Faversham bowl.[6]

The design is of course a well-known pattern of Roman art. An excellent example is to be seen on an enamelled bronze disc (locality uncertain) in the British Museum (Roman Britain Gallery), and occurs more than once on objects of late Gallo-Romandate, as in the warrior's grave atVermand.[7] Mr. Clapham has suggested that its appearance on early Irish crosses may possibly be accounted for by its introduction from southern France by students coming to Irish monasteries,[8] but seeing that the trumpet scrolls make their appearance early on Irish crosses, it is conceivable that the 'marigold' motif, as he calls it, is just another of the patterns included in the British Celtic canon that found favour in Irish art. There is an admirable specimen of the motif in multiple form engraved on the bottom of the Basingstoke bowl.[9]

And that is where we must end. The most we can do is to endeavour to estimate the place of such a bowl within its own genus. We possess some ideas about their date, but in regard to the relative date they are still vague, and any conception of an absolute date is still unrealized. They are the one thing found in Anglo-Saxon graves that neither date themselves nor the objects associated with them.

[1] *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxii, 75, fig. 6.
[2] *Ibid.* 80, figs. 15–16.
[3] *Ibid.* 76–7, figs. 10–11.
[4] *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, pl. xvi, fig. 8 a.
[5] *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxii, 76, fig. 9.
[6] *Ibid.* 79, fig. 17; *Antiquity*, vi, 161 f., pl. iii.
[7] J. Pilloy, *Études sur . . . Sépultures dans l'Aisne*, ii, pl. at p. 52.
[8] *Antiquity*, viii, 50.
[9] *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxii, 80; cf. the grave-slab from Clonmacnoise (*Antiquity*, viii, pl. facing p. 48, fig. 4).

Roman Roads near Durobrivae (Castor, Northants)

By Ivan D. Margary, F.S.A.

During the summer of 1931 a set of air photographs was taken by Aerofilms, Ltd., under my instructions, covering the Roman walled town of Durobrivae and its surroundings, in the hope that marks in the crops might disclose the street system within the walls, as this had been very clearly visible from the air in the previous year. This expectation was not fully realized, although certain marks in the walled area appear to show some portions of the side streets which no doubt branched from Ermine Street in its straight course through the town, but very clear indications were given by the photographs of other Roman roads which connected with Ermine Street and with each other to the north and east of Durobrivae.

An inspection of the ground was not possible until 1934, when I was able to make a brief examination of the roads shown in the photographs (pls. xiii, xiv) and to confirm the existence of metalling by visual observation and probing. It is regretted that more intensive field work and the digging of sections were impossible, but the roads are quite unmistakable aggers for the most part, and traces of the metalling can frequently be seen where it has been disturbed by modern work.

Ermine Street here maintains an undeviating course north-westward, passing diagonally through the walled town, and it crossed the River Nene by a bridge of which traces were found when the river was being widened.[1] North of the river it is still a magnificent agger like a railway embankment, and the size of it tends to dwarf the quite substantial remains of the other roads now to be described. About $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west of Ailsworth the road to Wansford—itself a Roman road—branches off westward, and just opposite this turning the photographs disclosed a very distinct rectangular camp with rounded corners, measuring about 330 ft. by 220 ft. It is placed askew to Ermine Street, though nearly square with the Wansford road, and is a perfect example of a 'crop site', for nothing could be detected on the surface of the field when bare, the filled-in ditch being no doubt responsible for the distinct dark marking on the photographs.

Road I. A light-coloured streak on the photographs gives a clear indication of a road which must have taken off from

[1] Codrington, *Roman Roads in Britain*, p. 120.

Ermine Street just north of the Nene crossing. It went in a NNE. direction for 300 yds. to a point 120 yds. north of the railway (which it crosses just by a platelayer's hut) where a sudden turn of 57° more to the east was made. The first part of the road scarcely shows on the surface but can be felt under the tilth on probing with a steel rod. At the turning-point, however, it is a distinct raised agger which can be followed right across the field, although it is all under plough, and the metalling can be felt. A ploughman there told me that he was well acquainted with it and that it has a local name, which unfortunately he could not remember. This line was probably followed through what are now allotment grounds to Love's Hill, a rather prominent hill at the east end of Castor village, where a slight change of direction northwards occurs, and the road can be plainly seen as a large agger under plough right on to Milton Park. Where it leaves the arable in the field west of the park wall it is 30 ft. wide and some 3 ft. high, although evidently much robbed of material. This part of the road is also very clearly shown by the air photographs. About 300 yds. before Milton Park is reached another slight turn northward is made and the road passes diagonally into the Park, still as a definite agger, to meet at right angles another Roman road at a point about 70 yds. inside the Park.

The portion of this road between Love's Hill and Milton Park was also the subject of a very fine oblique air photograph, taken subsequently in April 1933 by Major G. W. G. Allen and published in *Antiquity*[1] which shows the agger very plainly. It should, however, be clearly understood that the accompanying note (p. 292) is not strictly correct in stating that this Roman road is 'marked as such on the 6-inch Ordnance Map'; the map[2] does indeed mark a short isolated length of 'Roman road' in the position indicated on the key map here by the line X------X, but it is evident that this is parallel to, and about 150 yds. to the south-east of, the true line of the Roman road. Inquiry from the Department elicited the information that this isolated portion had been inserted in an earlier edition of the map on the authority of local residents and not, apparently, on the basis of field observation; thus it seems probable that the line shown is due to some verbal misunderstanding. That the big agger is actually the Roman road is clear beyond all doubt.

Road II. When Road I was first observed it was thought to be the beginning of the road through Peterborough and

[1] *Antiquity*, vii (1933), p. 292 and pl. III.
[2] O. S. 6-inch, Northants, sheet VIII SW., 1927 edition.

Whittlesey to Denver, sometimes called the Fen Road, which has already been traced east of Peterborough; but further investigation showed that Road I pointed too far northward, and the reason for this became clear when the site was visited, for it was found that the road from Peterborough runs through the western half of Milton Park in a north-westerly direction and Road I joins it at right angles. This Road II is a very well-preserved cambered agger across the golf links in the park, 24 ft. wide, with ditches on each side, and the metalling can be felt with the probe under the turf. The junction of Roads I and II is quite distinct, although a modern cart track has made use of the point to cross the ditches and obscures it somewhat. About 80 yds. beyond the junction, Road II passes out of the park at a field gate and continues across the next two fields as a big agger 40 ft. wide, although much damaged by cart tracks, to the Castor–Marholm road which it crosses at Salter's Tree. It is again plainly visible in the next field and the metalling of flat blocks of stone can be seen there. Then it disappears for 200 yds., but reappears beside the hedgerow in the next field and continues for 900 yds. as a distinct agger, sometimes as perfect as in Milton Park, in other places broken by ditches which often give a view of the layer of metalling. It points directly to the southern end of Moore Wood, near Upton church, where it would meet the northward alignment of King Street. Unfortunately I was unable to reach this point, but the part not examined is only $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long and it is clear that the roads must have met near there.

Road III. This is a short connecting link between Road I and Ermine Street, running parallel to, and about 300 yds. north of, the railway. Where it leaves Road I it is now an enclosed lane upon a distinctly raised agger, and in the next field the ridge, some 45 ft. wide, is more clearly visible following the south side of the hedgerow, and it is also quite obvious across the next two fields where it is under plough, though dwarfed by the immense size of the Ermine Street agger, which it meets just at the approach road to Castor railway station. A parish boundary runs beside it for the last 300 yds. across the arable land. This link would have enabled traffic from the Fens to proceed direct into Ermine Street and continue north-westward or westward without having to approach the Nene bridgehead.

Road IV. This short length, which appears so plainly upon the photograph as a light strip, is not visible on the ground, but the presence of the metalling was confirmed by probing. It was perhaps an occupation road, and a rectangular pattern of

dark marks which the photograph shows to the north of it may indicate the site of some building. Probing there revealed nothing definite, but there seemed to be a gravelly patch at this point.

Road V. The beginning of this road from the angle of Road I is very clearly shown on the photograph and was confirmed by probing, although it is not visible on the ground. I think there is no doubt as to the existence of this road as far as Road III, and it seemed unlikely that another road would have been needed in this position unless it continued northward. I examined the fields to the north for signs of such a continuation. The only indications which seemed at all definite were an earthen bank, 15 ft. wide, running up the west side of a hedgerow from Road III to the south end of Port Lane (a very suggestive name), while a similar bank continues the line across a field on approaching Castor village at the point where Port Lane makes two sharp bends. North of Castor the general direction of Port Lane is continued north-eastward by Clay Lane, an old lane which contains much substantial metalling under a layer of mud, and then by another wide green lane, with a raised strip down the middle of it, which joins Road II at right angles 830 yds. north-west of Salter's Tree. North of Road III this route is only tentatively put forward as Roman, but it seems quite possibly one.

Road VI. This is a branch route which leaves Road I 350 yds. west of the junction of Mill Road, Castor, with the Peterborough Road at Love's Hill, and runs due south for 600 yds. to the railway through an area marked by the Ordnance Survey as the site of a Roman settlement. South of the railway it curves south-eastward, crosses Mill Road 170 yds. south of the railway bridge, and then makes another curve southward and eastward, finally making straight for the River Nene where it apparently ended at the scarp above the flood-plain. Near the curves by Mill Road the map marks the site of Roman houses, and their presence may perhaps account for the winding course of the road there. The whole of this road is shown very clearly on the photographs as a light strip, and it is generally very plainly visible on the ground as a distinct agger about 20 ft. wide, although nearly all of it is under plough. For the last 170 yds. to the river the road runs beside a hedgerow and appears to have been made much wider, the agger now being about 50 ft. across. Just at the terminus the photographs show a distinct oval patch of lighter colour. This was found to be a very slight and almost indistinguishable depression in the level

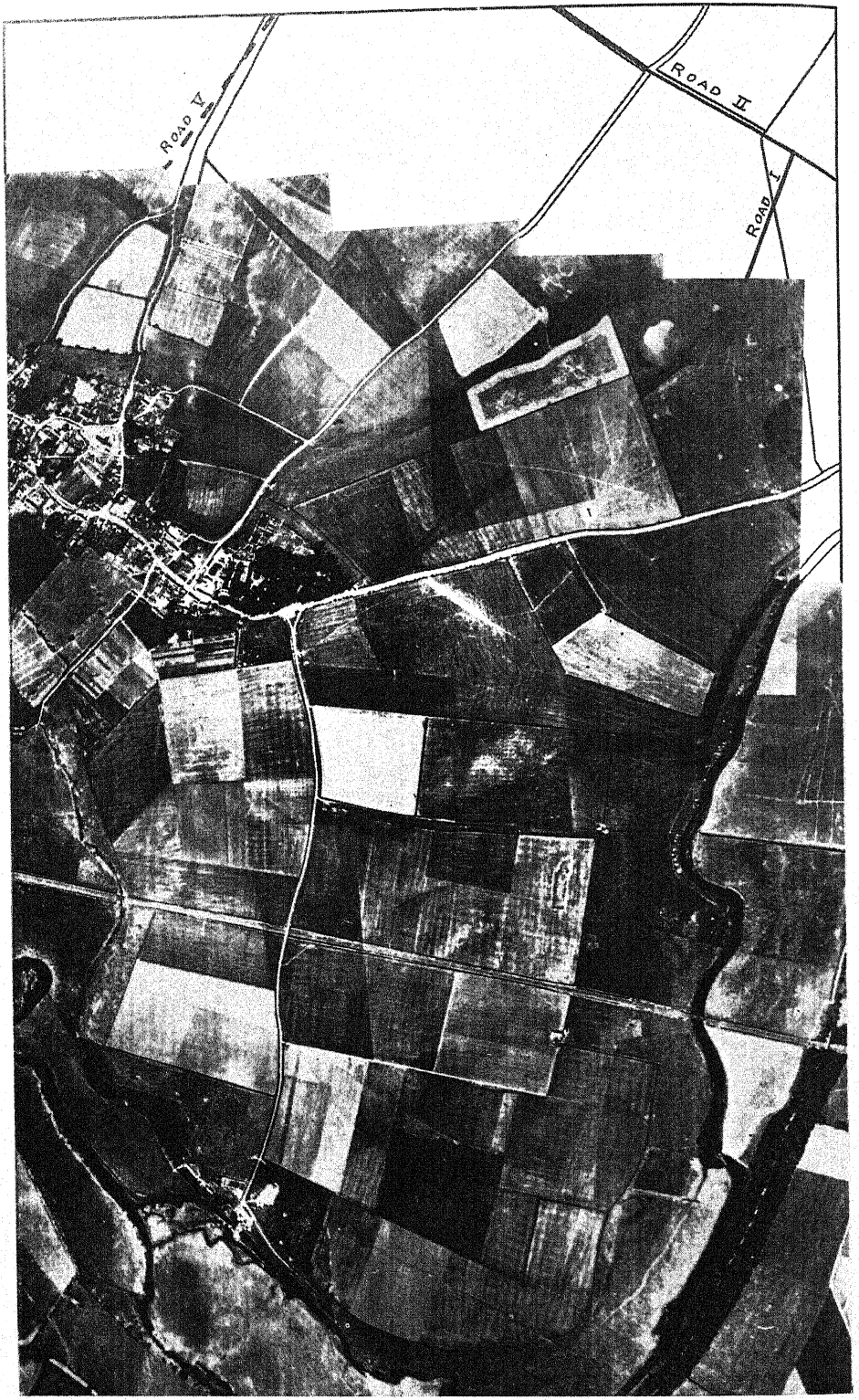
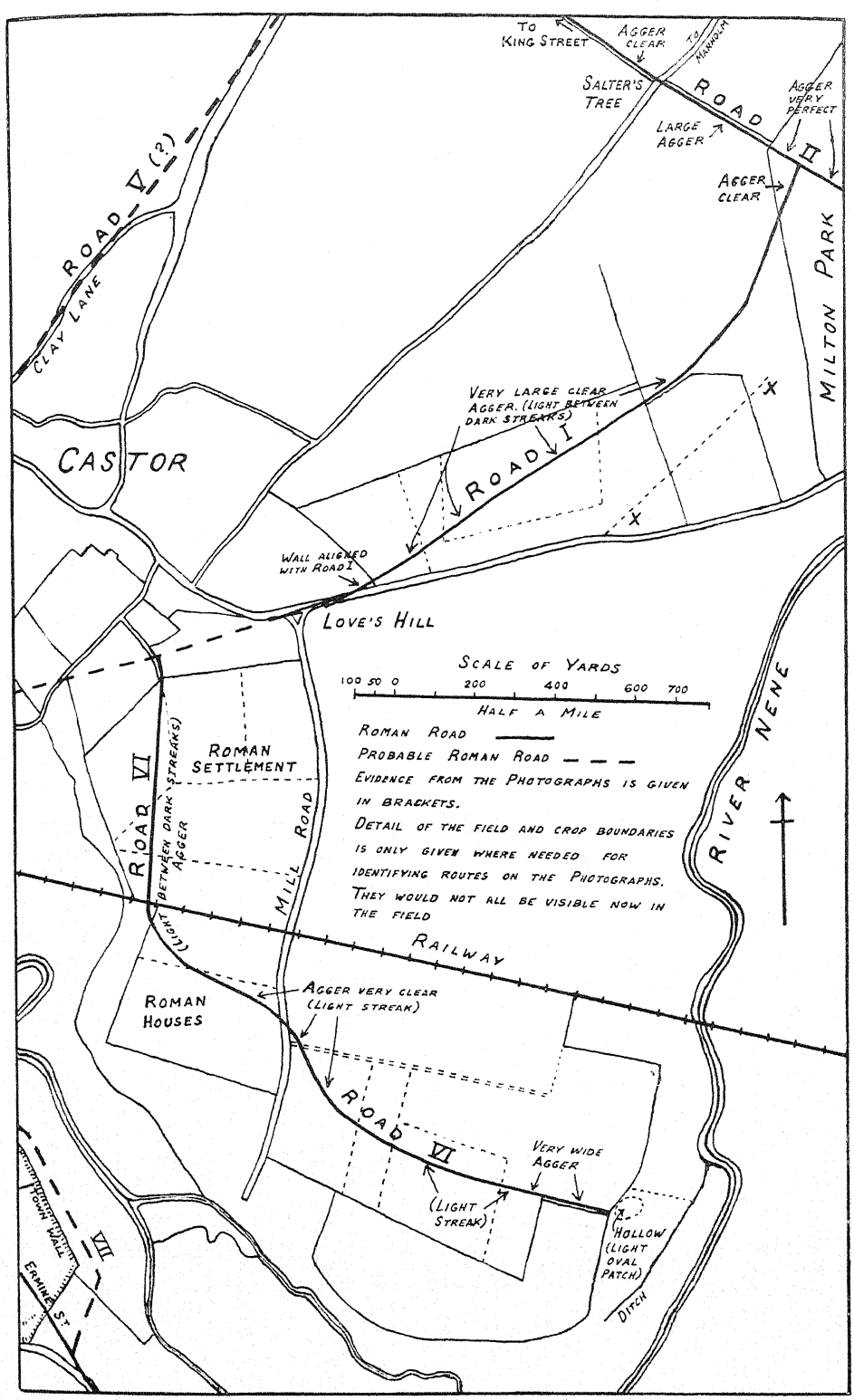


Photo. Aerofilms, Ltd.


To King Street
Agger clear
To Marholm
Salter's Tree
Road II
Agger very perfect
Large Agger
Agger clear
Road V (?)
Clay Lane
Milton Park
Very large clear Agger. (Light between dark streaks)
Road I
Castor
Wall aligned with Road I
Love's Hill
Scale of Yards
100 50 0 200 400 600 700
Half a Mile
Roman Road
Probable Roman Road
Evidence from the photographs is given in brackets.
Detail of the field and crop boundaries is only given where needed for identifying routes on the photographs. They would not all be visible now in the field
Road VI
(Light between dark streaks) Agger
Roman Settlement
Mill Road
River Nene
Railway
Roman Houses
Agger very clear (Light streak)
Road VI
Very wide Agger
(Light Streak)
Hollow (Light oval patch)
Ditch
Town Wall
Ermine St
VII

alluvium of the flood-plain, and it seems very probable that Road VI was made expressly to serve this place. Could it have been a loading-point for river transport?

Agger (Road ?) VII. The photographs also show very clearly that an agger ran parallel with, and about 100 ft. outside, the north-east town wall of Durobrivae. On the ground it is easily traceable from the eastern angle of the town, first as a strip, 15 ft. wide, on which the turf grows finer than on the surrounding alluvial meadow, and then as a raised agger which increases in height and size towards the northern angle. It is cut through by modern ditches, and where a hedgerow crosses it half-way along the north-eastern wall the gravel metalling shows very plainly and can be felt elsewhere on probing. About 160 yds. from the northern angle of the wall, the agger, which is there about 20 ft. wide and 2 ft. high, suddenly ends. There are also distinct traces of this agger, from the eastern corner of the town wall to Ermine Street outside the south-east gate, especially clear on either side of the hedgerow which cuts across it near the angle, and a layer of metalling can be felt on probing. In my opinion, after seeing these remains on the ground, there can be little doubt that this agger is a road which was designed to enable through traffic on Ermine Street to avoid the direct passage through Durobrivae. The town wall on this eastern side is strongly sited on the edge of the scarp above the alluvial flat of the Nene, and surely it is most improbable that a parallel outer defensive bank would have been constructed at such a distance as 100 ft. from the wall, and right on the flat ground, especially as there is no trace of any similar work on the other and weaker sides of the town. Where the agger vanishes at the northern angle it is approaching the Billing Brook, a tributary of the Nene, and it seems possible that erosion near the confluence may have been responsible for its disappearance at this point. The much larger agger of Ermine Street has suffered in this way, and the two alignments would have met very close to the brook. Roman by-pass roads are not unknown, and several examples occur on the Scottish Military Way in the vicinity of the camps.[1]

Other short distinct light marks (VIII) shown by the photographs inside the walled area are probably side-streets, but these were not investigated on the ground.

Consideration of the order in which these roads must have been made is of some interest. It seems clear that Ermine Street was the first, for its alignment is a fundamental feature

[1] Sir George Macdonald, *Roman Wall in Scotland*, pp. 92, 129, 156, etc.

of the district, as well as of Durobrivae itself. King Street must have been the next to be made, and its alignment would join Ermine Street close to its junction with Road III, but, unfortunately, there seems to be no trace of it for $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northward. Only then can Road II, the Fen Road, have been made, and this supports Codrington's observation [1] that King Street may have been made later than Ermine Street in connexion with the Car Dike and the reclamation of the Fens. Road I was then required to connect the Fen Road with the Nene Bridge and Durobrivae, the other branches being made subsequently as the district came to be more intensively occupied.

[1] Codrington, *Roman Roads in Britain*, p. 121.

Diminutive Flint Implements of Pliocene and Pleistocene Age

By J. Reid Moir and J. P. T. Burchell, F.S.A.

The occurrence of diminutive flint implements in certain industries of the Stone Age has been recognized for many years. Such specimens have been supposed to make their first appearance in the Upper Aurignac (Late Palaeolithic) period; to have extended sparingly through the Solutré and La Madeleine epochs; and to have become very numerous in the transitional industrial stages between the latest palaeolithic and earliest neolithic horizons. This, we think, is a fair statement of the opinion held by the majority of present-day archaeologists. There are, however, on record certain discoveries of diminutive flint implements in deposits older than those of the Upper Aurignac period. Search has been made for notices of previous discoveries, but material available is unfortunately small. In 1908 M. Eugène Pittard announced[1] the discovery, in the valley of the Rebières, Dordogne, of what he terms a microlithic industry in flint of Lower Le Moustier age. The site is in the open air, and the section exposed contained both Le Moustier and Aurignac levels of occupation. The microlithic industry was found at the base of the deposits, beneath Le Moustier horizons. M. Pittard figures some 40 specimens, and there seems no doubt that these represent very small but definite implements made to fulfil some special purpose. His excellent illustrations show that these resemble a series discovered in a dry valley to the north of Ipswich some years ago. These specimens will be described later, and possibly some of them are contemporary with M. Pittard's implements. The only other reference we can find to the discovery of very small implements before the Upper Aurignac period is in one of the many papers published on the remarkable finds at Chou Kou Tien, near Peking, China.[2] In the limestone caves and fissures at this place have been found numerous fragments of skulls and jawbones of a primitive race of man to which the name of *Sinanthropus* has been given. Associated with these relics was a large number of stone implements, made of various

[1] Pittard, Eugène, 'Industrie Microlithique Moustérienne', *L'Anthropologie*, xix (1908).

[2] P. Teilhard de Chardin and W. C. Pei, 'The Lithic Industry of the Sinanthropus Deposits in Chou Kou Tien', *Bulletin Geological Society of China*, vol. xi, no. 4, 1932.

rocks, of peculiar and somewhat unfamiliar types. The deposits, which also contain much burnt material and artificially shaped bones, are of Lower Pleistocene age. The Chou Kou Tien beds have been most carefully examined by Père Teilhard de Chardin and Mr. W. C. Pei, who state that with the larger implements of stone has been found 'an almost microlithic industry', but no details of this have so far been made public. As will be seen from what follows, diminutive flint implements have now been discovered at four horizons in Suffolk, and the latest of these is considerably older than that of the Upper Aurignac. Before, however, proceeding to describe these various geological deposits and their contained implements, it is necessary to make a general statement upon these specimens. The term 'diminutive' is used in describing our specimens, as 'microlithic' did not seem suitable. That word should be used only for very minute and distinctive specimens such as occur at certain Upper Palaeolithic and Early Neolithic horizons. The flints we have found, though small, cannot be accurately described as 'very minute', and morever they differ fundamentally in form from those to which the term 'microlith' is legitimately applied. Though we do not know the nature of the microliths found at Chou Kou Tien, they are probably not entitled to such a description, any more than the flints discovered by M. Pittard in the Dordogne, some of which are just short of 2 in. in length. In this paper the maximum length of any of the flints described is 2 in. while the minimum length is $\frac{5}{8}$ in., and it is to these specimens we have given the term 'diminutive'. We believe that the diminutive implements were made and used *pari passu* with others of greater and even occasionally very large size. The patination, condition, and flaking of the small specimens are in every way comparable with that of the larger implements with which they are associated. It is by no means easy to state the purposes to which the diminutive implements were put. Some of the associated larger specimens were obviously used for scraping, cutting, and boring, but the smaller specimens are more difficult to interpret. These, in many cases, cannot be held comfortably and securely enough to be effective. Possibly the specimens were hafted in some way; but, even so, what sort of work existed in those days which necessitated the use of very small side-scrapers, points, and round scrapers, instead of specimens of the normal, handy size? From the technical standpoint, it appears an insoluble problem. It might be held by some that these small specimens are not of human manufacture, but owe their forms to the operation of natural forces of one kind and another.

But examination shows that most of them exhibit in a marked degree those characteristics which are thought indicative of

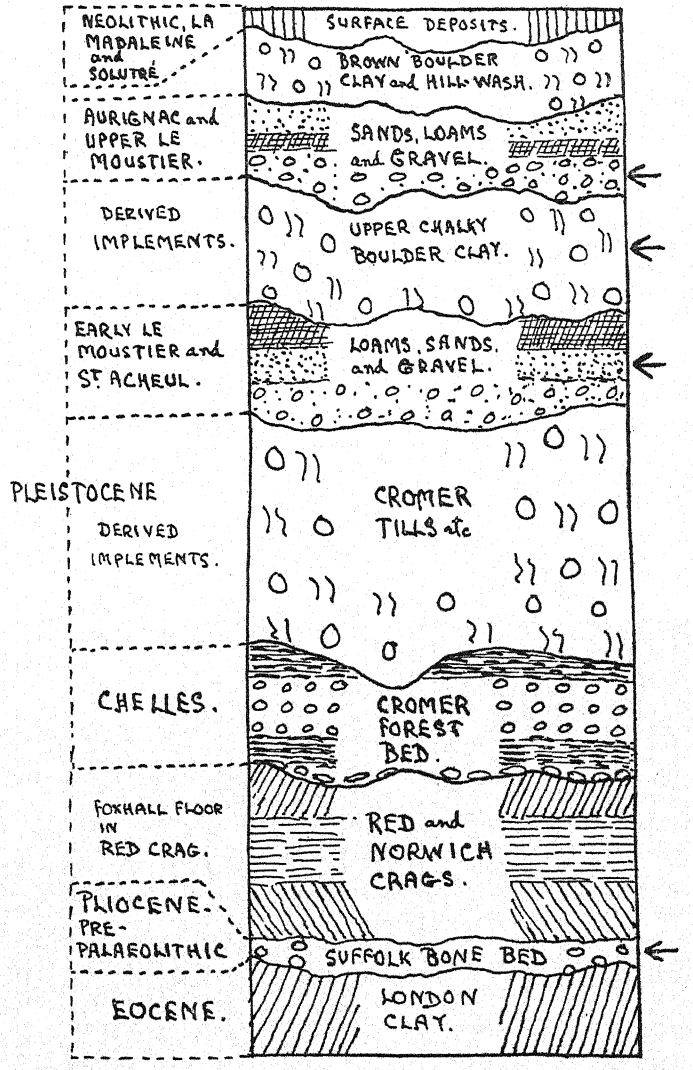


FIG. 1. Diagrammatic section of implementiferous beds of East Anglia. Arrows indicate horizons at which diminutive implements occur

man's handiwork. In all cases the specimens were found in association with others which are accepted as of human origin, and the small and the large implements of like character cannot be dissociated in time, condition, or flaking. All the flints, with

the exception of those from beneath the Red Crag, were without doubt derived from undisturbed deposits. Those in Suffolk are (a) the Suffolk Bone-bed of Pliocene Age, beneath the Red Crag, (b) the so-called 'Middle Glacial' Gravel (in our opinion of second Interglacial Age) underlying the Upper Chalky Boulder-clay, (c) the Upper Chalky Boulder-clay, and (d) the Lower Floor, of late Le Moustier or Early Aurignac Age, in the brickfield of Bolton & Co., Ltd., Ipswich. Those from Lincolnshire (figs. 6–21) come from the 100- and 50-ft. raised beaches beneath Brown Boulder-clay, and are therefore Middle to Upper Le Moustier. Those from the Thames Valley (figs. 22–27) come from the base of the 50-ft. terrace of post-Coombe-rock age, but with these specimens are others derived from the Boyn Hill 100-ft. terrace, and possibly from the 50-ft. terrace of pre-Coombe-rock date. All the specimens from the horizons just mentioned occur between the Upper Chalky Boulder-clay and the Brown Boulder-clay (fig. 1).

Fig. 1 shows the succession of implementiferous beds in East Anglia, and indicates, by means of arrows, the varying horizons at which the diminutive flints are found. These are rare in the Suffolk Bone-bed, much more numerous in the 'Middle Glacial' Gravel, scarce in the Upper Chalky Boulder-clay, and again fairly numerous in the Lower Floor in Bolton & Co.'s brickfield. More extended investigations might well show that our conclusions as to the quantity in various beds are unreliable. A really close examination of implementiferous beds of any age will probably reveal the presence of diminutive artifacts, and others may be induced to search for these interesting and puzzling specimens, which differ in form and flaking at various horizons and range in date from pre-Palaeolithic times through the period of St. Acheul to Le Moustier.

The Suffolk Bone-bed (fig. 1)

The Suffolk Bone-bed which rests upon the London Clay, and is surmounted by the marine sands of the Red Crag, is composed largely of the sweepings of a land surface which existed for a very prolonged period in East Anglia prior to the invasion of that area by the sea of Red Crag times. This is shown by the widely different ages of the remains of terrestrial mammals found in this bed, and a similar conclusion is necessary as to the flint implements found in association with these remains. It has now, in fact, become possible to divide the pre-Red Crag implements into at least five well-defined groups

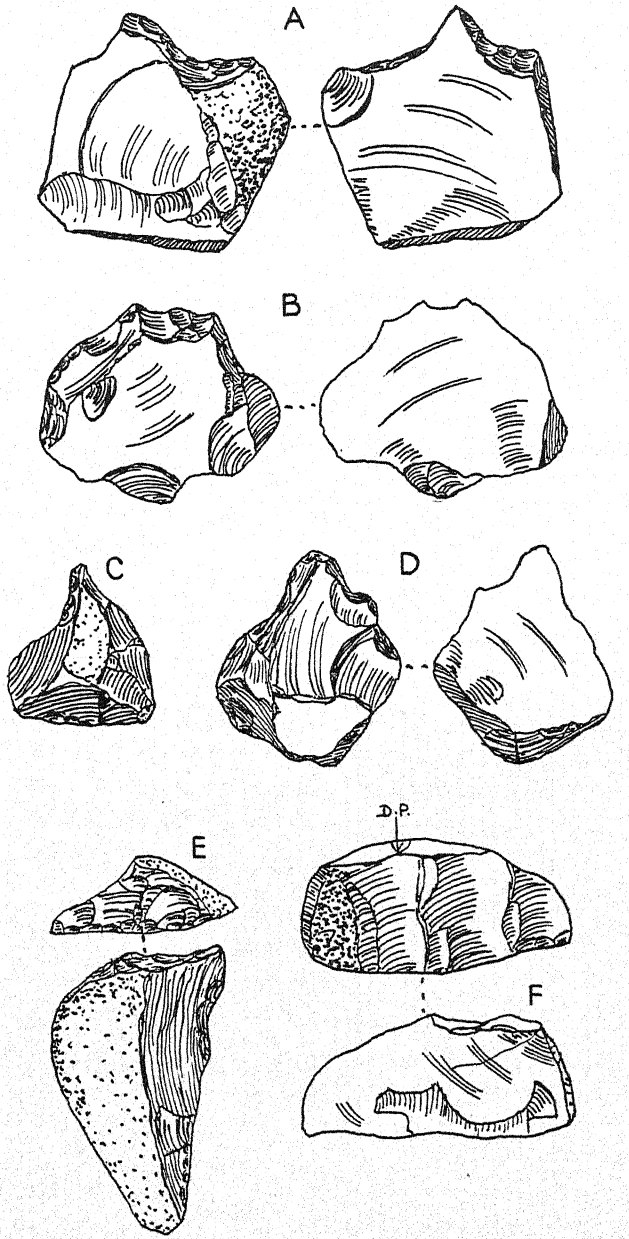


FIG. 2. Diminutive flint implements from beneath the Red Crag ($\frac{1}{1}$)

which, by their differing patination, condition, and forms, can be shown to be referable to distinct periods[1] prior to that in which the Suffolk Bone Bed was accumulated. As has already been pointed out, diminutive specimens are rare in this deposit, but it appears that each main group of the pre-Crag implements is represented among the small artifacts. Thus figs. 2 E and 2 F are referable to group 1, fig. 2 B to group 2: fig. 2 A to group 3, and figs. 2 C and 2 D to group 4. As regards the forms of these diminutive specimens, it is surprising to find what can only be looked upon as an end-scraper (fig. 2 E) appearing in so ancient a group as no. 1. The companion implement—a small though remarkably well made rostro-carinate—is equally unexpected (fig. 2 F). As will be seen when the diminutive artifacts from the 'Middle Glacial' Gravel are described, other small rostro-carinates occur also in this deposit. These specimens are very rare, but have been carefully and skilfully flaked into a rostro-carinate form, and we find it very difficult to believe that these pieces can have been put to any use in cutting, scraping, etc., though we entertain no doubt that they are of human manufacture. They may perhaps be compared with certain very small 'hand-axes'—an inch or so in length—found in palaeolithic deposits, but for which it seems almost impossible to visualize any industrial purpose. Two such diminutive specimens—hand-axes from the 'Middle Glacial' Gravel—are described below. Fig. 2 B represents an implement made from a flake with definite edge-flaking, and may be classed as a scraper. The specimen illustrated in fig. 2 A is also made from a flake and shows reversed edge-flaking in the Harrisonian eolithic style. Fig. 2 C depicts a pointed artifact with steep edge-flaking round nearly the whole of its periphery, while fig. 2 D represents a small flake-implement shaped to a bluntly pointed form.

The 'Middle Glacial' Gravel[2]
(*Second Interglacial*)

This East Anglian deposit covers wide areas of the high ground in Suffolk, is usually well stratified (often very obliquely) and of a friable nature, frequently lying beneath the Upper Chalky Boulder-clay (fig. 1). The 'Middle Glacial' Gravel was laid down during the period when St. Acheul man lived in this country, and is probably contemporary with the 100-ft. terrace of the Thames. It is probable that most of the diminutive

[1] *Nature*, vol. 133, p. 64, January 13, 1934.
[2] *Journ. Roy. Anthrop. Inst.*, vol. xlix, 1919, pp. 74–93.

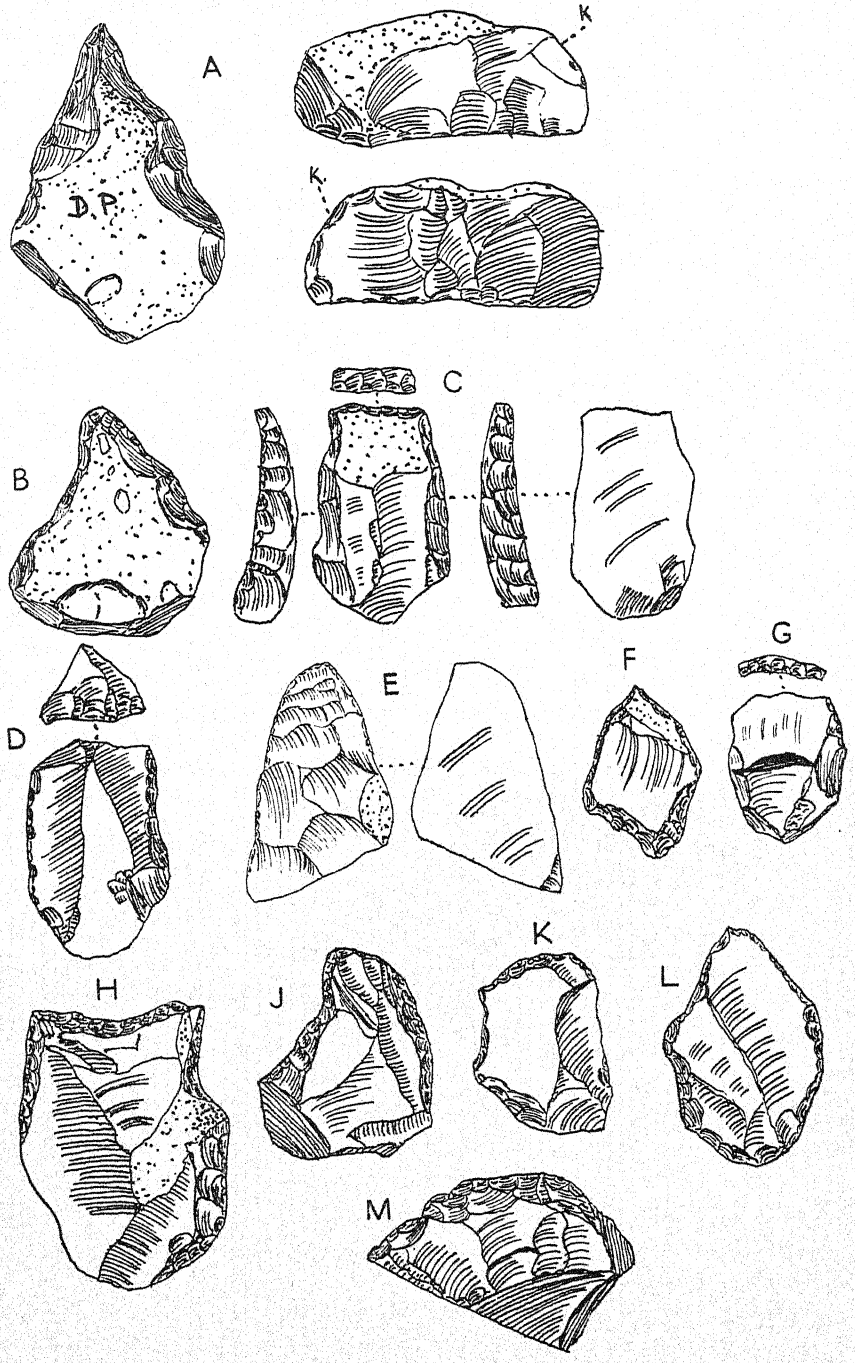


FIG. 3, A–M. Diminutive flint implements from the 'Middle Glacial' Gravel, Suffolk ($\frac{1}{1}$)

specimens from the 'Middle Glacial' Gravel were made by St. Acheul man, as their patination and condition suggest; but some are certainly more ancient (for example fig. 3 B), and may be derived from deposits of Chelles age, though few if any have been found in the Cromer Forest-bed. A very perfectly formed rostro-carinate from the 'Middle Glacial' Gravel is shown in

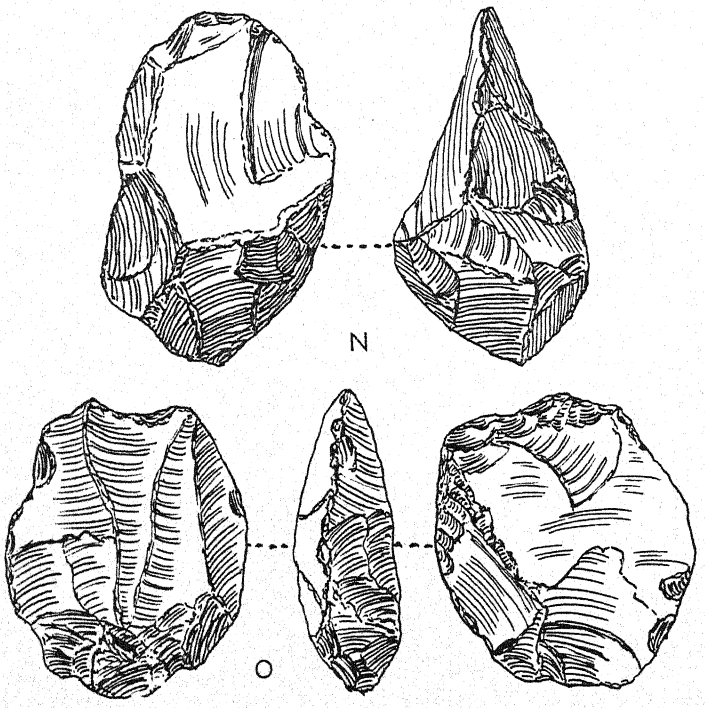


FIG. 3 (*contd.*) N and O. Diminutive hand-axes from 'Middle Glacial' Gravel, Bolton & Co.'s pit, Ipswich ($\frac{1}{1}$)

fig. 3 A, and this specimen may be of the Chelles period, as would seem to be the small striated hand-axe illustrated in fig. 3 N, but the other implements (figs. 3 C to 3 M) are clearly less abraded and ancient looking. They comprise small hand-axes (fig. 3 O), square-ended scrapers (figs. 3 C and 3 G), Aurignac-like scrapers (fig. 3 D), pointed specimens (figs. 3 F and 3 L), nosed implements (fig. 3 J), scrapers with spur (fig. 3 K), side-scrapers (fig. 3 M), hollow scrapers with one or more encoches (fig. 3 H), and diminutive hammer-stones. But the most remarkable diminutive specimen yet found in the 'Middle Glacial' Gravel is the Solutré-like blade illustrated in fig. 3 E. The under surface is plain with the bulb of percussion flaked away, but exhibits some ripple marks. The

upper surface is covered by most skilful flaking, due apparently to controlled percussion. The specimen has evidently been used, as its edges show minute flaking round the upper surface. The similarity of some rare examples of St. Acheul workmanship to that of later Solutré times is recognized, but this example from the 'Middle Glacial' Gravel is perhaps the most striking yet discovered. The specimen was originally longer, as an ancient

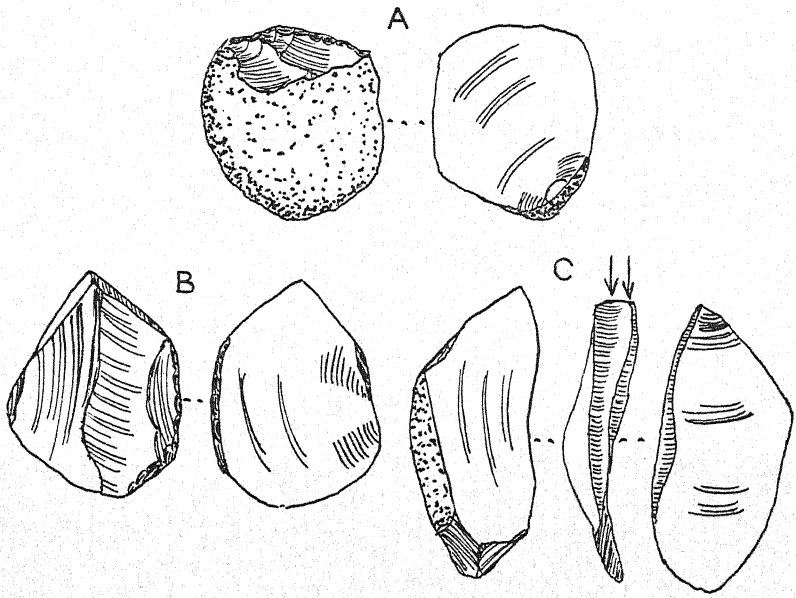


FIG. 4. Diminutive flint implements from the Upper Chalky Boulder-clay, Ipswich ($\frac{1}{1}$)

transverse fracture, truncating the flaking of the upper surface, is observable (fig. 3 E). Most of the 'Middle Glacial' flints exhibit the high lustre typical of artifacts from this deposit, while most of the edge-flaking of the specimens is very steep.

With the exception of fig. 3 H, from 'Middle Glacial' Gravel at Leiston, Suffolk, all were recovered from this gravel in Bolton & Co.'s brickfield, Ipswich.

Upper Chalky Boulder-clay

All the specimens illustrated were found in the Upper Chalky Boulder-clay in Bolton's brickfield, Ipswich.

Upper Chalky Boulder-clay was the product of the third glacial invasion of East Anglia and covers a large area of country. This Boulder-clay has been shown to have been laid down just

after the late St. Acheul and Early Le Moustier periods. It contains a quantity of Jurassic material and sometimes rafts of the earlier Kimmeridgic Boulder-clay which differs from the Upper Chalky Boulder-clay especially in colour. It weathers

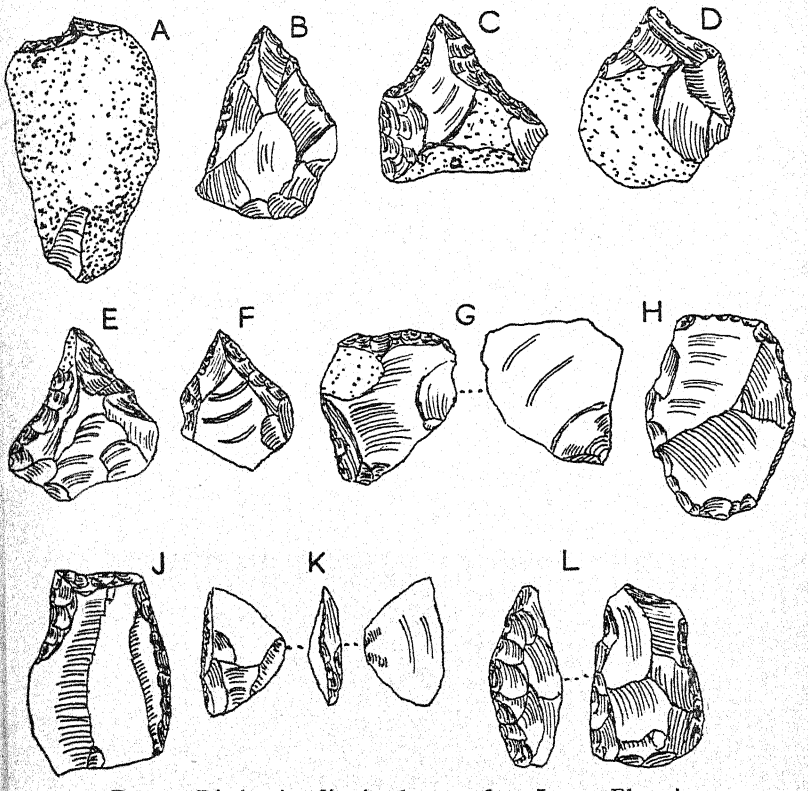


FIG. 5. Diminutive flint implements from Lower Floor in Bolton & Co.'s brickfield, Ipswich ($\frac{1}{1}$)

to a whitish-yellow shade. All the artifacts contained in the boulder-clay were either picked up from a land surface over which the ice was advancing, or were ploughed out of deposits forming part of that surface.[1] It is probable that the very rare diminutive flint implements from the Upper Chalky Boulder-clay are of Early Le Moustier age.

It will be noticed that two burins are included in the series of diminutive implements from the Upper Chalky Boulder-clay. The presence of these specimens in this deposit affords further testimony to the antiquity of this type of artifact, which, how-

[1] *Journ. Roy. Anthrop. Inst.*, 1920, January to June, pp. 135–52.

ever, has already been shown to occur in the Suffolk Bone-bed of Pliocene Age beneath the Red Crag.[1] The specimen illustrated in fig. 4B has been made into a burin by blows delivered on either the upper or lower surface of the implement. Commont figures similar specimens in *Les Hommes Contemporains du Renne* (fig. 25).

The Lower Floor in Bolton & Co.'s Brickfield, Ipswich (fig. 1)

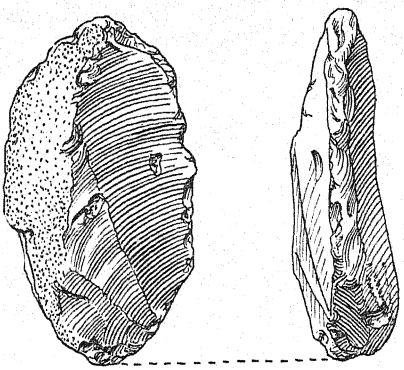
In the south-west corner of the brickfield, where the lower floor (Upper Le Moustier or Early Aurignac) rested on sand, a certain number of diminutive flint implements was found. These, without doubt, are to be associated with the Lower Floor, and were used by the people occupying this old land surface.

There are no less than seven definite pointed specimens (figs. 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, 5E, 5F, and 5J), the others comprising scrapers (fig. 5G), flake implements (fig. 5H), and side-scrapers (figs. 5K and 5L). The minute example of the latter type of specimen (fig. 5K) is remarkable, and it is very difficult to suggest a use for them.

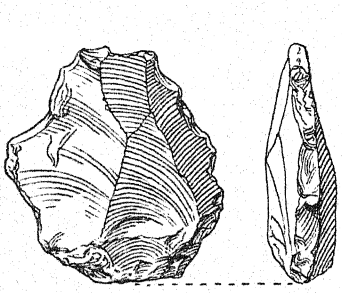
The specimens described from the Suffolk deposits do not conform in type to those 'microlithic' flints which, so far, have not been found in beds older than the Upper Aurignac period. The latter artifacts have definite forms of which the evolution is not known. The Suffolk specimens seem to be very small examples of well-known types—round and side-scrapers, points, blades, etc. But the occurrence of such flints in very ancient deposits has not been widely recognized, and their discovery raises several new problems.

NOTE.—The term 'Early Le Moustier' is now somewhat superseded by others, such as 'Clacton' and 'Levallois'. Further illustrations to this article are on pp. 130–3.

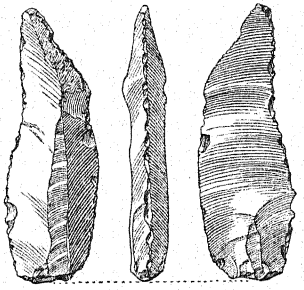
[1] *Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia*, vol. vii, pt. i, pp. 1–17.



6. Flake showing signs of use along cutting edge: much rolled

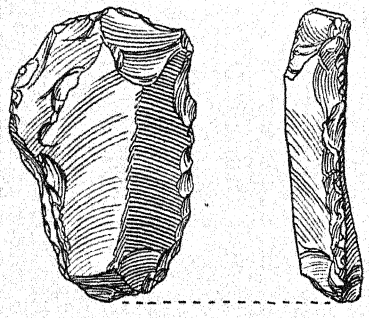


7. Flake implement showing signs of use round cutting edge

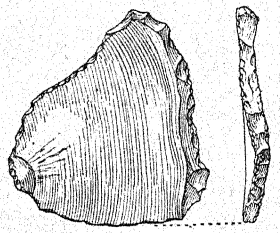


8. Flake showing signs of use along both edges: very slightly rolled

FIGS. 6–8. From Estuarine Shingle (90 ft. O.D.) banked against Cannon-shot Gravel and overlain by Brown Boulder-clay. Kirmington, Lincs. ($\frac{1}{1}$)

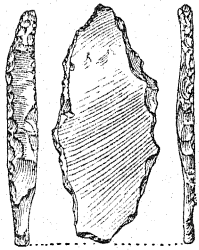


9. Combined end- and side-scraper made from a flake: much rolled

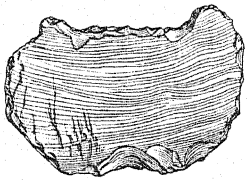


10. Double side-scraper made from a flake: unrolled

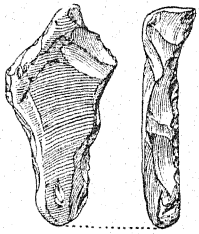
FIGS. 9–10. From Estuarine Shingle (45 ft. O.D.) overlain by Brown Boulder-clay. North-west of Westfield House, Barton-on-Humber, Lincs. ($\frac{1}{1}$)



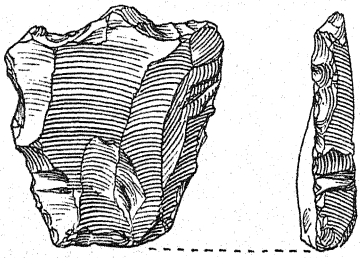
11. Side-scraper, showing steep edge-working, made from a flake with basil point: rolled



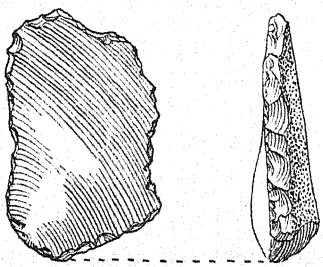
12. Double hollow-scraper made from a flake: slightly rolled



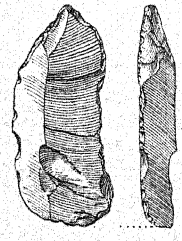
13. Combined point and side-scraper made from a flake: much rolled



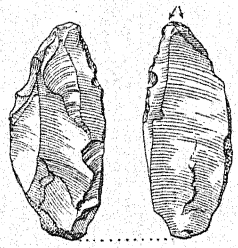
14. Flake worked to three spurs: much rolled



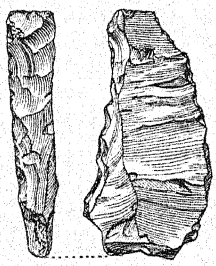
15. Side-scraper made from a flake: slightly rolled



16. Flake showing signs of use along its edges: slightly rolled

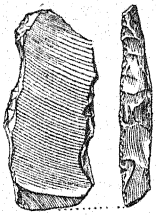


17. Graver with basil point made from a flake: slightly rolled



18. Side-scraper made from a flake: rolled

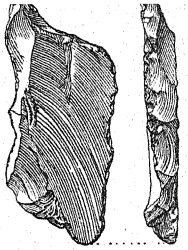
FIGS. 11–18. From Estuarine Shingle (45 ft. O.D.) overlain by Brown Boulder-clay. North-west of Westfield House, Barton-on-Humber, Lincs. ($\frac{1}{1}$)



19. Double side-scraper made from a flake and having steep edge-working: rolled

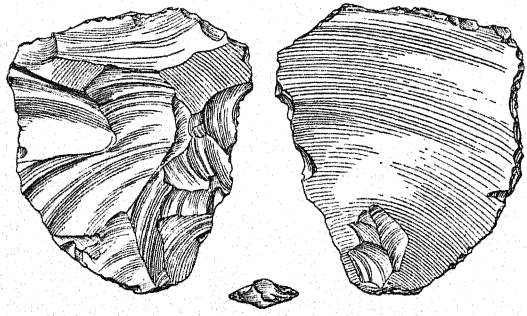


20. Flake with basil point: slightly rolled

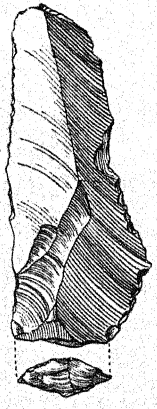


21. Combined point and side-scraper made from a flake: rolled

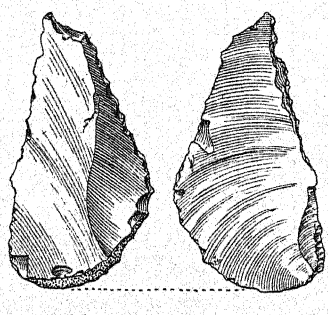
FIGS. 19–21. From Estuarine Shingle (45 ft. O.D.) overlain by Brown Boulder-clay. North-west of Westfield House, Barton-on-Humber, Lincs. ($\frac{1}{1}$)



22. Flake implement with faceted butt, showing signs of use along cutting edge: unrolled and unpatinated

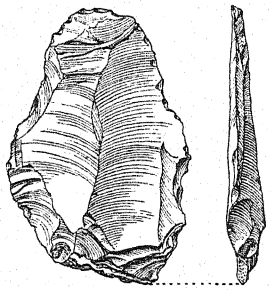


23. Knife with faceted butt, showing signs of use along both cutting edges: unrolled and unpatinated

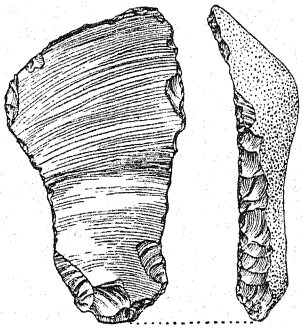


24. Side-scraper made from a flake and showing signs of use along edges: unrolled and unpatinated

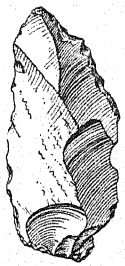
FIGS. 22–4. From gravel at base of Brickearth of 50 ft. terrace. This terrace is younger than the Coombe Rock of post-Early Mousterian times. Northfleet–Swanscombe site ($\frac{1}{1}$)



25. Flake implement showing signs of use round cutting edge: slightly rolled, lustrous, with faint blue patination



26. Side-scraper made from a flake, showing secondary work and signs of use along functioning edge: slightly rolled, lustrous, with faint blue patination



27. Flake implement showing signs of use along edges: slightly rolled and lustrous

FIGS. 25–7. Specimens occurring as derivatives at the base of the 50 ft. terrace which is younger than the Coombe Rock of post-Early Mousterian times. Northfleet–Swanscombe site ($\frac{1}{1}$)

A Seventeenth-Century Monogram

By G. D. Hobson, F.S.A.

In the *Antiquaries Journal* for July 1934 (p. 292) the late Mr. P. A. S. Phillips remarked that some of the plate in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, is engraved 'with the cipher L. D. under a royal coronet between palm leaves'. He assigned the cipher to James, duke of York, afterwards King James II, adding that all the plate engraved with it must have been given by James, not by Charles II, and that any pieces presented by him as sovereign 'must have still borne the same cipher'. An editorial footnote comments that 'there are reasons for supposing that this monogram stands for Lennox and Darnley, and was used by Charles, sixth duke of Lennox, 1639–72'.



Fig. 1 ($\frac{1}{1}$)

It is, perhaps, not altogether clear what conclusion is to be drawn from these remarks; and it may be worth while to elucidate the matter. In the first place there is no doubt that the monogram was used by James as duke of York, since, as Mr. Phillips said, it is found on the seal of his private letters to his niece, the countess of Litchfield, reproduced by the late Lord Dillon in *Archaeologia*, lviii, 157 and again here (fig. 1), on a letter from James to Samuel Pepys, which was sold at Sotheby's on 8th April 1919 (lot 930), and on a letter at Welbeck to William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, the three letters dating respectively from 1681, 1679, and 1665.

But, when used by James, the monogram cannot possibly read L D, for the L would be meaningless: it must read J D = Jacobus Dux. From which it follows again that it cannot have been used after 6th February 1685, when James came to the throne: in fact, a similar monogram, two interlacing Rs affrontés, which must be read J.R., with palm-branches and a royal crown, is found on some of the bookbindings executed for him during his reign (fig. 2).



Fig. 2 ($\frac{1}{1}$)

Since the monogram was used by the duke of York, we may proceed to consider what evidence there is to connect him with the known works of art which bear it. Apart from the plate, these consist of the twenty-one bookbindings in the following list on which the monogram appears in three different forms—

LIST OF BINDINGS WITH THE D MONOGRAM

A. *With the small monogram* (fig. 3).

1. Duncon, Rev. John, *The holy life of the Lady Letice, Viscountess Falkland*, London, 1653. 8vo. Red morocco. *Ownership:* Lord Aldenham. Inscription at the end of the book, 'Ann Johnson, Sep. 4. 1783'. *Reproduction*: None.

2. *Book of Common Prayer*, London, 1660. Folio. Red morocco. *Ownership:* Exeter Cathedral Library. *Reproduction:* None.

3. Rolle, Henry, *Un abridgement des plusieurs cases et résolutions del common ley*, London, 1668. Folio. Calf. *Ownership:* The duke of Portland. Contains bookplate of William, earl of Portland, dated 1704. *Reproduction:* None.

4. Durell, Rev. J., *Sanctae Ecclesiae Anglicanae . . . Vindiciae*, London, 1669. 8vo. Red morocco. *Ownership:* Unknown. Formerly in the library of the late H. B. Wheatley, sold at Sotheby's, 8th April 1918, lot 180. *Reproduction:* Wheatley catalogue, *ut cit.*



FIG. 3 ($\frac{1}{1}$)

5. Durell, Rev. J., *Liturgia* [Book of Common Prayer in Latin], London, 1670. 8vo. Red morocco. *Ownership:* Belonged recently to G. J. Gray. Contains an inscription stating that it was used by Daniel Hill at the installation of Samuel Prat as dean of Rochester (8th Aug. 1706: see the *D.N.B.*). *Reproduction: Thirty Bindings*, London, 1926, pl. XXIII.

N.B.—Nos. 4 and 5 have also the crowned monogram of Charles II on their covers.

6. Ogilby, John, *Britannia*, vol. i, London, 1675. Folio. Red morocco. *Ownership:* The duke of Portland. Contains the same bookplate as A 3. *Reproduction:* None.

7. Almanac, 1684. 8vo. *Reproduction:* In a bookseller's catalogue —no other details known.

B. *With large monogram: coronet of cross-patées and fleurs-de-lis* (fig. 4).

1. Xenophon (*Anabasis*, French translation by N. Perrot, Sr d'Ablancourt), Paris, 1658. 8vo. Red morocco. *Ownership:* Pierpont Morgan Library. *Reproduction: English Royal Bindings:* (Catalogue of a collection sold by Messrs. J. Pearson & Co. to the late J. Pierpont Morgan).

2. *Book of Common Prayer*, London, 1661. Sm. folio. Red morocco. *Ownership:* Lord Aldenham: previously Lord Amherst of Hackney; N. P. Simes (Strood Park library, sold at Sotheby's 9th July 1886); signatures in the book of Thomas Stanley, Mary Gardiner and Thomas Kilpyn, who 'had this book given him by his Aunt Gardiner'. *Reproductions:* Burlington F.A.C., *Catalogue of an Exhibition of Bookbindings*, 1895, pl. 95. Amherst sale catalogue, Sotheby's 3rd Dec. 1908, lot 734.

3. Gauden, John, *A Pillar of Gratitude humbly dedicated to the Glory of God*, London, 1661. Folio. Black morocco. *Ownership:* The duke of Portland. *Reproduction:* None.

4. Enderbie, Percy, *Cambria Triumphans*, London, 1661. Folio. Calf. *Ownership:* Christ Church, Oxford: pressmark SA. 3. 18. *Reproduction:* None. *Remarks:* This binding has a small 'I.D.' on either side of the coronet.



FIG. 4 ($\frac{1}{2}$)

5. Thucydides (French translation by N. Perrot, Sr d'Ablancourt), Paris, 1662. Red morocco. *Ownership:* British Museum, pressmark C. 67. i. 8. Formerly at Welbeck; sold by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, 10th–11th Aug. 1885, lot 651. *Reproduction:* None.

6. De la Grancour, A. E., *Jacobi Stuarti et Mariae Beatricis Estae . . . Epithalamium*, 1673. Quarto. Red morocco. *Ownership:* British Museum, pressmark C. 66. f. 5. *Reproduction:* The monogram was reproduced by Mr. Cyril Davenport in *English Heraldic Bookstamps*, 1909, p. 254.

7. Binning, Captain T., *A light to the art of Gunnery*, London, 1676. Quarto. Red morocco. *Ownership:* H.M. The King. *Reproduction:* Holmes, Sir R., *Specimens of . . . Bookbinding selected from the Royal Library, Windsor Castle*, London, 1893, pl. 107.

8. Pitt, Moses, *The English Atlas*, Oxford, vol. i, 1680. Folio. Red morocco. *Ownership:* The duke of Portland. Contains the same bookplate as A 3. *Reproduction:* None.

C. *With large monogram: coronet of fleurs-de-lis and strawberry leaves* (fig. 5).

1. Salusbury, John, *Mathematical collections and translations*, London, 1661. Folio. Red morocco. *Ownership:* Mrs. Radford. Contains the same bookplate as A 3. *Reproduction:* None.



FIG. 5 ($\frac{1}{2}$)

2. Ogilby, John, *The Entertainment of His Most Excellent Majestie Charles II*, London, 1662. Folio. Panelled calf. *Ownership:* The duke of Portland. Contains the same bookplate as A 3. *Reproduction:* None.

3. Robinson, H., *Animalium Mundi Universalium*, 1677. Folio. Red morocco. *Ownership:* H. J. B. Clements, Esq. *Reproduction:* None.

4. Wallis, Richard, *London's Armory*, London, 1677. Large quarto. Red morocco. *Ownership:* The duke of Portland. Contains the same bookplate as A 3. *Reproduction:* None.

D. *Type of monogram unknown.*

1. Carey, George, *Retrospect into the King's certain revenue annexed to the Crown*, London, 1661. Calf. *Ownership:* Formerly at Welbeck. Sold by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, 10th–11th Aug. 1885, lot 288.

2. *State of His Majestie's revenue in Ireland, as given by Lord Angier, Vice-Treasurer of Ireland*, London, 1673. Red morocco. *Ownership:* Formerly at Welbeck. Sold by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, 10th–11th Aug. 1885, lot 315.

As will be seen, on all but four of the known bindings the monogram is ensigned with a coronet bearing alternate cross-patées and fleurs-de-lis (figs. 3 and 4), and the same coronet appears on all the plate. By a royal warrant dated 9th February 13 Charles II (1661), this type of coronet was assigned to the sons of a sovereign, with the exception of the Prince of Wales: so that, if royal warrants were always obeyed, this would settle the question in favour of James, since Henry duke of Gloucester, his only brother except Charles II, died in 1660.

But this leads to another difficulty: if coronets were always correctly assigned, James cannot have owned the four bindings in group C, the coronets on which have alternate fleurs-de-lis and strawberry leaves (fig. 5). This difficulty is easily overcome: coronets were not always correctly used at this time, and one of exactly the same type as fig. 5 appears on the seal (fig. 1), in the plate of the duke of York's arms given in Guillim's *Display of Heraldry*, 5th ed., 1664, and in W. Vaughan's engraving of James as commanding officer of the Artillery Company,[1] while the coronets on medals struck in honour of William, Prince of Orange,[2] grandson of Charles I (afterwards William III), are sometimes similar to fig. 5, and sometimes have strawberry leaves only; so it is not impossible that James owned the four bindings in group C. The three tools used for the monogram, coronet, and palm-branches, are all different from those found in B: probably the bindings in C are the work of a different binder, who employed a tool-cutter unversed in heraldry.

There is a good deal of circumstantial evidence connecting most, if not all these bindings, with the duke of York:

1. The books are of the right date, the latest being the Almanac for 1684, presumably issued at the end of 1683 (A 7).

2. They are of the right character: James must have owned

[1] Reproduced from an impression in the British Museum by Mrs. F. M. G. Higham, *King James the Second*, 1934, plate facing p. 96.

[2] Hawkins, Franks, and Grueber, *Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland*, pls. LVI 3, 4, 5, LVII 7, LVIII 1, LIX 1: all struck 1672–7.

copies of the poem in honour of his second marriage (B 6); of the Books of Common Prayer issued just after the Restoration (A 2, B 2); of the two books on the royal revenue (D 1 and 2); of Ogilby's *Entertainment of Charles II* (C 2); and of Moses Pitt's *Atlas*, to which he subscribed (B 8). His interest in military affairs is reflected by the work on gunnery (B 7), and his legal mind by Henry Rolle's book (A 3). It will be noted also that all the Anglican service and devotional books (A 1, 2, 4, 5; B 2, 3) were published before 1672, when James went over to Rome—a remarkable coincidence if these books did not belong to him.[1]

3. No less than twelve of the books are, or were formerly, at Welbeck:[2] several of them contain the bookplate of the first earl of Portland, dated 1704, and probably all come from him. Why did the books pass out of the original ownership at such an early date? and why did they pass to the earl of Portland? Suppose James to have been the original owner, and the answers to both questions are obvious. The books must have been left behind at Whitehall in 1688 and presented by William III to the earl, who was his closest friend.

If this is the true explanation of the early arrival of these books at Welbeck, one would expect to find there also some books added to the Royal library between 1685 and 1688. Mr. Needham tells me that this expectation is probably justified, and that there are three other books there with the earl of Portland's bookplate which seem to come from the same source as those which bear the monogram, namely—

1. R. Blome, *The Gentleman's Recreation*, London, 1686, folio. This copy has the plates coloured, and is in a panelled red morocco binding. The book is dedicated to James II.

2. F. Sandford, *Coronation of James II*, London, 1687, folio. Panelled red morocco with royal arms; purple ties. The book is dedicated to the King.

3. M. Wright, *An account of Roger Earl of Castlemaine's embassy*, London, 1688, folio. Elaborate red morocco binding. The book is dedicated to Mary of Modena.

[1] James did, however, possess Anglican books printed after 1672: a copy of the Authorized Version of the Bible (Cambridge, 1674) in the British Museum has a richly embroidered red velvet binding with his royal monogram (W. Y. Fletcher, *English Bindings in the British Museum*, London, 1895, pl. LIV); but this was no doubt a presentation copy, like the 'rich Bible' which he was given at Oxford in 1687 (*Bindings in Cambridge Libraries*, Cambridge, 1929, p. 153).

[2] I am greatly indebted to my friend F. R. D. Needham, librarian to the duke of Portland, for help and information about these books.

He adds: 'Of course one can't be sure of these: but as there are only about 30 volumes here with the earl of Portland's bookplate: as he was not in England till 1688–9; as he did have a number of books from the old Royal library; and as his own books are nearly all bound in what appears to be Dutch calf; I think there is a presumption that these three books belonged to James II.'

4. Several of the books at Welbeck, Mr. Needham tells me further, seem to be the dedication copies to the duke of York. Ogilby's *Britannia* (A 6) 'is ruled in red throughout, and has, before the dedication to Charles II, a leaf of dedication to James duke of York, which seems not to form part of the regular collation'; Wallis's *London's Armory* 'is ruled in red throughout and has a dedication leaf to H.R.H. the duke of York'. Moses Pitt's *English Atlas* (B 8) 'is ruled in red and has the plates coloured and gilded throughout. It has a full-length portrait of Charles II, R. White sculpsit, with inscription in gold letters below.' He adds: 'The four monograms on the binding of this book are clearly an addition—they are not part of the binder's design, I feel sure, and are carelessly (and crookedly) impressed. I should imagine that the book was sent to James already bound, and that he had the monograms added by his own man.'

This is quite natural if the book is the dedication copy, for a dedication copy would be bound where it was printed, at Oxford, which at this period was famous for its binders,[1] while the monograms would be added by the royal binder in London.

5. Two of the bindings (A 4, 5) with the small monogram (fig. 3) bear also the monogram of Charles II, two interlacing Cs between palm-branches, ensigned with a royal crown: this latter monogram is not part of the original design but was certainly added before 1685. If fig. 3 belonged to James, it is possible to suggest a reasonable explanation of this extraordinary conjuncture. The Rev. John Durell,[2] author of the two books, was a court favourite and a personal friend of the royal brothers. The books were published in 1669 and 1670 respectively, not long before the duke went over to Rome, and the probability is that Durell originally intended to give them to the duke, and gave them to the king instead when he realized that James had no use for an Anglican liturgy or a defence of the English Church.[3]

[1] See *Bindings in Cambridge Libraries*, pp. 152–3.

[2] For whom see the *D.N.B.*

[3] This explanation was suggested to me by Lt.-Col. W. E. Moss: it is much more plausible than my own theory, given in *Thirty Bindings*, pp. 52–3.

6. Finally, the small monogram just referred to falls into line with a series of monograms used on the bindings of all the Restoration sovereigns. The interlacing Cs of Charles II are very common: fig. 2 reproduces the J.R. of James himself as king; William and Mary used a complex monogram which exists in two sizes [1] and William a simple W.R. when he ruled alone; similarly Anne as queen had a crowned A.R. between palm-branches. Mr. H. J. B. Clements, who has made a special study of English armorial bindings, tells me that he knows of only two monograms of this type used by subjects—G.H. by Sir George Hungerford, and interlacing Cs by Charles second Baron Cornwallis; neither of course has the royal coronet.

The plate which bears the monogram is as follows—

A. *At the Chapel Royal, St. James's.*

1. Alms dish, by Charles Shelley: undated; with the royal arms.

2 and 3. A pair of pricket candlesticks: maker's mark a demi-griffin; dated 1661; with the royal arms.

B. *Belonging to the Chapel Royal, St. James's, but kept at Buckingham Palace.*

4 and 5. A pair of flagons: maker's mark a demi-griffin; undated; with the royal arms.

6. Chalice with openwork sheath: no maker's mark; undated; with the royal arms. Reproduced in *Antiq. Journ.*, July 1934, pl. xxxvii.

C. *At Windsor.*

7–9. Three chalices by Charles Shelley: undated; with the royal arms. One reproduced by Mr. E. Alfred Jones, *The Gold and Silver of Windsor Castle*, 1911, pl. cii.

10–11. A pair of remarkable flagons, decorated with feather-work in relief, by Charles Shelley: dated 1664–5; with the royal arms. Reproduced by Mr. E. A. Jones, *op. cit.*, pl. ciii.

There are three reasons for assigning all these pieces of plate to the duke of York:

1. The dated pieces all belong to the early years of Charles II, and there seems to be no reason for supposing any of the undated pieces to be later. Clearly the plate was intended to replace an earlier service, lost or destroyed during the Civil Wars. The natural donor of plate to the Chapel at St. James's would be

[1] See *Bindings in Cambridge Libraries*, p. 164: reproductions of the other monograms will be found in the catalogue of *English Royal Bindings*, already referred to (see B 1).

the duke of York, since he resided at the Palace[1] during his brother's reign, Charles himself living at Whitehall. It is probable that the plate at Windsor also comes from the Chapel at St. James's, and not from Whitehall as traditionally supposed.

2. The plate also bears the Royal arms, which are usually differenced by the label of the heir to the throne, and ensigned with a coronet of cross-patées and fleurs-de-lis—the form which is appropriate to James and to James alone.

3. The attribution is further supported by the fact that six of the eleven pieces are by Charles Shelley, the court goldsmith.

Something should be said about other claimants to the monogram. The plate has been assigned to the duchy of Lancaster; the bindings, at various times, to the dukes of Lauderdale, Leeds, and Lennox: none of these attributions has anything in its favour.

Several objections apply to all four: there is no reason why any of them should give plate to the Chapel Royal, or have books transferred to Welbeck before 1704, or have their monogram on the same binding as the king's, or, perhaps most remarkable of all, use the monogram throughout the entire reign of Charles II and, apparently, at no other period. None, save the last-named, had a right to use the royal arms, and none, without any exception, had a right to either of the royal coronets. It is true that, as we have seen, coronets at this period were sometimes misapplied; but though royal princes were sometimes given a less exalted variety than that to which they were entitled, subjects did not usurp the royal patterns. The only other bindings of the period known to me on which the coronet with cross-patées and fleurs-de-lis is found are one in the British Museum where it is incorrectly used with the C.R. of Charles II,[2] another in the same collection that belonged to Mary of Modena as duchess of York,[3] one at Windsor that belonged to William,[4] duke of Gloucester, the son of Queen Anne, and a fourth which belonged to Anne herself as princess, in the collection of Mr. H. J. B. Clements. Finally, we must take into account the extreme improbability that a private collector or a public institution would use the monogram of the heir to the Crown. It is true, as we have seen, that Lord Cornwallis used the same monogram as Charles II; but the inter-

[1] Rev. E. Sheppard, *Memorials of St. James's Palace*, vol. i (1894), p. 75.
[2] See C. Davenport, *Samuel Mearne*, Chicago, 1906, pl. 18.
[3] See W. Y. Fletcher, *op. cit.*, pl. LIII.
[4] Holmes, *op. cit.*, pl. LI.

lacing Cs were not uncommon, and had been used at Paris by several collectors from the middle of the sixteenth century onwards. It is one thing not to abstain from using a well-known monogram merely because it has been adopted by the king: it is quite another to copy a monogram which was invented for a royal prince and used by him alone.

There are also special objections to each of the claimants: it is not known that the duchy of Lancaster ever possessed either books or silver. Many of the books of the duke of Lauderdale are still at Ham House: none bears the monogram: the prayer-books in the Chapel there, which are dated 1669, have EDL[1] on the cover ensigned with the usual ducal coronet. The dukedom of Leeds was not created till 1694: it is quite impossible that all the plate can have been engraved about thirty years after it was made, and all the bookbindings stamped ten years after the latest imprint: the books of the present duke of Leeds were sold at Sotheby's in June 1930: though there were many seventeenth-century volumes in their original bindings among them, none bore the monogram.

Lennox has, at first sight, more in its favour: the duke[2] had a right to the royal arms though not in the form found on the silver: the letters might stand for Lennox and Daubigné or Lennox and Darnley, thus avoiding the difficulty that in monograms of this type used by subjects the title is not commonly represented: but, in addition to the other objections already named, there are two which seem insuperable:—

1. The title is 'Richmond and Lennox', and if a monogram were used at all one would expect to find RL. A binding in the collection of Mr. Clements which belonged to James 4th duke of Lennox and 1st duke of Richmond, †1655, has a large R with coronet on either side of his crest, and Sir Algernon Tudor-Craig tells me that the 6th duke of Lennox signed himself 'C. Richmond and Lennox' on 11th October 1670.

2. The 6th duke died in 1672 and his titles became extinct. In 1675 they were revived by Charles II in favour of his infant son by Barbara Palmer. The monogram was certainly used both before 1672 and after 1675: is it conceivable that it was transferred with the title and placed on books acquired for the baby duke—books, moreover, which, like Binnings's *Art of Gunnery* and Wallis's *London Armory*, are so admirably inappropriate to his tender years?

[1] i.e. Elizabeth, countess of Dysart in her own right and wife of the duke of Lauderdale, † 1698.

[2] i.e. Charles Lennox, 1675–1723; not Charles Stuart, 1660–72.

It seems then that we must accept James duke of York as the sole owner of this monogram and admit that everything which bears it must have belonged to him. Our Fellow Mr. Cyril Davenport was the first to make the discovery,[1] and it is unfortunate that his identification was not generally accepted: scepticism has diverted attention from the really interesting problems—how is it possible to read the monogram as J.D.? is the J upright, or reversed? If it is upright, the bottom curl may quite well be a backward flourish,[2] but there seems to be no example of the letter with the curl over to the right at the top of the stroke;[3] indeed, as it stands, the letter is too like an L to be read as anything else. It must then be upside down, and there are fairly close parallels to the letter in this form in the writing-books of Martin Billingsley, Edward Cocker, John Daniel, and John Davies of Hereford.

But this leaves us with the final problem—why is the J reversed?

It has been suggested to me that this was done because the monogram—particularly the smaller type used on bindings (fig. 3)—sometimes appears upside down, when the reversed J is right side up. This does not seem very probable, for all forms of the monogram appear much oftener upright.

It occurs to me that James may have wished to imitate the monogram of his cousin Louis XIV, whom he loved and admired above all other men;[4] but the idea seems almost too puerile even for the man who believed that he could disorganize the whole administrative system of the country by dropping the Great Seal into the Thames on his flight in 1688; and unless some fresh evidence is produced, we shall probably never know for certain why James turned his initial, as well as his kingdom, upside down.

[1] In his *English Heraldic Bookstamps*, 1909, p. 254.

[2] The letter is found with this flourish on the title of Thomas Watson's *A copy-book enriched with a great variety of the most useful and modish hands, 1683*: reproduced by Sir Ambrose Heal in *The English Writing-masters*, Cambridge, 1931, pl. XLV.

[3] Sir Ambrose Heal has kindly looked through his own collection of writing-books for me, but without result; and my own researches at the British Museum have been equally fruitless.

[4] Mrs. Higham, *op. cit.*, pp. 88 and 111.

Some Pre-Conquest Stone Carvings in Wessex

By F. Cottrill, M.A.

[Read 22nd March 1934]

Illustrating this paper are photographs of a number of pre-Conquest stones, probably fragments of cross-shafts, carved with conventionalized zoomorphic designs of a kind found mainly, though not exclusively, within the confines of the ancient kingdom of Wessex. A few tentative suggestions as to the date and stylistic origins of these carvings are here put forward, and a list is appended of all such stones of whose existence I am aware. The fragments at Glastonbury, Tenbury, and Shaftesbury have not previously been published, and I am indebted to Mr. A. W. Clapham and Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler for bringing them to my notice. The photographs were taken by Mr. Brian C. Clayton, whose death was a serious loss to photographic recording in the service of archaeology.

The fragment preserved at Colerne in Wiltshire (pl. xv, 1) shows to the best advantage most of the features that characterize the rest of the series, and on stylistic grounds it may indeed be considered as the earliest surviving example. For these reasons it may be dealt with first. The upper part of a panel survives, showing two serpentine beasts symmetrically disposed. These beasts are surrounded by interlacing bands which are probably the continuations of their tails. At the junction of the forelegs with the body are three concentric circles, which are probably intended to give the effect of a spiral, while each paw has three claws or toes. The eyes, prolonged towards the back, are rendered with much precision, and so are the jaws and the ears. A raised beading emphasizes the outline of the bodies, and a similar beading forms a midrib. On either side of the midrib the surface of the body is enriched by oblique ridges and furrows. As to the general character of the work, it may be said that there is little gradation of relief, and the figures stand out boldly from the background, without having any organic connexion with it. The effect of the whole is unsculpturesque, and suggests a copy in stone of a motive usually applied to some medium—almost certainly metal—suitable for the working of delicate and elaborate detail.

Another fragment at Colerne (pl. xv, 2), although bearing a strong featural resemblance to the first, is of inferior design and workmanship, and it may be of comparatively late date. The

panel is overcrowded with detail, and the irregular interlace is particularly noticeable. The furrowing of the bodies is here partly replaced by an enriched chevron.

On one face of the cross-shaft at Tenbury, Worcestershire (pl. XVI, 4), the furrows are replaced by chevrons, and such decoration is seen in a simpler form on a panel, with one convoluted beast surrounded by interlace, at Ramsbury, Wiltshire (pl. XVII, 1); another face, however (pl. XVI, 2), shows parts of two bold and effective zoomorphic compositions in which the furrows reappear, although there is no midrib.

The fragment from the site of Shaftesbury Abbey (pl. XVII, 2) is a coarse and degenerate example; the midrib is retained, but the lightly incised furrows are irregular and there is no beading or double outline.

The Glastonbury fragment (pl. XVIII, 1) shows how some of the above-mentioned features—the beading forming a double outline, the furrows, the treatment of the eye, and the interlacing bands with a groove along the middle—could be applied to a form other than a serpentine beast. The long-necked bird (as it appears to be), surrounded by interlace, was probably one of an opposed pair. Here it may be mentioned that on a cross-shaft built into the church at Wroxeter, Salop, an Anglian beast has beading, furrows, and joint-spiral, while another example of the transference of Colerne features to fantastic but non-serpentine forms occurs at Acton Beauchamp, Herefordshire.[1]

Thus, with the exception of a few examples in the west midlands, the Colerne style, as it may be termed, is found only in Wessex. The existence of such a style in Wessex was indeed recognized by J. Romilly Allen over thirty years ago.[2] Its decoration is based solely on conventionalized zoomorphic motives and on interlace. The latter is of no very ingenious character, and it is from a study of the zoomorphic motives that the origins, connexions, and chronology of the style have to be determined.

In regard to these motives the question of Scandinavian influence arises. Collingwood has referred to Colerne as 'quasi-Jellinge', and I am aware that the stylistic and chronological implications of that epithet might still meet with acceptance. The earliest members of the series would thus be put at a date not earlier than the end of the ninth century, and they would all be considered as products of Anglo-Scandinavian art, in which indeed the foreign element predominated. The ribbon-

[1] *Royal Commission Hist. Mons., Herefordshire*, ii, pl. 18.
[2] *Reliquary and Illus. Archaeologist*, viii, 256.

like bodies surrounded by interlace, the double outline, and the joint-spiral—although the last is rare—are all features that might be adduced in support of this view, while on the chronological side it might be pointed out that the stone at Shaftesbury is not likely to be earlier than the foundation of the abbey there by King Alfred, nor that at Ramsbury earlier than the foundation of the see of Ramsbury in 909.

Certain other considerations, however, have to be taken into account. It has been remarked that the first stone at Colerne suggests a copy of a motive which is at home in metal-work, and a search for analogies in this medium leads one to some of the productions of Irish art, notably the Tara brooch. The zoomorphic decoration of this latter reminds one of Colerne not a little; the similarities are not confined to the general arrangement of the composition, but may be noticed also in such details as the eye prolonged backwards, the raised beading of the outline, the oblique furrowing, and the elaboration of the junctions of the limbs, while even the tripartite paws seen on the brooch have their simplified counterparts on the stone. The Tara brooch belongs to the eighth century.

There are also parallels nearer home, in the art of manuscript illumination. An initial IN (fig. 1) from the Rome Gospels[1] shows a ribbon beast with gaping jaws and eye pointed towards the back, while a heavy outline to the body gives much the same effect as a beading in stone or metal; the long winding body, treated with transverse strokes, is broadest at the shoulder, where the junction of the foreleg is marked by a small spiral, from which there also grows a wing. All these features save the last are already familiar, while even the last finds its counterpart in the wings attached to two serpentine bodies in the stone carvings at Dolton, Devonshire, which certainly belong to the Colerne school. Another initial from the same manuscript[2] has panels of zoomorphic decoration, in one of which are two beasts with their long tails passing through each other's jaws; each of them has an attenuated foreleg, and behind the junction of this the body has transverse strokes between thick outlines. This manuscript is southern English work of the latter half of the eighth century. Moreover, the decoration of a Table of Canons in the St. Petersburg Gospels,[3] a manuscript of the same provenance and period, partly consists of beasts with long sinuous bodies and joint spirals, and in many cases the head with its

[1] Vatican Library, Barb. lat. 570; H. Zimmermann, *Vorkarolingische Miniaturen*, pl. 316 b (fol. 51 a).

[2] *Op. cit.* pl. 315 a (fol. 80 a).

[3] *Op. cit.* pl. 321 (fol. 12 a).



1. Colerne, cross-shaft 1



2. Colerne, cross-shaft 2

1 2 Tenbury, cross-shaft 3 4

pointed snout is shown as seen from above, the prominent eyes, pointed towards the back, being side by side. The same motive may be seen at Tenbury (pl. XVI, 4) and Dolton.

In view of these analogies, a comparatively early date—certainly pre-Viking—is here claimed for such works as Dolton,

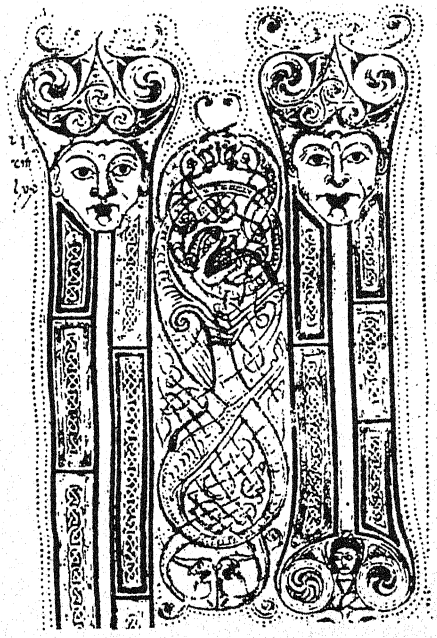


FIG. 1. Initial from the Rome Gospels
(*After H. Zimmermann*)

Tenbury, and the earlier of the two at Colerne. The evidence so far has been derived from the arts of metal-working and illumination, but it is confirmed by certain features presented by the art of stone-carving itself. Thus it sometimes happens that the characteristics of the Colerne group are found side by side with, or even applied to, decorative forms derived from the pre-Viking art of Northumbria. These hybrids form a class apart from the Colerne group proper, and, as might be expected, they are mainly distributed farther to the north. Examples at Wroxeter and Acton Beauchamp have already been mentioned. The Wroxeter cross-shaft also bears a panel of vine-scroll which may not be much later than the vine-scrolls of the late eighth century at Breedon on the Hill, Leicestershire.[1] To the same century is assigned the well-known cross-head at Cropthorne,

[1] *Archaeologia*, lxxvii, 219.

Worcestershire, on which are zoomorphs with double outlines and furrows. The Acton Beauchamp cross-shaft is a work of the same style and period. Moreover, the cross-shaft at Hackness, Yorkshire, although much farther north than any of the above-mentioned examples, may be borne in mind in this connexion. It must date from before the conquest of Northumbria by the Danes in 867, and it has, besides an Anglian vine-scroll, two beasts with furrows and double outlines.[1] It would appear that Hackness and the others, and also the West Saxon group, all belong to Hiberno-Saxon art of the eighth and ninth centuries, and that the peculiarities of their zoomorphic decoration, although bearing some resemblance to those of the Jellinge style, already formed part of the repertory of English artists before the formation of the Danelaw in the late ninth century. The resemblance just mentioned need not be surprising, in view of the fact that the Jellinge style itself was derived from Irish art.

If all this be granted, it follows that Scandinavia did not exert such a widespread influence on English art as has often been supposed. The cross-shaft from St. Oswald's Priory, Gloucester,[2] may be taken as a case in point. Brøndsted[3] claims this as an example of Scandinavian influence, on account of the double outlines and cross-hatching of the animal forms; yet in regard to the Cropthorne cross-head, which shows the very same features, he raises no question of any such influence, and he merely cites it as an example of a certain stage—not the last—in that disintegration of the Northumbrian vine-pattern which had run its course before the encounter with Scandinavian art. His date for the Gloucester stone—close of the ninth century—may be right; but his association of some of its features with motives that were entering (or re-entering) the country as a result of the Danish invasions cannot be upheld. Resemblances between Gloucester on the one hand and the Colerne group, with hybrids like Wroxeter and Cropthorne, on the other are obvious, and carry more weight than the slighter resemblances which this cross-shaft bears to some undoubted products of Anglo-Scandinavian art. It should be remarked here that although the foreign artists, when at home in Scandinavia, working in wood or metal, used freely the above-mentioned cross-hatching or similar de-

[1] The fragment of a cross-shaft at Sutton-on-Derwent, Yorks. (*Yorks. Arch. Mag.* xxix, 238), cannot be called a typical example of Viking art, in spite of its probable date (*c.* 1000) and locality. It has many features that recall southern English work, and the very fact that it is exceptional in its own district negatives its possible use as an argument against the thesis maintained here.

[2] *Archaeologia*, lxxiv, 245; *Bristol and Gloucs. Arch. Soc. Trans.* xiii, 122.

[3] *Early English Ornament*, 218.

vices in their zoomorphic designs, the stone-carvers of the Danelaw—whether they were foreigners or Englishmen working under foreign influence—do not seem to have done so; their works do not often show any adornment of the animal's body other than double outlines and joint-spirals. Possibly the difference of material has something to do with this.

Having postulated the independence and the comparatively early date of this West Saxon style of zoomorphic decoration, we may now attempt to outline its history. For this the available material is admittedly scanty, but there are a few chronological landmarks which are fairly certain. Colerne, which has all the appearance of being the earliest of the series, may be assigned by the analogies with manuscripts and metal-work to the close of the eighth century. Comparison with Irish metal-work, however, must not imply that an inspiration exclusively Irish is assumed here. If indeed many of the dominant features of Irish art first arose on English soil—and in view of the Northumbrian origin of such a work as the Book of Lindisfarne it appears likely that this was the case [1]—then Colerne may equally well be a product of a school of decoration which was not confined to Ireland, but was common to both countries.

Examples of the style as it appears in the ninth century are not numerous, although its connexion with such ninth-century works as Wroxeter and Cropthorne has been noticed. Probably Dolton and Tenbury may be assigned to this period.

The foundation of the see of Ramsbury in 909 almost certainly gives an upward chronological limit for the group of carvings at that place, while a small fragment from Wells is similarly dated. The fragment from Shaftesbury may date long after the foundation of the abbey there by King Alfred, and the second stone at Colerne and the West Camel cross-shaft (pl. XVIII, 2) also appear to be late.

It seems probable that the Colerne style still survived in Wessex at the end of the tenth century, which is about the date of the well-known gravestone at Bibury, Gloucestershire.[2] If the two masks at the top of this panel are excepted, the composition as a whole is seen to be in the Colerne tradition, as is shown by the symmetrically disposed serpentine bodies and the animal heads with open jaws at the bottom of the panel. The details belong, however, to the Anglo-Scandinavian Ringerike style, the scrollwork of which takes the place in the field of the interlace seen on the earlier monuments.

[1] Cf. A. W. Clapham in *Antiquity*, viii, 43.
[2] *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* xxvi, 65.

The possibility of a survival of the style after the Norman Conquest cannot be fully discussed here. The survival of certain other features of pre-Conquest art, and their appearance in Anglo-Norman sculpture,[1] shows, however, that such a possibility must be borne in mind. It may be added that twelfth-century grotesques at Aston[2] and Bridge Sollers,[3] Herefordshire, bear some resemblance in detail to the West Saxon series.

In conclusion, certain cultural and historical aspects of the Colerne style may be emphasized. Its products show a re-appearance, if not a survival, of decorative forms—those of Salin's Style II—that were well known in these islands before the advent of Christianity. In this they differ from the early carvings of Northumbria. As is well known, the plant and animal motives of these latter derive from oriental or Mediterranean sources, and so represent foreign cultural influences coming into play after the conversion. In south-western England there are no surviving monuments comparable in date with the earliest Northumbrian high crosses,[4] but when such works as Colerne appear, a century or more later, they are seen to be in a style which is ultimately of native origin. The Teutonic preference for conventional zoomorphic decoration has survived the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity, and now characterizes works executed in a medium other than those employed by the pagan craftsmen.

Although it might be conceded that the later works of the style are not unaffected by contemporary Anglo-Scandinavian art, with the products of which they have some features in common, the earlier examples belong to a school of decoration which not only preceded the Viking invasions but also survived them. This is not improbable on historical grounds. Scattered though these stones are, they are all to be found in the southern counties and the west midlands, the very parts of the country that remained under English rule during the period of the Danelaw. The Danes failed to conquer Wessex at the end of the ninth century, and the unbroken political independence of the kingdom is reflected in the continuity of its artistic tradition.

The following list is confined to carved stones which show nothing but interlace and serpentine beasts having the particular features noted above.

[1] A. W. Clapham, *Eng. Romanesque Architecture after the Conquest*, pp. 139–41.
[2] *Roy. Comm. Hist. Mons., Herefordshire*, iii, pl. 16.
[3] *Ibid.* pl. 139.
[4] There is, however, some literary evidence that such monuments existed in the south in the early eighth century (Clapham, *Eng. Romanesque Arch. before the Conquest*, 61–2).



1. Ramsbury, cross-shaft or base



2. Shaftesbury Abbey, cross-fragment



2. West Camel, cross-shaft



1. Glastonbury, fragment

An exception is made in the case of Dolton, where a human head appears on one of the panels, but such stones as Glastonbury, Bibury, and Wroxeter are not included. The localities are given in alphabetical order.

COLERNE, Wilts. (2). *Wilts. Arch. Magazine*, xxvii, 46, and this paper.
DOLTON, Devon. *Reliquary and Illus. Archaeologist*, viii, 243.
FROME, Somerset. *Clifton Antiq. Club Proc.* vi, 123. This fragment shows two beasts among interlace; one of them is of true serpentine character, but the other may have been a quadruped of a more naturalistic form.
RAMSBURY, Wilts. (2). *Wilts. Arch. Magazine*, xxvii, 44, and this paper.
ROWBERROW, Somerset. C. Pooley, *Old Crosses of Somerset*, 8.
SHAFTESBURY, Dorset. This paper.
STEVENTON MANOR, Hants. *V. C. H. Hants*, ii, 238. No illustration.
TENBURY, Worcs. This paper.
WELLS, Somerset. *Archaeologia*, lxv, 112.
WEST CAMEL, Somerset. *Somerset Arch. and N. H. Proc.* xxxvi, part 2, 70, and this paper.

An Aeneolithic Occupation Site at Playden, near Rye

By H. J. Cheney

The site is in the parish of Playden, near Rye, Sussex, about 300 yards south-east of Mockbeggar House, and covers the top of a detached knoll which projects from the watershed between the Tillingham valley and the levels of Romney Marsh. The knoll is about 150 ft. above sea-level. No fewer than five springs rise within a short distance of the site (fig. 1).

The subsoil belongs to one of the geological formations of the Wealden series, viz., the Hastings Beds, represented at Mockbeggar by the Wadhurst Clay which contains extensive patches of sand and, in particular, pockets of a very fine white sand. One of these pockets is quite close to the site. It is of special interest that while the soil of the spur is mostly sand there is one protruding patch of hard yellow clay, and it is precisely on this patch that the prehistoric people formed their settlement.

Under the Wadhurst Clay, which here is only a few feet in thickness, there is over a hundred feet or so of sandstone forming the Ashdown Sands, well exposed at Point Hill in the parish.

SITE A (fig. 2)

A trial trench dug through the centre of the site exposed, below a foot of surface soil, a layer of sandy loam—apparently drift sand from the neighbouring surface soil—containing flint flakes and implements; fragments of charcoal, pieces of broken sandstone (a proportion burnt red); sherds of pottery, mostly prehistoric, though some were of medieval date; and some pieces of broken iron slag. There was also a feature which deserves to be mentioned separately, viz., the numerous fragments of ferruginous sandstone, about the size of the broken rock used for mending modern roads, so numerous that every spadeful brought up several.

Though I have differentiated between the layer of surface soil and the layer of sandy loam, which I shall hereafter call the 'occupation layer', in reality the one merged into the other so that no stratification was visible.

Under the occupation layer, about the middle of the area, there was a layer of very fine white sand, evidently not a natural deposit as it contained numerous particles of charcoal and burnt

rock but no pottery sherds and no worked flints, in fact, no flints at all, with the exception that one spot produced six rough flint cores, patinated white. This white sand layer was about 9 in. in thickness and covered the middle of the area to about

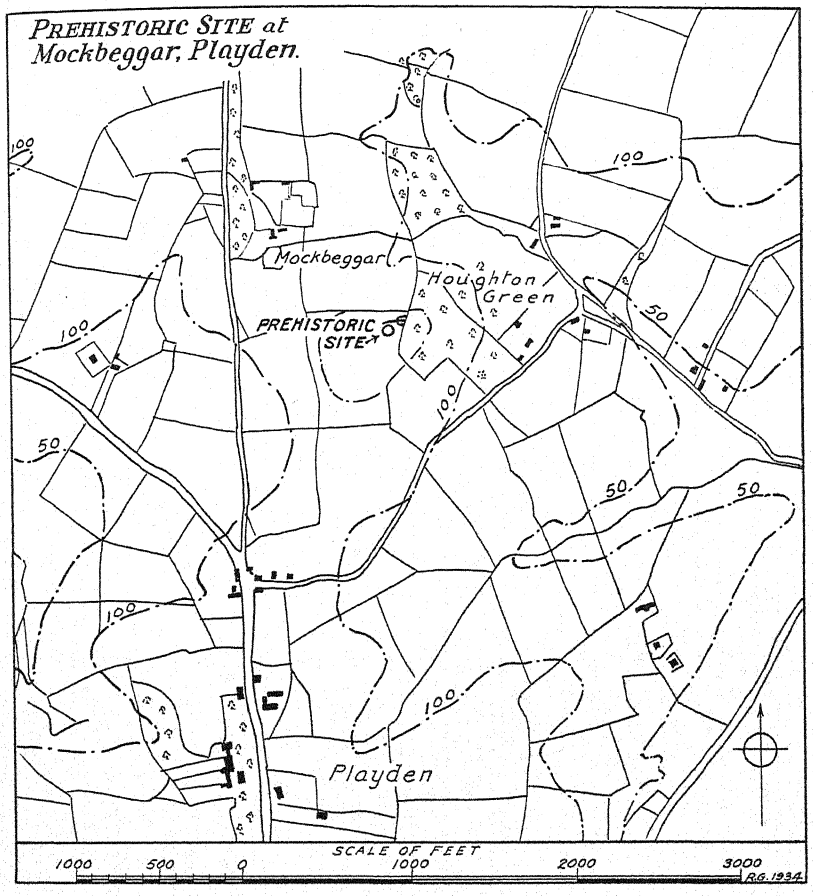


FIG. 1. Map of neighbourhood of site near Playden

15 ft. from the outer edge. The white sand may have been brought from a natural deposit in the near neighbourhood. Lying on top of the Wadhurst Clay under this layer were several flint flakes, quite black and unpatinated, made from beach-pebbles.

A continuation of the trial trench led to the discovery of an enclosing ditch around the site. This had become so silted up in course of time as to be quite invisible on the surface of the field. The ditch had an average width of 5 ft., and original

depth about 2 ft. 6 in. The diameter of the area enclosed was 65 ft. (pl. XIX, 2).

As in the interior of the area, so also under the surface soil covering the silted ditch there was a foot or more of sandy loam (the 'occupation layer'), containing numerous flint implements (mostly scrapers), 'pot-boilers', fragments of burnt sandstone, patches of wood ash and charcoal (some 4 or 5 ft. in diameter, but only an inch or two in thickness), and sherds of prehistoric pottery. In Mr. Stuart Piggott's report on the pottery found, vessels A 3 and A 4 came from this layer.

Under the occupation layer and filling the ditch was fine white sand, apparently placed there at the same time as the white sand on the enclosed area. Except for an occasional patch of wood ash the white sand was sterile.

At the bottom of the ditch, under the white sand filling, was much charcoal and burnt timber, one patch extending for a distance of about 15 ft. These remains were of oak and, in some cases, were 5 or 6 ft. long and from 1 to 6 in. in diameter, and gave the impression that they might have been the timbers of a hut, or huts, destroyed by fire. From the clay at the bottom of the ditch came a triangular arrow-head of fine workmanship and pottery A 1, both on the south-east side (fig. 3, no. 6).

Another arrow-head of a leaf-shaped form came from the inner side of the ditch, above the white sand filling (fig. 3, no. 5). From the ditch, in the occupation layer which covers it, came the bottom stone of a saddle-quern and, near by, the fragments of what apparently had been the top stone.

On top of the white sand covering the centre of the area were three small groups of sandstone blocks, apparently three small pavements, or parts of a partially destroyed pavement. Flint flakes and chips were noticeably more numerous in their vicinity, so they may have been places where the flint-knappers worked.

The quantities of flint flakes, outside flakes, and cores (45 lb. of unworked flint flakes have come from the area) seem to justify the view that one of the occupations of the inhabitants was the manufacture of flint implements. Though the majority of the outside flakes have been struck off flints derived from the Chalk formations, a considerable number has come from beach boulders.

Under the white sand layer and below one of the groups of blocks was a hollow, or pit, in the underlying Wadhurst Clay about 8 ft. long, 2 ft. wide, and 1 ft. 6 in. deep, filled with sandy loam intermixed with fragments of charcoal and burnt rock, and some flint flakes.

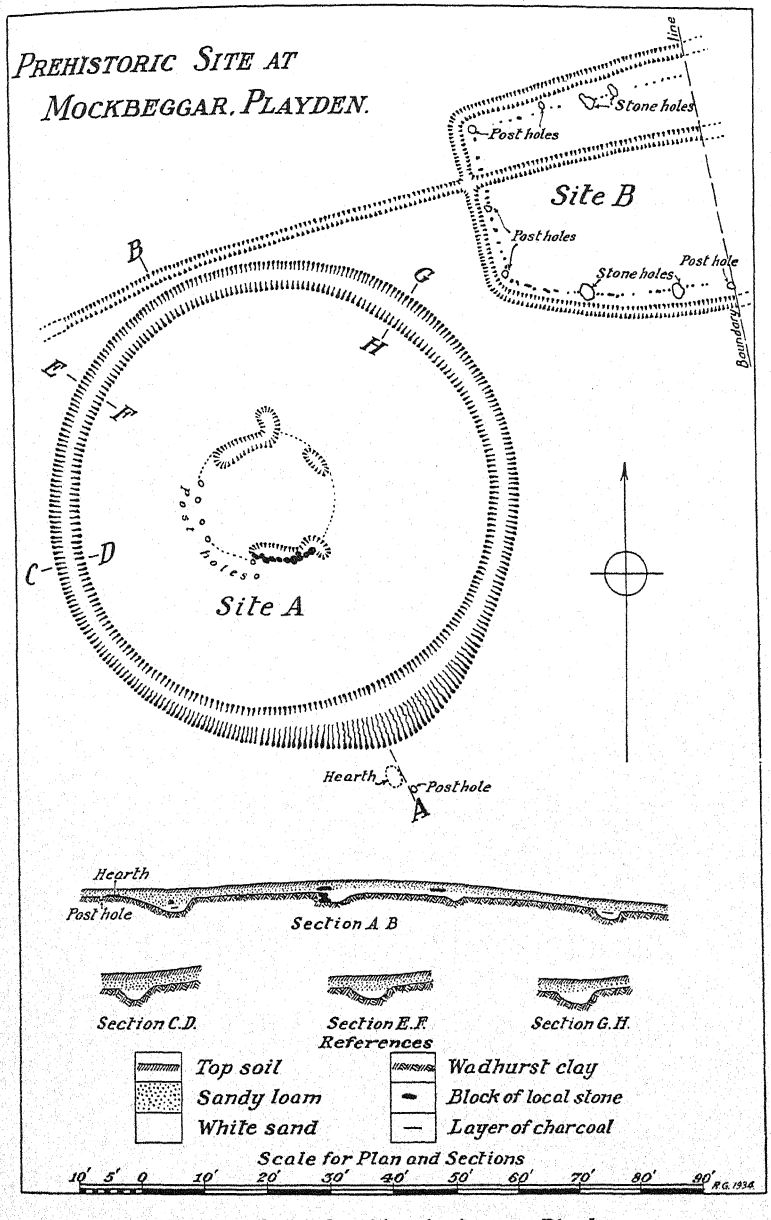


FIG. 2. Plan of prehistoric site near Playden

The most interesting thing about this hollow was the wall of sandstone blocks which lined its southern side. This wall was two courses high and slightly curved in plan. There was such a short length of the wall that it is difficult to imagine its purpose except that it was meant as a retaining wall to the hollow on that side, or was the substructure of a hut (pl. XIX, 1).

About 18 ft. to the north of the above hollow, and also under the white sand layer, was another of about the same dimensions dug out of the clay and similarly filled with sandy loam. This hollow had no trace of a built-up wall.

On the west and, as it were, connecting these two hollows, were four circular marks of yellow clay in the white sand, each about one foot in diameter, which may mark where wooden posts had stood. If so, these posts must have been standing when the white sand was placed around them, or the circular patches would not have shown on the top of the white sand layer.

Under the white sand and on the clay subsoil were several patches of wood ash and charcoal as of wood fires, and one patch had four pot-boilers lying by it.

HEARTH, SOUTH OF SITE A

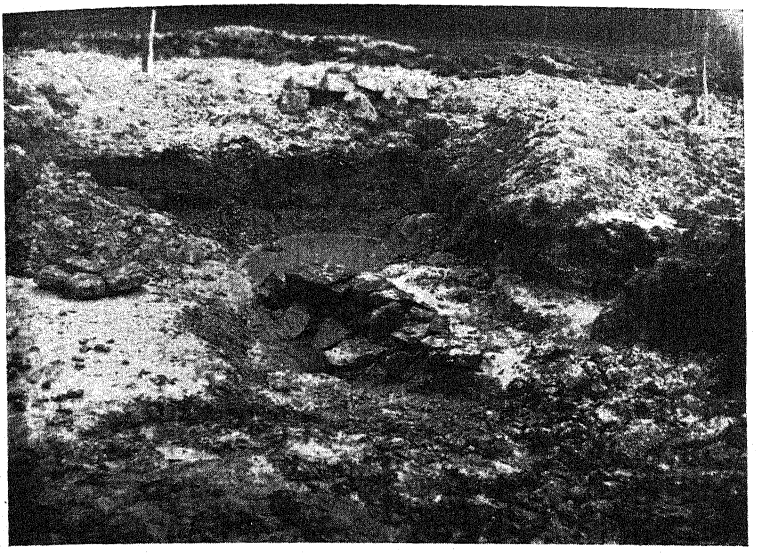
After site A was cleared, a trial trench was dug in a southerly direction from the outside edge of the ditch and, at a distance of about 9 ft., an irregular patch of burnt rock was found intermixed with wood ash and fragments of charcoal of what undoubtedly had been a prehistoric hearth. The patch was 3 ft. long by 2 ft. wide, and by it I discovered a rough flint scraper and two pot-boilers.

About 3 ft. away was a hole in the clay containing various flint flakes—one a square-ended scraper—and small pieces of burnt rock.

In the centre of the enclosing ditch of site A, opposite the hearth, was a big block of sandstone.

THE EAST-WEST DITCH

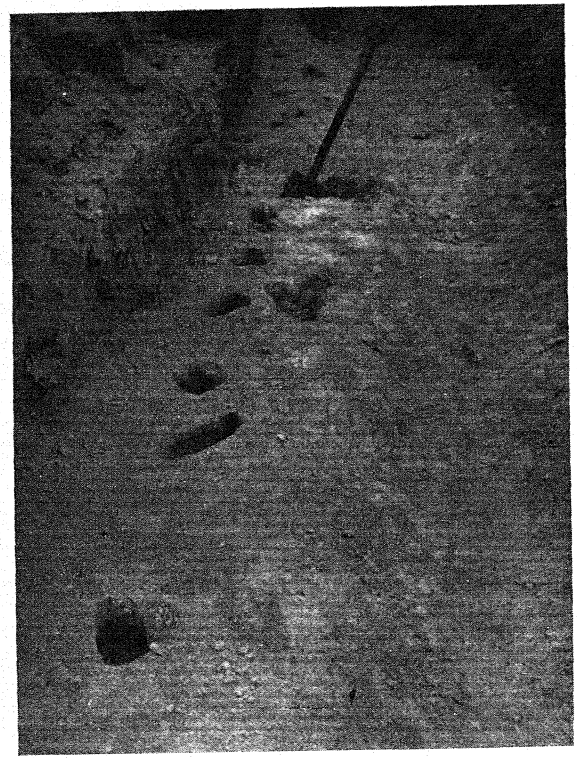
A trial trench dug northwards from site A immediately struck another ditch, 2 ft. wide by 1 ft. deep, and extending indefinitely westwards and eastwards. It was filled with the usual loamy sand, containing the usual flint flakes, including two or three scrapers, and ordinary fragments of burnt rock. Lying in the top soil layer above the ditch were several sherds of a prehistoric pot, of a thin, black ware. This ditch was apparently

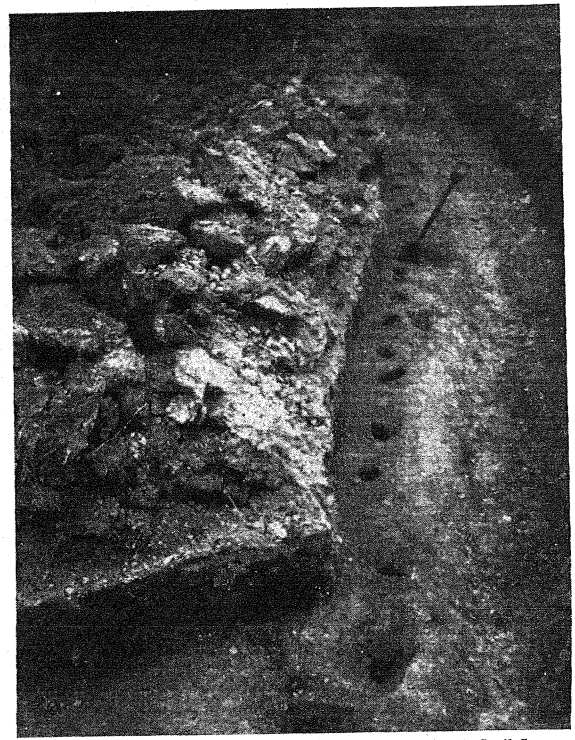


1. Site A. Top of mound showing retaining wall of hut (?)



2. Site A. Ditch looking SE.





Photos, by E. Cecil Curwen

Site B. Marks of wattle fence looking E. down ditch on S. side

made after the ditch enclosing site A, as it is slightly curved in plan and so avoids cutting into this latter ditch, though it comes within one foot of it.

SITE B

This east–west ditch was followed eastwards until it crossed the boundary of the field into an adjoining orchard.

Before this happened, however, it crossed, or was crossed by, another small ditch of the same dimensions running north and south and then curving at each end eastwards so as to embrace a space 39 ft. wide and of a length unknown at present as the ditches cross the boundary into the adjoining orchard.

Site B is of interest as it seems to have been a stockaded or fenced-in enclosure. All round the edge on the inner side of the enclosing ditch are holes for posts and for the bases of large stones, spaced out at intervals of about 12 ft. The post-holes were about 1 ft. in diameter (pl. xx).

Filling the spaces between the posts and stones are the holes for stakes, irregularly spaced but roughly about 1 ft. apart. Some of the stake-holes slant outwards as if they had been pressed outwards from the inside. Two stake-holes contained fragments of charred, or carbonized, wood. The stakes appear to have been about 4 in. in diameter.

Between the post-holes were found three worked flints and about a dozen flint flakes.

A noticeable point is that so far there are no traces of hearths, pot-boilers, or sherds of pottery in the interior of the enclosure, which was presumably not inhabited by human beings but used as a cattle-pen or sheep-fold.

DETAILS OF OBJECTS FOUND ON SITE A

Flint

45 lb. of unworked flint flakes.

40 edged or serrated flint flakes.

5 hammer stones.

40 scrapers, 1 small thumb scraper with the unusual feature that part of the scraping edge is worked from one surface, and part from the other.

25 lb. of pot-boilers.

8 microliths.

1 'strike-a-light' with square end; the end itself and one corner have been much softened by use.

Dr. Grahame Clark, F.S.A., writes: 'The flint implements submitted by Mr. Cheney from his excavation at Playden do not appear to give of themselves any very definite indications of the date of the occupation of the site. They include numerous scrapers, a serrated flake, a "fabricator",

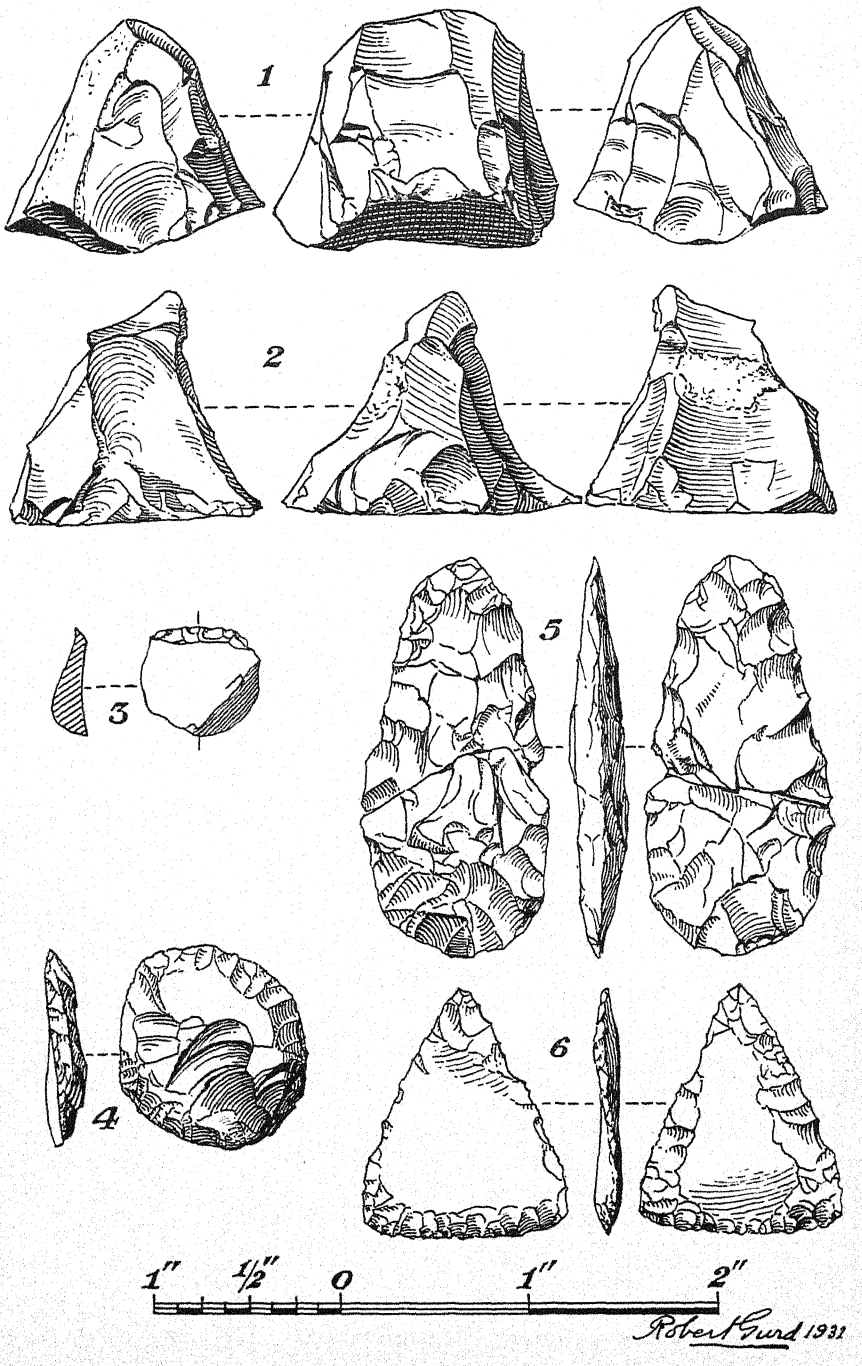


FIG. 3. Flint implements, Playden

and a large leaf arrow-head of which one end is missing. Leaf arrow-heads are typical of Neolithic camps; they are also found, however, in later contexts. It is difficult to determine whether an arrow-head of triangular form is a finished specimen or a rough-out for a barbed and tanged form. The most interesting flint objects, apart from the leaf arrow-head, are five small points with the characteristic blunting of microliths (fig. 4, nos. 8–12). These flints exhibit every degree of patination and cannot on the score of

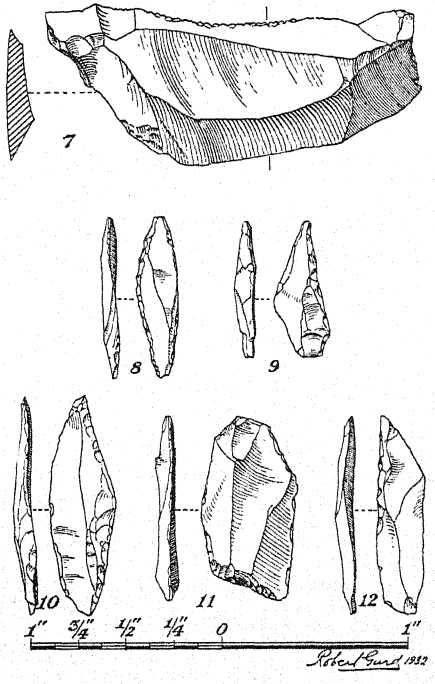


FIG. 4. Flint implements, Playden

preservation be separated from the others. It is evident from the abundance of cores (fig. 3, nos. 1, 2) and small splinters of flint that much flint chipping took place on the site. At the same time we have not got stratigraphical evidence strong enough to prove definitely that the microliths necessarily belong to the same period as the main prehistoric occupation of the site.'

In addition, Dr. E. Cecil Curwen found among the flints from site A a flake which he describes as an 'end-of-celt' flake, or axe-sharpening flake —a mesolithic feature comparable to the microliths from the same site (fig. 5).

Pottery

The prehistoric pottery discovered has most kindly been examined by Mr. Stuart Piggott, and his report thereon is annexed.

Besides the prehistoric pottery, about 23 fragments of medieval pottery have come from the occupation layer.

Iron Slag

In the same occupation layer have also come to light about 30 pieces of iron slag.

Mr. John E. Ray, who has examined some of the slag, writes: 'The specimens you send are undoubtedly early Bloomery type, but they appear to have been broken at the ends at some distant date, and give one the impression they may have been brought there from another site on which they were made.'

Charcoal

Mr. J. Cecil Maby, B.Sc., has examined about 28 fragments from site A and informs me that they have turned out to be all common oak

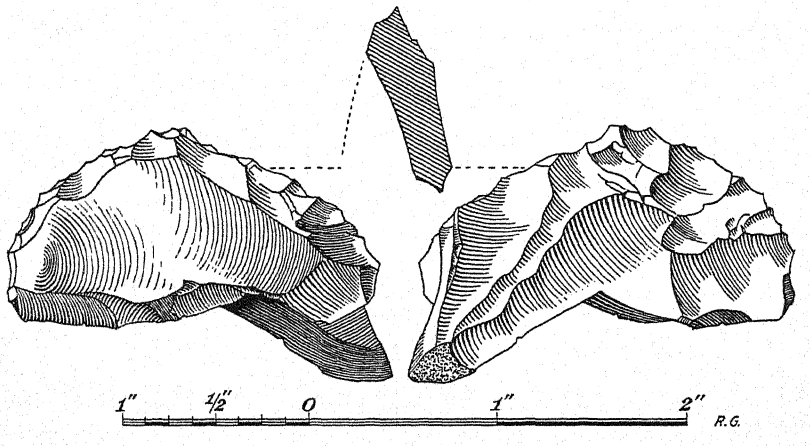


FIG. 5. End-of-celt flake, Playden

(*Quercus robur* L., or *Q. sessiliflora* Salisb.)—fragments of mature wood from the bole apparently, and one from a knot. Two fragments were not fully carbonized, but the wood had become compressed and was turning to soft coal (lignite) since inhumation.

Clay Daub

Some 20 pieces of clay daub, baked by fire, have come from site A. Some of the pieces bear the impression of wattle, and suggest that they may have come from clay-daubed huts.

In conclusion I must express my thanks to the owner of the property, Mrs. R. E. Monkhouse, and to the tenant, Mr. H. A. Ashbee, for permission to excavate; and also to Mr. L. A. Vidler, Mr. J. E. Ray, and Dr. Cecil Curwen for continuous help and encouragement.

REPORT ON THE POTTERY

By Stuart Piggott

The pottery from Playden may be divided into two main groups, as described below:

Group A

Pottery from the silting of the circular ditch surrounding the site, which is, therefore, a primary deposit. The sherds from this horizon represent five vessels, details of which are as follows:

(1) From south-east corner of ditch on bottom under white sand layer. Twenty-four sherds of remarkable pink ware with apparently no intentional admixture of grit as backing. This ware is very soft and crumbling, and the exterior face considerably decayed. A single sherd shows a simple unmoulded rim, and one or two show a slight shoulder similar to vessel no. 2, described below. At least seven fragments represent a flat base with a slight beading at the edge. The pot appears to have been decorated all over with haphazard finger-nail impressions, and one sherd at least has a pair of indentations made with the thumb and finger-nail together (fig. 6, A 1).

(2) West trench in hollow in underlying clay, 1 ft. 4 in. from the surface. Sixteen sherds of soft coarse clay with backing of sparse flint grit; black core and interior, reddish exterior. Enough remains of this pot to make a restoration possible, the only doubtful points being the exact height and the diameter of the base. As the drawing shows, it is a small vessel with a simple rim and a slight shoulder below (fig. 6, A 2).

(3) South-west corner of ditch in sandy layer on top of white sand. Nearly half the upper part of a pot of rough but fairly hard ware, with very sparse flint grit; black core, grey-black interior, reddish brown to black exterior. In the restored drawing (fig. 6, A 3) the only doubtful point is the height. The pot is clearly of the same type as no. 2, but has, on one sherd, a round unperforated lug, probably one of a pair.

(4) Sherd of the upper part of a vessel, probably originally round-bottomed with a slightly everted rim and an unperforated lug below. Good hard ware, grey interior, black and reddish-buff exterior, smoothed. Very sparse flint grit; same site as no. 3 (fig. 6, A 4).

(5) Two sherds of good hard thin grey ware with simple rim; very sparse fine flint grit. These sherds probably belong to the same vessel. Same site as nos. 3 and 4.

The pottery forms a distinctly abnormal group, and it is difficult to draw parallels. No. 4 strongly suggests Neolithic A ware, but the other vessels are not so easily disposed of. The simple rims, slight shoulders,

flat bases, and lugs, are features which occur frequently in isolation in British prehistoric pottery, but the combination of these features seems practically unparalleled. A partial analogue is an isolated find of the fragments of a large vessel, of similar type to no. 2 from Playden, which was found in gravel digging at Ewelme, Oxfordshire, in 1932.[1] As an isolated find, however, this does not give much assistance.

While the lugs suggest kinship with Neolithic A ware, the flat bases are indicative of a later date, possibly the Early Bronze Age: the only flat base known in the Neolithic A culture is one from Abingdon, a site which is demonstrably late.[2]

A restored vessel from Woodhenge[3] has certain affinities to Playden no. 1, and the Woodhenge pottery is dated, by the presence of beaker fragments, as being Early Bronze Age.

Further support of the Early Bronze Age dating is given by the finger-nail ornament on no. 1. Such ornament is definitely uncommon in Neolithic A wares, and while it does occur on Neolithic B pottery, the technique of its application is somewhat dissimilar from that of undoubted Early Bronze Age examples. The Playden vessel is in the Early Bronze Age technique, and a further point against Neolithic B connexions in the Playden pottery is the total absence of cord ornament.

To sum up: while there may be certain elements of a Neolithic A culture represented in the Playden pottery, it seems, on the whole, more likely that the group must be placed in the Early Bronze Age.

Group B

This group consists of pottery from the sandy loam covering the interior of the site which, as it also contains later material (including medieval sherds), cannot be considered as a sealed layer. Such sherds of pottery as appear to be contemporary with those from the ditch are described below.

(1) Six coarse heavy sherds, probably from one pot; black core, buff to brick-red surface, large grit. Of these, three call for special note.
  (*a*) Rim fragment with row of oblique finger-nail marks just below the edge (fig. 6, B 1).
  (*b*) Large sherd showing 'bevelled jointing', indicating that the pot had been built up in successive rings, each pushed down upon that below.
  (*c*) Sherd with angle of a flat base.

(2) Two rim fragments of coarse ware; black core and buff to grey surface, with large flint grits. The rim is T-shaped in section, and on the much weathered outer surface of one sherd there appears to be an incised line (fig. 6, B 2).

(3) Sherd of soft buff ware, decorated with roughly parallel incised lines (fig. 6, B 3).

[1] Unpublished; examined at the British Museum by Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes and the writer in 1932.

[2] *Antiq. Journ.* viii, 461 ff., fig. 3 r and fig. 5.

[3] *Woodhenge*, pl. xxv, fig. 1.

(4) Two small rim fragments, one with large pyritic incrustation of pinkish buff ware; black core and few flint grits. The rim is simple and unmoulded (fig. 6, B 5).

(5) Rim fragment of grey-black ware, with medium flint grit. Very slightly thickened rim (fig. 6, B 4).

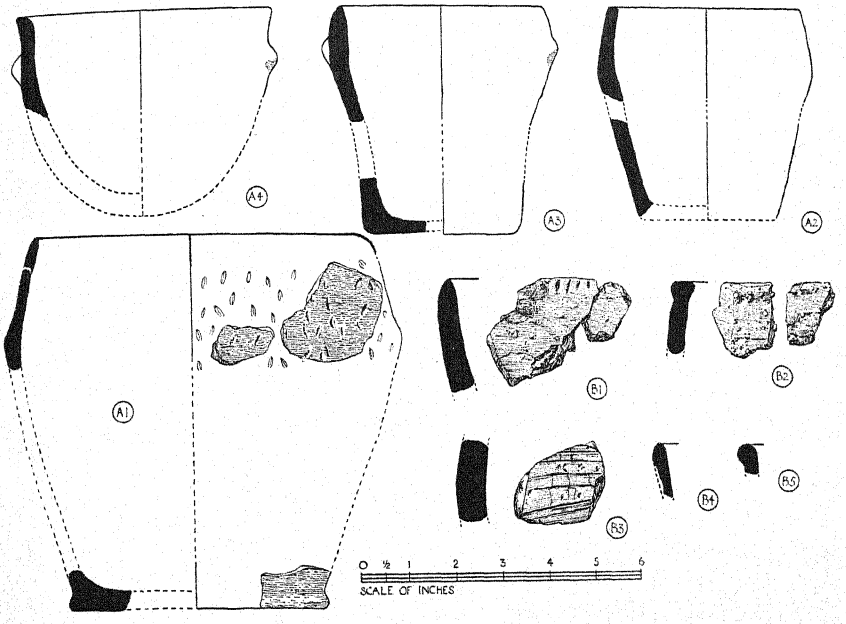


FIG. 6. Pottery, Playden ($\frac{1}{4}$)

(6) Three sherds, one showing the angle of junction with a flat base, of thin ware; grey to red with abundant grits, mainly derived from sand, but with some flint fragments.

Little comment need be made on these sherds. No. 1 may be from a pot of similar type to nos. 1–3 of group A, while no. 2 is a rim type frequent in Neolithic A ware. It is, of course, clear that the evidential value of these sherds for dating the occupation is negligible.

CONCLUSIONS

By E. CECIL CURWEN, M.A., M.B., F.S.A.

Mr. Cheney has most kindly allowed me to keep in touch with the progress of his excavation at Playden, and has on two occasions enabled me to inspect the work and to examine his finds. He has further added to his kindness by allowing me to include in his report some tentative general conclusions regarding the nature and history of the site.

Site A. This is a continuous ring-ditch of 65 ft. internal diameter, surrounding what was apparently a habitation site and not a burial. There

was no entrance causeway. It would appear probable that the interior was occupied by a central circular hut, about 20 ft. in diameter, and that during its period of occupation the site was reconditioned by spreading a new floor of white sand over the greater part of the area within the ditch, and the reconstruction of the hut above the sand. At the same time the ditch was nearly filled with the same white sand, and this must have been intentionally done as the sand cannot have drifted in by natural processes, and its even distribution indicates human agency. One can only suggest that the occupants of the site found the clay knoll too cold and wet, and attempted to remedy it in this manner. The suggested outline of the pre-reconstruction hut is shown by a broken circle on the plan (fig. 2).

Site B. This appears to be part of an enclosure fenced with wattles. It is natural to associate it in date with site A, but while this may be regarded as probable, no positive evidence of this has yet been found. Similarly there is no evidence as to the date or purpose of the east–west ditch, but it can scarcely be contemporary with site B.

The date of Site A. The approximately datable material from site A falls into three groups: (1) flints of mesolithic type, e.g., microliths and an end-of-celt flake; (2) pottery and flint arrow-heads attributable to the Neolithic–Early Bronze Age overlap; (3) medieval pottery and iron slag, the former datable about A.D. 1200.

The site is geologically one on which mesolithic occupation is not unexpected, since the majority of such find-spots in Sussex are situated on sand ridges. It is likely, therefore, that the few flints of mesolithic type found here may antedate the ring-ditch settlement.

The date of the latter is, however, certainly fixed by the pottery A 1 and by the triangular arrow-head. The finds above the sand-filling of the ditch include similar pottery (A 3) as well as neolithic (A 4) and a leaf-shaped arrow-head, while the prehistoric pottery from the 'occupation layer' above the sand layer in the interior of the ring (Piggott's group B) appears to be of a comparable date, suggesting (so far as the evidence goes) that the people who occupied the reconstructed hut were the same as those who had occupied the earlier one. Mr. Cheney tells me that, so far as he has been able to observe, the flints found below the sand layer, both in the ditch and in the hut-area, were exclusively derived from beach-pebbles, while those found in the chipping sites above the sand were to a large extent derived from chalk-flint from the Downs. At the present time the sea-shore is nearly 2 miles away, while the nearest point of the North Downs is 16 miles distant, and of the South Downs 25 miles.

The presence of the iron slag is accounted for by the medieval pottery; both are confined to the top-soil and can have no bearing on the date of the ring-ditch.

Until the dating of the prehistoric pottery found at Playden is better understood it seems that one must tentatively assign the ring-ditch and its contained occupation-site to the Neolithic–Early Bronze Age overlap. The site provides three noteworthy peculiarities: (1) its unusual form, more suggestive of a barrow; (2) its unusual situation in the Weald; and (3) its peculiar pottery.

Archaeological Investigations in Northern Ireland

A Summary of Recent Work

By E. Estyn Evans, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Northern Ireland

The general expansion of interest in prehistoric archaeology has in recent years taken effect in Northern Ireland, where many rich fields await intensive exploration. A new phase of activity both among archaeological societies and independent workers has resulted in much promising research work. For the earliest periods held to be represented in the region Mr. C. Blake Whelan is contributing a series of papers to the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy[1] on the results of his researches on Mesolithic questions, and several key sites were investigated in 1934 by the Harvard Archaeological Mission, working under Mr. H. L. Movius.

Already much new light has been thrown on several outstanding problems in Northern Irish chronology, e.g. the age of the much-discussed Bann culture. The co-operation of Dr. Knud Jessen of Copenhagen is gratefully acknowledged: Dr. Jessen is engaged on a botanico-geological survey of the Irish peats on behalf of the Committee for Quaternary Research in Ireland. Special importance is attached to his interpretation of the Cushendun section (co. Antrim), first examined by Burchell and Whelan in 1930, which Jessen regards as one of the most important post-glacial records in north-west Europe.

Mr. Blake Whelan is actively pursuing his studies of the Rathlin Island industries: it may be recalled that he has found, at Ballynagard, an industry of pure Campignian facies associated with polished axes and Windmill Hill pottery. Other varieties of late Neolithic pottery were also discovered in 1934 elsewhere on the island.

Several excavations have also been carried out under the auspices of the Belfast Municipal Museum in the years 1933 and 1934. The Museum administers, through an Advisory Research Council, a grant of £50 made yearly by the Belfast Corporation in aid of prehistoric research in Northern Ireland. Under this scheme Dr. Wilfrid Jackson has continued, in 1934,

[1] C. Blake Whelan, 'Studies in the Significance of the Irish Stone Age: the Campignian question' (*Proc. Roy. Irish Academy*, xlii, sect. C, no. 7, 1934).

his previous year's work on the raised-beach caves at Ballintoy, co. Antrim, as reported in *Antiq. Journ.* xiv (1934), 110. The new discoveries include great quantities of pottery of the Early Iron Age; and its typology and origins are being worked out by Miss M. Gaffikin, who has the researches of Mr. H. C. Lawlor on the apparently related 'Souterrain ware' of north-east Ireland as a basis.

Miss Gaffikin is also engaged on the investigation of a rath or ring-fort near Saintfield, co. Down, where she has found sherds of Souterrain type among the stone foundations of a complex of hut-sites inside the rampart. The rath shows signs of two periods of construction: its single rampart is in places built over an older ditch. Work on the site is still proceeding (November 1934). Mr. Blake Whelan has examined a pygmy flint station on the lower slopes of the Castlereagh Hills, co. Down, overlooking Belfast. He reports that the somewhat degenerate culture represented is new to Irish archaeology. It compares closely with the industry of Ségor (Charente Inférieure) which is placed by Octobon between his second and third subdivisions of the Tardenoisian.

Under this scheme, too, the writer has continued, in co-operation with Mr. Oliver Davies of Queen's University, Belfast, a series of excavations of megalithic monuments. These show remarkable development in certain parts of the region, and a survey of types and their distribution is progressing as part of the general field-survey of antiquities organized by the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club. Special attention is at present being given to chambered horned cairns, of which several varieties are known to exist in Northern Ireland. It is not long since monuments of this class were first definitely reported from counties Antrim and Down—though the magnificent example at Annacloghmullin, co. Armagh, long destroyed, has often been cited—but it can now be claimed that horned cairns constitute a very significant and early element in the megalithic civilization of north-eastern Ireland.[1]

Close parallels are to be found in the Clyde area and the Isle of Man. The chambers, normally three in number, are marked off by paired jambs and septal slabs, and open through a portal on to a paved forecourt distinguished by a semi-circular

[1] No less than twenty-four examples have now been identified, apart from degenerate forms with one chamber only. Others occur in the Irish Free State; in cos. Monaghan, Louth, and Sligo, and probably elsewhere. Some 500 megaliths have been listed for the six counties, and additions are constantly being made.

façade of standing stones. Earlier investigators had usually considered this feature to be the ruins of a stone circle. The 'horns' of this forecourt are frequently set askew to the chambers, i.e. the axis of the chambers does not coincide with that of the façade. In many monuments part of the fore-court (of varying extent) was originally covered by the cairn, so that access to the portal was blocked. The shape of the horned cairns is as a rule parabolic, but some examples, perhaps the earliest, have straight peristaliths. The chambers carried vaulted roofs, but I know of none intact.

The series of excavations began in 1932 with a horned cairn on Goward Hill, near Hilltown, co. Down, one of a fairly extensive group of megaliths ranged along the foothills of the Mourne Mountains. This was organized by the Archaeological Section of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society, which has to its credit much pioneer work in the archaeology of north-east Ireland. A full report appears in the Proceedings of the Society for the Session 1932–3, and a short account, with plan, is published in *Man*, July 1933, 117. The chambers and forecourt at Goward yielded sherds of Neolithic type (characteristically with a high polish and relief-rib shoulder), but the bulk of the pottery found is considered to be of Hallstatt–La Tène date. The front chamber of the three had been filled, at a time subsequent to the erection and original use of the monument, with packed stones containing many small deposits of ox bones. The suggestion of a sacrificial offering is strong. This may date from the Early Iron Age, but it is possibly much more recent. There is evidence of ox sacrifice in western Scotland and the Isle of Man within the last 300 years.

From a somewhat similar horned cairn at Ballyalton, near Downpatrick, co. Down (*Man*, 1934, 111), several varieties of Neolithic ware[1] were obtained in 1933. The most distinctive shape is a wide-mouthed round-bottomed bowl with rolled rim and high angular shoulder. Pots of this class are usually black and highly polished, but undecorated except for ripple ornament on the rim. The shape is closely paralleled by vessels from the Mull Hill Circle, Isle of Man (*Antiq. Journ.* xii (1932), 146–57). Some sherds of coarser ware have impressed ornamentation, and of special interest is the restored bowl, almost complete, found in the front chamber and illustrated (pl. xxi, 1). The colour is a grey-brown varying to reddish on the bottom; the paste

[1] This term is used without prejudging the date, which may well be in the Early Metal Age.

fairly hard, the surface somewhat irregular in contour. Its dimensions are: height, 11·6 cm.; diameter of mouth (external), 14–15 cm.; thickness, 9 mm. The neck (6 cm. deep) takes the form of a truncated cone terminating above in a plain rim (gently splayed out) and springing from a slight shoulder which marks the limit of the rounded base. Immediately above the shoulder five vertical unpierced lugs are attached, standing out some 7 mm. from the wall of the vessel. Both in position, set so low down, and in number these lugs are unusual: this seems to be the first recorded example of an uneven number of lugs on a Neolithic bowl in the British Isles.

The decoration consists of panels composed of irregular rows of shallow crescentic impressions probably made with a twig or bone of segmental cross-section. Mr. Stuart Piggott regards this decoration as an attempt to imitate 'whipped cord'. There are seven rows of ornament between shoulder and rim, and others more widely spaced below the shoulder, extending almost to the base. Two rows extend down the vessel over each of the five lugs; some of these vertical strips are not set straight, but slant away to the right. The panelled arrangement of the ornament[1] as well as the shape of the vessel recall the ceramic style of the segmented chambers of west Scotland. Mr. Stuart Piggott writes: 'The vessel is clearly a member of that group of Neolithic pots which includes those from Beacharra and Larne.' One of the sherds from the Larne collection[2], which were obtained from chambered cairns in that area, shows whipped cord impressions, arranged horizontally and vertically in alternating panels, on a pot which has the high relief shoulder; but none of the vessels of this distinctive shape from Ballyalton is ornamented on the body. A closer parallel to the decoration, both in arrangement and technique, is to be found on a round-bottomed urn from Lisalea, near Clones, co. Monaghan, now in the National Museum, Dublin.

The bowl illustrated would appear to be a late example of the series to which it belongs, and its form clearly suggests kinship with the food-vessel. The shape is best matched by certain early food-vessels from Northern Ireland and west Scotland. A well-known example from Argyll (Abercromby, *B. A. P.* i, 239), though differing in shape, shows similar panels executed in much the same technique. On a food-vessel coming

[1] Professor V. G. Childe has drawn attention to the alternating panels of horizontal and vertical lines on a vase from South Brittany (*Archaeological Journ.* lxxxviii, 54).

[2] Piggott and Childe, *Proc. P. S. E. A.* vii, 62–6, fig. 3.

probably from Londonderry (Abercromby, 377) the panels are done with the finger-nail. On another from Forfar (Abercromby, 387) they are executed in cord ornament. A parallel to the vertical rows passing over lugs may be found in an urn of unknown provenance in the Farnham Museum (*ib.* 2). In some respects the Ballyalton bowl could be claimed as a missing link in the chain of evolution from Neolithic bowl to food-vessel proposed by Reginald Smith (*Arch.* lxii, 333–52), but it must be recognized that food-vessels have other elements in their make-up.

The flints found at Ballyalton include many scrapers, mostly of the hollow variety, and a finely worked lozenge-shaped arrow-head. A remarkable hoard or ritual deposit of flints was discovered in a stone-lined socket prepared to take one of the upright stones of the façade (now missing). It comprises two chipped axes, a large ovoid scraper or chopper, worked on one face only, a saw-like blade, a core and 39 flakes, the last of uniform shape (7–10 cm. long) and material. With the flints was a polished whorl of micaceous sandstone. Another unusual feature of the monument is a roughly circular pit dug into the packed stones of the cairn alongside the chambers: it contained dark earth impregnated with charcoal, and several sherds of the same type as those found elsewhere on the site. All the discoveries made become the property of the Belfast Municipal Museum.

In 1933 Mr. O. Davies also excavated a burial site at Largalinny, co. Fermanagh, where a skull was reported to have been found in the previous year. The importance of this site lies in the fact that the 'chamber' is partly rock-cut. Mr. Davies reports: 'The place appears to be a copy rather than even a degenerate descendant of a megalith, probably of the horned cairn type. It consists of a natural tunnel, probably once a spring: this has been enlarged to a vaulted form by means of a stone pick, and in it the body was laid. Outside was a small paved forecourt, and remains of dry stone walling on each side of the tunnel mouth; this may originally have extended across the mouth itself. Only three infinitesimal pieces of pottery were found.' A short notice of this investigation appears in the *Journ. Roy. Soc. Ant. Ireland*, lxiv, 146.

During 1934 two megaliths have been excavated and several others planned: the results will be summarized in a later report. Apart from valuable information on constructional details, the work has resulted in the discovery, as shown above, of considerable quantities of pottery and other cultural objects. This has

surprised many students of Irish megaliths, since in general so little has been found in more imposing monuments. All the cairns so far examined in Northern Ireland had been looted long ago and were in ruins: this very fact has preserved them from consecutive attacks of treasure hunters.

Archaeological finds made during agricultural and dredging operations in recent years include a notable collection of flints and bronzes from the river Bann. Some of these have been illustrated in the *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, iv, pl. 4. Several new souterrains have been added to a list already of astonishing length: one at Silversprings, near Templepatrick, co. Antrim, was examined by Miss M. Gaffikin and the writer, who obtained Early Iron Age sherds from the main chamber.

The same workers have reported a Bronze Age cist burial near Ballyalton,[1] co. Down, discovered in June 1933 by Mr. Adam Kelly, a farmer whose interest had been aroused by the cairn excavations in the same townland. The capstone, uncovered during agricultural work, had been raised on to its side and a food-vessel removed from the cist, but the burial was otherwise intact when the site was visited. The internal measurements of the cist, whose long axis runs NW.–SE., are 32 in. by 18 in.; the walls, of clean-splitting Silurian grit, average 14½ in. in height. The capstone, measuring 4 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in. by 7 in., rested on horizontal slabs placed on top of the side-walls and slightly oversailing internally, so that the actual depth of the cist was nearly 2 ft. (pl. xxii, 1). A rough pavement of five thin slabs covered the floor, resting directly on undisturbed soil, and near the centre was a conical pile of cremated bones which have been identified as those of an adult male of good physical form and muscular development.

A slightly calcined flint flake, unworked, lay on the north-east side of the bones; and a core of precisely similar flint, unburnt, was picked up on the surface a few yards from the burial. The food-vessel, as related by the finders, occupied the eastern corner of the cist; it was empty and stood on its base (pl. xxi, 2). Its dimensions are: height, 4½ in.; diameter of mouth (external), 5¾ in.; diameter of foot, 2¾ in.; thickness of walls, 0·4 in.; of base, 0·5 in. The vessel is fairly well made and symmetrical. Its squat bowl-like shape and ridged sides bring it under Aber-

[1] The site is in the townland of Ballynagross Lower, although Mr. Kelly's address is Ballyalton. Finds of this kind are fairly frequently made, but when reported to the Ancient Monuments Advisory Committee it is often too late to obtain accurate information even if the urn has escaped destruction. Very few, in consequence, have been described in any detail.

cromby's Type C. The type is distinctively Irish, and a fairly close parallel is said to have come from a cairn at Mount Stewart, co. Down (Abercromby fig. 234).

The ware is crumbly and contains grit and micaceous material. The exterior, carefully smoothed, is dark buff in colour, varying in places to a deep brown tint; the inside is also dark buff, but the core is black. On the rim, which has a slight internal bevel, is a row of impressed triangles, based on the inside edge and continuous except for a gap of 2 in. The gently expanding lip carries a row of faint 'maggot' impressions, set obliquely, and immediately below is a shallow groove surrounding the pot. Another groove occurs half an inch below, and between the two is a zone of oblique maggots, consisting of two rows, sometimes three. The next hollow zone has the limiting grooves, enclosing a zigzag line executed in the same technique; the resulting triangles are left plain above the zigzag, but those below carry four or more maggots. The next zone repeats the first, but has only one row of maggots, and the fourth, wider, has the second scheme reversed, that is with the *upper* triangles ornamented, the lower plain. A fifth band terminates in the flat base, on the edge of which a row of impressed triangles abuts. The base is unornamented. Between each zone is a narrow raised ridge, the upper two bearing impressed triangles, points upwards, the lower two plain. Of these lower two the first is not pronounced and the last is barely perceptible: it is really in false relief. Along the grooved lines are striations which suggest the use of a piece of wood cut across the grain. The maggots are done in whipped cord, and the individual threads of the transverse whipping can be detected in some of the impressions.

A roughly circular glacial mound, some 30 yds. across and 5–10 ft. above the level of a sloping field, had been selected as the site of the burial. The cist was sunk into the subsoil, its capstone flush with the lowest humus layer. It is probable that part of the mound above and around had been artificially raised, since the farmer had previously taken much soil away. For a parallel, at Killicarney, co. Cavan, see Abercromby, *B.A.P.*, i, 119. The cist is well constructed and typologically early, but the chronology of the Irish Bronze Age is very uncertain, and we now know that food-vessels persisted well into the late Bronze period.[1] A date fairly late in the middle Bronze Age is likely. The pot has been presented by the owner to the Belfast Municipal Museum.

[1] See H. O'N. Hencken and H. L. Movius, 'The Cemetery-cairn of Knockast', *Proc. Roy. Irish Academy*, xli, sect. C, no. 11, 1934.

Mr. H. C. Lawlor has recently investigated the circumstances of the discovery, by a farmer, of two urns at Knockahollet, near Armoy, co. Antrim. They were found inverted in a small earth-pit sunk below the original level of the soil underneath the vallum of a mote-and-bailey castle. The urns are bucket-shaped, but curve in towards the rim: they are of coarse ware, friable and unornamented, and heavily sooted inside. No other finds were made on the site, and the nature of the deposit remains obscure. Mr. Lawlor regards them as of an earlier period than his Souterrain pottery, and they probably belong to the late Bronze Age. The urns remain in the hands of the finder: it may be possible to examine them in detail later.[1]

The Belfast Municipal Museum has lately acquired a carved stone (pl. xxii, 2) of the general class so well known from the round-chambered cairns of the Boyne and Lough Crew. The stone comes from the townland of Ballyaughian, near Hilltown, co. Down; it was recorded at the end of last century (*Ulster Journ. of Archaeology*, N.S. iv, 188) but the rubbing there illustrated makes the carvings into spirals. Though they bear a superficial resemblance to spirals, they consist of groups of concentric circles with a cup-hollow at the centre and a radial channel or gutter cutting through the circles. The stone is a coarse granite, and it had been built into a wall constructed against one side of an earthen rath. It may well have come from one of the megalithic cairns of the locality; the site of its discovery is less than half a mile from the Goward cairn referred to above, and it may be noted that a loose stone found on that cairn was decorated with lozenges. These are the only carved stones of this class known from co. Down, but a very handsome stone found at Carrickrobin, co. Louth, in 1932 (*Co. Louth Arch. Journ.* vii), now in the National Museum at Dublin, gives a link with the New Grange group. The same device—cup and rings with radial channel—has been lately observed on one of the roof-stones of a circular chambered cairn at Carnanmore, near Torr Head, co. Antrim. This is the only example of its kind from the county.

For the benefit of those who may wish to have further information on any of the discoveries mentioned above, a list is appended of the periodicals in which fuller accounts have

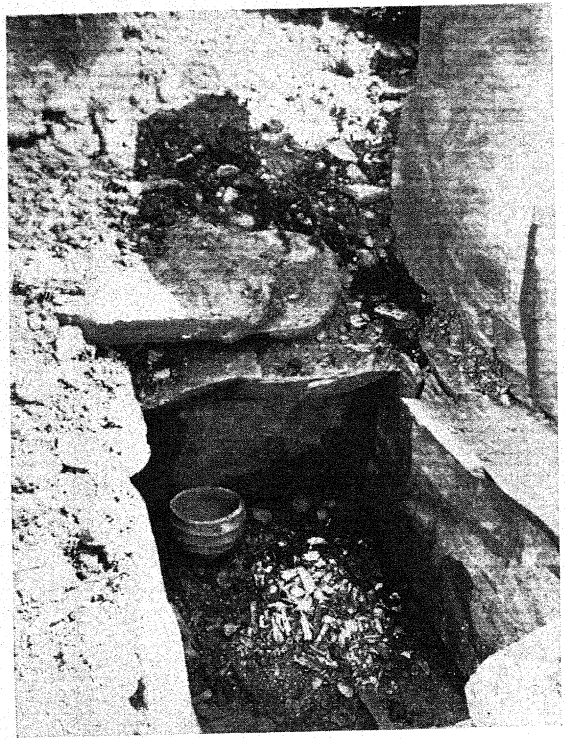
[1] Postscript: The urns are now in the Belfast Museum. They are unlike any others in the collection, and their resemblance to certain south British and west Scottish urns strengthens the probability that we have to deal with an urnfield. The discovery is likely to prove highly important for the problem of the northern Irish late Bronze Age–early Iron Age transition.



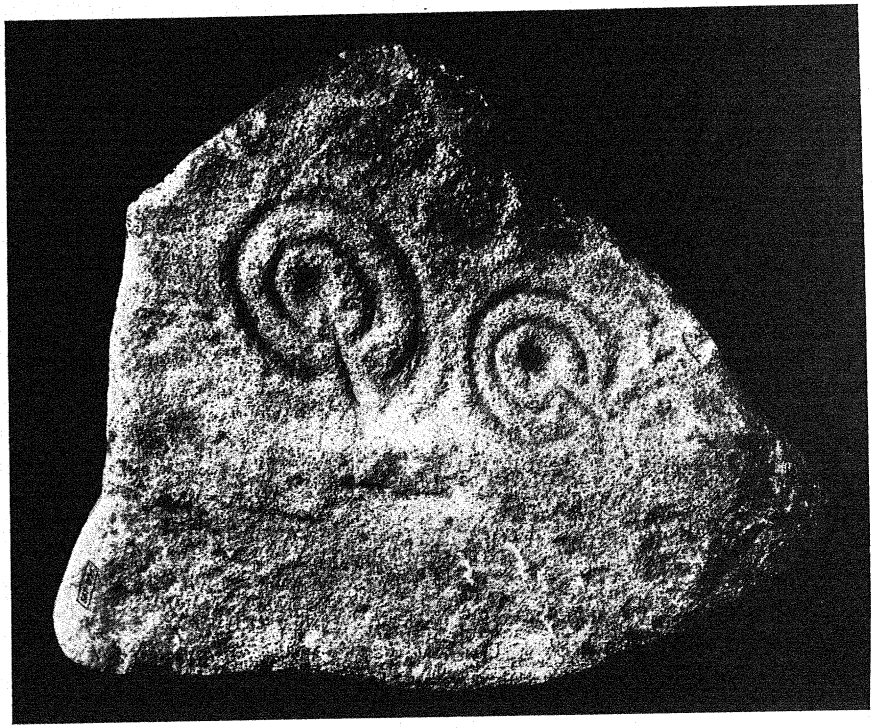
1. Bowl from horned cairn, Ballyalton, co. Down (approx. $\frac{1}{3}$)



2. Food vessel from cist, Ballynagross Lower, co. Down ($\frac{1}{2}$)



1. Cist with cremation and food vessel at Ballynagross Lower, co. Down, looking approximately south



2. Carved stone, Ballyaughian, co. Down ($\frac{1}{7}$)

appeared or will shortly appear: *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, *Proceedings of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society*, *County Louth Archaeological Journal*. The writer wishes to make grateful acknowledgements to the following for help in the preparation of this report: Mr. C. Blake Whelan, Mr. Stuart Piggott, Miss M. Gaffikin, Mr. Oliver Davies, Mr. H. C. Lawlor, and the Curator and staff of the Belfast Municipal Museum.

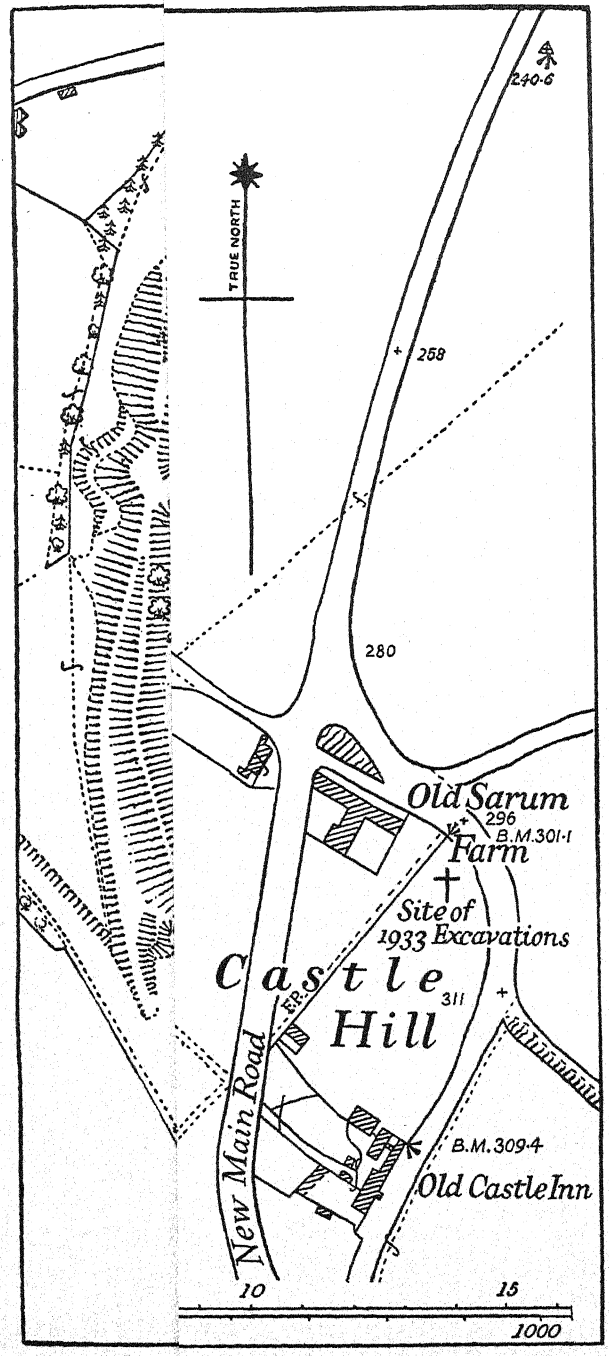
Trial Excavations in the East Suburb of Old Sarum

By JOHN F. S. STONE and JOHN CHARLTON

ABOUT 1540 John Leland wrote of the ruins of Old Sarum: 'Ther was a paroch of the Holy Rode beside in Old-Saresbyri; and an other over the est gate whereof yet some tokens remayne. I do not perceyve that ther wer any mo gates in Old-Saresbyri than 2: one by est, and an other by west. Withoute eche of these gates was a fair suburbe. And in the est suburbe was a paroch chirch of S. John: and ther yet is a chapelle standinge. . . . Ther hath bene houses in tyme of mind inhabited in the est suburbe of Old-Saresbyri: but now ther is not one house neither within Old-Saresbyri, nor without it, inhabited.' Since that date much work has been expended on Old Sarum itself,[1] but it may be said with truth that the suburbs have received but scant, if any, attention.

The site and surroundings of the East Gate are too well known to merit detailed description here (pl. XXIII). It will be sufficient to mention that some farm buildings, the Old Castle Inn, and a paddock attached thereto, now occupy the saddle-back connecting Old Sarum with Bishopsdown, and over this the main Amesbury–Salisbury road runs. This road was diverted during 1931 and made to run a straight course between the farm and East Gate, the old road previously skirting the paddock and inn to the east. The construction of this new arterial road failed to reveal any features connected with Old Sarum except a number of fragments of pottery, some of which have been recently described by Mr. Frank Stevens, F.S.A.[2] To compensate the farm for the loss of an entrance a small accommodation road was made a few yards to the east of the new main road and between the farm buildings and paddock. Twenty human skeletons were then unearthed, these being arranged in two parallel lines, the feet of one row being very nearly in contact with the modern concrete wall which encloses the paddock.[3] In 1932 four more skeletons were found on the other side of the wall by the tenant of the inn, Mr. O. H. Barnes, whilst digging a cesspit in the extreme north corner of this paddock. These were removed by Mr. Barnes himself, and his

[1] See *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 1910–16, xxiii–xxviii.
[2] *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* 1933, xlvi, 261.
[3] *Ibid.* 1932, xlvi, 98.



with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office



record, obtained the following day, appeared to warrant further excavation. Unfortunately it was too late either to corroborate or to disprove his observations, but it would appear that the skeletons were found with iron nails driven through certain of their extremities, e.g. through certain hands and feet, and in one instance through the head of a humerus. In two cases the nails had first been driven through pieces of roofing slate. The explanation of these unusual observations is probably a natural one. The graves hereabouts were subsequently found to have been dug through the ruins of a former building, and many roofing tiles and slates, some with nails still in them, were mixed with the contents of the graves. Inexperienced digging might thus account for the observed positions of these objects.

A number of facts suggest that this site immediately outside the East Gate was formerly the main cemetery for Old Sarum. Thus references to the finding of burials in the immediate vicinity have been traced in the local *Journal*.[1] Further, the present farmer of the Old Sarum farm, Mr. Wingrove, recalls that during ploughing operations last century in the fields on the other side of the old main road numbers of skulls had been disturbed and that these were carried, somewhat as trophies, on the handles of the ploughs.

Prior to a description of the excavations subsequently carried out, it will first be necessary to record our indebtedness to the owners of the inn and paddock, Messrs. John Lovibond & Sons, for granting permission to dig, and to Mr. Owen H. Barnes for placing every facility in our way. Our acknowledgements are also due to Commander H. G. Higgins, D.S.O., R.N., Mr.

[1] *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, April 7, 1834: 'Within these few days, several skeletons have been discovered by a party of labourers engaged in widening a path at Old Sarum, a little to the left of the Amesbury road. Notwithstanding the great length of time during which they must have lain there, owing to the dry nature of the soil and the situation of the place, they were in a fine state of preservation.'

Ibid., July 16, 1881: 'On Thursday evening, while some excavations were in progress in the Recreation Ground near Old Sarum, a skeleton—believed to be that of a man about 30 years of age—was discovered. Some tiles lay near the feet. The grave where it was deposited had been cut out of the chalk. The skeleton, which is perfect except that several of the teeth have disappeared, is 5 ft. 7½ in. long. It . . . was left untouched in the grave. The skeleton . . . has no appearance inconsistent with natural death.' An element of romance attends the recording of this last burial. It was apparently photographed at the time, since the only extant copy known was discovered many years later in Guernsey by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., to whom we must express our thanks for bringing it to our notice. A copy has now been deposited in the Salisbury Museum.

Frank Bowle, and Capt. E. K. Hume, besides other willing helpers, for active participation in the digging; also to Mr. Frank Stevens, O.B.E., F.S.A., and to the Society of Antiquaries for generously providing grants which partly defrayed the cost of labour.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE AND EXCAVATIONS

The site chosen for exploration lies in the extreme north corner of the paddock, just within the angle formed by the concrete wall, the exact position being at the base of the letter F in Farm on pl. XXIII. The surface of the ground here is practically level, though it dips slightly to the north, and traces of a former cycle-racing track can be distinguished, the ground having been superficially cut for the purpose.

It should be mentioned at the outset that one of the main difficulties experienced in the systematic exploration of the site was the number of very recent cesspits encountered. It was found to be impossible to approach these within a foot or so.

The excavations were carried out during two separate periods of 1933. In August, graves nos. 1–8 and the Norman cesspit no. I were discovered and emptied, voluntary labour being then insufficient to complete cesspit no. II. In October three labourers were obtained for one week, and preliminary work consisted in confining the work to the more interesting and productive area. A trial trench cut from the northern corner across the paddock to the inn proved conclusively that nothing existed over the greater part, and this was confirmed by further trenching to the west. The chalk varied in depth from 1 to 2 ft. below the surface, and no objects, other than a few glazed medieval sherds, were found.

On the other hand, the northern part of the site yielded ample evidence of former occupation; Norman cesspits, the remains of later buildings, and part of a cemetery being well concentrated together (pl. XXIV).

THE NORMAN CESSPITS

Four pits were located, but only two, nos. I and II, were completely emptied of their contents. Fortunately both were sealed in by the plaster floor of a later building and, since it was found possible to date the whole contents within fairly narrow limits, both will be described in detail. Reference to fig. 1 will indicate the shape and nature of these pits.

A layer of earthy chalk-dust lay immediately below the turf





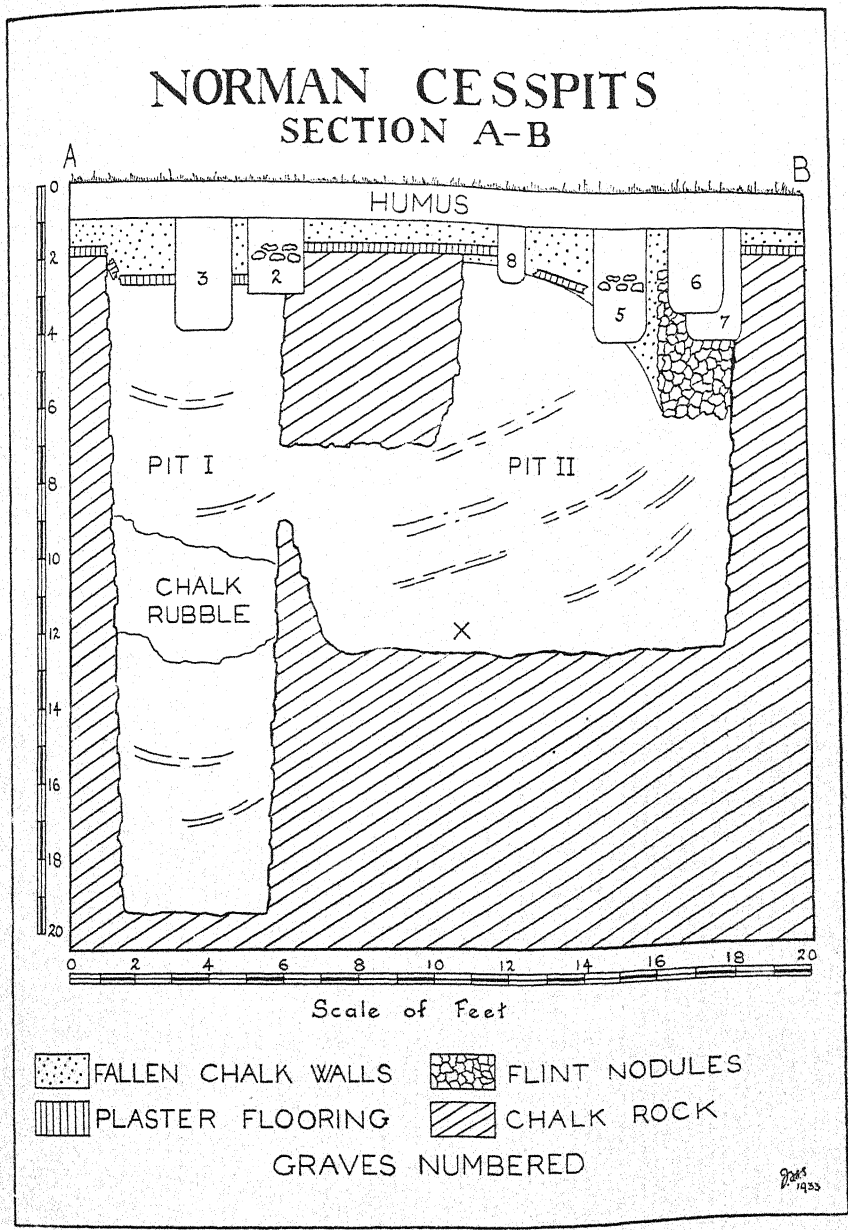


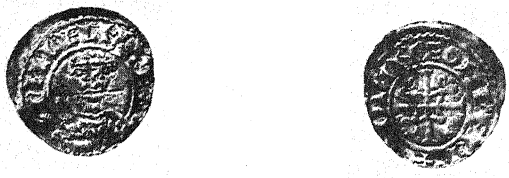
FIG. 1. Norman cesspits

and mould, probably the remains of the fallen puddled chalk walls of a building. Large numbers of medieval roofing tiles and nails were mixed with this chalk-dust, and the whole mass lay on top of a hard plaster floor, 3 to 4 in. thick, which was continuous over both pits though in places it had broken away and sunk in the form of large slabs, due to the settling of the pits' contents. In pit I one large slab, 3 ft. by 20 in., had settled down 9 in. Prior, however, to this settling down of the floor, but subsequent to the presumed abandonment and collapse of the building, the area had been used as a cemetery, graves nos. 2 to 8 having been dug through this plaster floor.

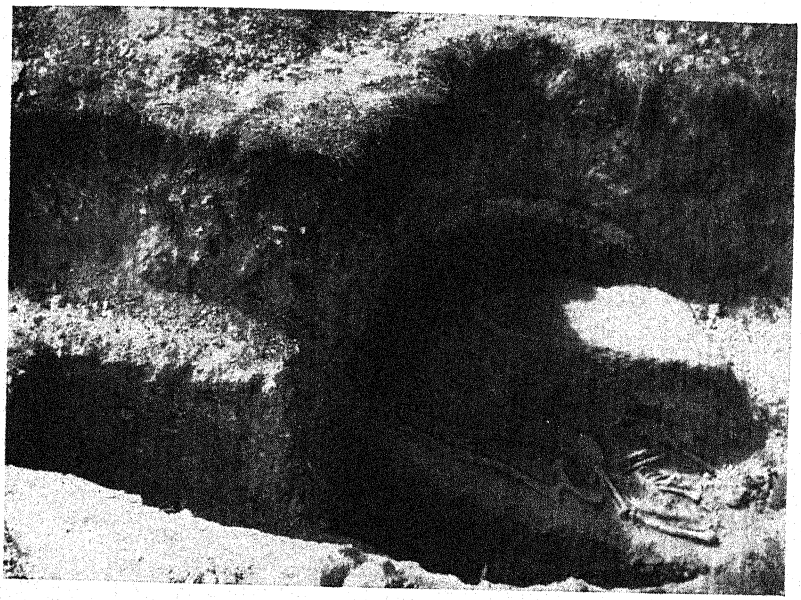
Three distinct periods can therefore be identified and these can be well seen in pl. xxv, 2. In the foreground is the square-cut grave no. 2, which had been dug through the plaster floor and lies half over the pit. Over the centre of the pit is skeleton no. 3 with the sunken slab of plaster in the background, and through the floor, of which the plaster had formed part, this grave had been dug. Any object found below these graves and plaster floor may therefore be considered as contemporary with the digging and use of the pits, since unwalled and unsheltered pits cannot remain open for more than one year without showing visible signs of weathering near the surface. To prove this point, one of the recently excavated flint mine shafts on Easton Down has been left open for such a period. During the winter months frost and rain have enlarged the surface diameter by 4 ft. The Old Sarum pits show no such signs of weathering, the walls being clearly marked and as vertical as when originally cut. They had certainly not been covered by a fixed shelter, since neither post-holes nor building materials of any kind were associated with the mouth of pit III, this last not being complicated by later buildings as were the others.

Pit I was square in plan, and at the surface measured 5 ft. square. The chalk walls had been roughly hewn and were nearly vertical, the total depth from the present surface being 19 ft. 6 in. The base was flat and measured 4 ft. square. Seven feet down and in the north face a roughly squared hole, 20 in. wide by 24 in. deep, opened into a gallery which connected with pit II.

Pit II had been constructed on a somewhat different plan. At the surface it measured 7 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. with rounded corners, and the walls remained vertical to the base which was 12 ft. 2 in. from the surface. Presumably to increase the capacity and to compensate for the lack of depth, three short galleries had been made by undercutting the chalk walls, the plan of the base re-



1. Silver coin of William I $(\frac{1}{1})$



2. Top of Cesspit I before removal of contents, showing grave 2 in the foreground, skeleton 3 in the middle, with sunken slab of plaster flooring beyond

sembling a short-armed cross. The one which connected with pit I was 4 ft. wide and 4 ft. long with a height of 5 ft. The roofs of these galleries had originally been horizontal, but with the lapse of time the entrances had become enlarged through collapse of the chalk. To facilitate the ingress and egress of the pit-sinkers, four small steps had been cut in the face of the north-west wall. These could not be traced higher since a flint wall of later construction ran across the northern face.

It will thus be seen that these pits little resemble the garderobe pits of the castle, in that they are not attached to buildings and are not steened. Without doubt they represent the refuse pits of the town as distinct from the ecclesiastical and military quarters.

Contents of the Pits. The contents of the two pits were so similar that there is little doubt that they were contemporary. Soft dark earth occurred from top to bottom, but its continuity was broken by thin layers of chalk rubble which had obviously been thrown in periodically to render the air thereabouts less tainted. Nine feet from the surface of pit I, a layer of clean chalk rubble, 3 ft. 6 in. thick, separated the contents into two halves. This layer possibly resulted from the digging of pit II since, having pierced the wall of the former in making the gallery, it would have been easier to dispose of the excavated chalk in this manner rather than by raising it to the surface. Further, whilst this work was in progress it would have become necessary to seal in the contents of the pit already in use. This, therefore, implies a slightly later date for pit II. The chalk layer in pit I, however, in no way breaks the continuity of its infilling, since potsherds were found thus separated but forming part of the same vessel. In both pits the filling towards the bases became laminated, due no doubt to the liquid nature of the refuse disposed of.

Besides a certain amount of charcoal and one small fragment of window glass large numbers of potsherds were scattered throughout the filling. These are described in detail below since the great majority have marked Saxon affinities and, as such, form a starting-point for the dating of local medieval ware hitherto only possible on typological grounds. It is unfortunate that such a minute proportion of the sherds found during the excavations in Old Sarum were described or even preserved for subsequent study. One peculiarity here worth noting is the surprising number of sherds which cannot be even partly reconstructed into vessels. It would appear that vessels broken in Old Sarum itself were not immediately disposed of as refuse,

but that only a representative sherd or so ever found its way into the pits. The great interest attaching to these sherds is twofold: first, they can hardly be later than the early twelfth century; and secondly, very few glazed vessels were then in use. Of the 970 sherds collected only 79 are glazed, i.e. 8·15 per cent.

Animal bones were as numerous and as fragmentary. These were submitted to Dr. J. Wilfrid Jackson to whom we would tender our grateful thanks for his appended report.

Objects of metal are described in detail below. Here it need only be mentioned that the chief find was a silver penny of William the Conqueror (pl. xxv, 1) from the bottom of pit II (× on fig. 1). This is the first coin of this king found at Old Sarum, and the first time in which a datable object has been found in direct association with pottery on this site.

THE BUILDINGS

As already noted traces of buildings of later construction were identified above pits I and II. The ground was therefore trenched where practicable between the modern cesspits to determine the extent of the foundations, and the somewhat fragmentary results are plotted on pl. xxiv. It would appear that the remains of two buildings are represented, one immediately over pits I and II and the other to the east of it. Unfortunately the work of stone robbers had been so extensive that it was found to be impossible to plan the foundations with any great degree of accuracy. In some places all walls had been removed, chalk-cut trenches alone suggesting their former existence.

The flint foundation of one wall was found to run diagonally across the north side of pit II. This had been laid deeply in the pit for security and had not sunk. That it could not have been an outside wall is evident from the existence of a plaster floor on both sides; and just as evidently it could have had no connexion with the pit itself since it would have been suspended in mid-air. In common with the remains of the other building, the walls had apparently been built of puddled chalk on flint foundations, though it should be mentioned that the latter were so defaced that they may well be but the remains of a core of cemented flint rubble. Chilmark stone had been used, as well-tooled fragments of it were plentiful. One carved piece from the filling of grave 5 is part of a moulding. Blocks of the local Hurdcote Greensand had also been used. Iron nails were abundant as were also fragments of roofing tiles of various materials:

rough red earthenware, some pieces partly glazed, thin slabs of Chilmark stone, bituminous shale (probably Kimmeridge), and Cornish slate.[1] Fragments of glazed cockscomb ridge-tiles accompanied them.

The building must, therefore, have been of no mean order, but it had fallen into ruins prior to the use of the ground upon which it stood as a cemetery.

The building to the east of the latter was in no better state of preservation. The same large quantities of earthy chalk-dust filled the interior, proving that the walls above the flint foundations had also been made of chalk or that a chalk core had existed in them. Fragments of tooled Chilmark stone, including two pieces of an ornamental nature, Portland stone, a piece of dressed Purbeck marble, pieces of hewn Greensand, and the three types of roofing tiles were equally abundant. Another Norman cesspit lay below the well-preserved plaster floor but this was not emptied, sufficient only being removed to prove that the potsherds it contained were similar to those from pits I and II. It may be noted here that the plaster floor of this building had been laid directly on top of the original turf. The humus below contained similar unglazed and scratch-marked sherds to those of the pits, in marked contrast to the highly glazed ware in the earth above. In the building to the west the floor had been laid on the chalk surface.

A structural detail both interesting and problematical is the small bell-shaped pit Q which had been sunk through the plaster floor (fig. 2). This was faced, down to the original surface of the chalk only, with rough flint nodules. The pit, however, penetrated the chalk, the surface of which was smooth and clean, to a depth of 1 ft. 8 in. from floor level. On its western side and cemented to the flints was a low short wall built without foundations on top of the plaster floor. This consisted of a facing of well-chiselled stone on top of two courses of red tiles cemented together. It is thus evident that it was an integral part of the pit, though its original height was indeterminable, traces of cement alone remaining on its upper side.

The filling of this pit consisted of mould with a few flint nodules which had evidently fallen from the top courses. On the base lay two large pieces of roofing tile, proving that the pit had been open when the main building collapsed or was dismantled. Whatever its use had been it had thus formed part of the building and had not been subsequently constructed.

[1] We are indebted to Dr. H. H. Thomas for the identification of certain of the building materials found.

The building itself possesses one other interesting feature: that of its relationship to the surrounding cemetery. In no instance has a burial been found within it. Yet, on the other hand, the graves are very numerous and compact against its southern wall. Numbers of other graves have also been found on its north-western and eastern sides, with an apparent gap on its

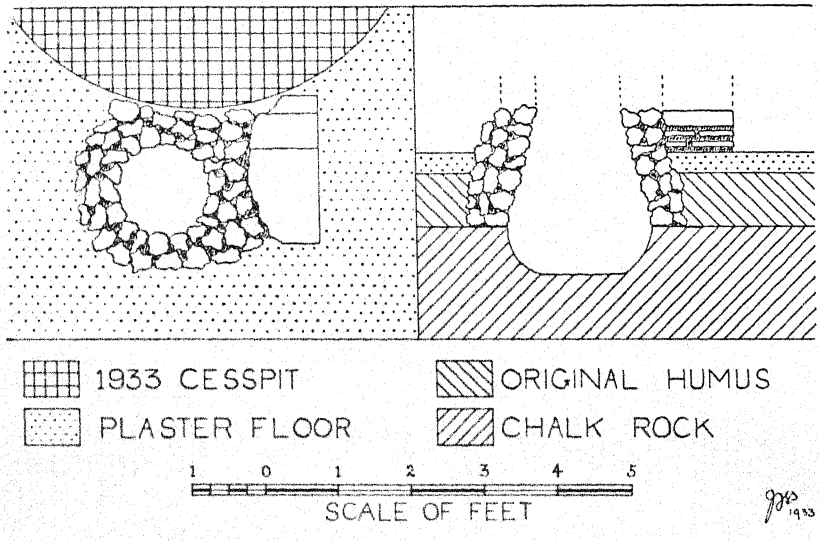


FIG. 2. Plan and section of pit Q

western, which is in a direct line with the East Gate of Old Sarum. It is tempting indeed to suggest that the remains are those of the Chapel of St. John [1] alluded to by Leland. The orientation is in keeping with the suggestion, as is also the finding of fragments of carved stonework of thirteenth-century date and marble associated. Further, very few sherds were associated with the building. In the whole area excavated, including the trenches and graves but excluding the Norman cesspits, the total number of sherds amounts to only 90, which is hardly in keeping with a dwelling.[2] The date of the destruction of the chapel is well

[1] The 6 in. O.S. Map (Wilts. LXVI, N.E., 1926 edn.) marks the positions of both a Hospital of St. John and a Church of the Holy Cross outside the East Gate, but inquiry at the Ordnance Survey Office has elicited the information that no reasons are known for these attributions.

[2] Yet there are certain historical allusions to a House of Lepers in the vicinity. Richard de Otterbourne in 1361 left a bequest of twelve pence to a House of Lepers at Harnham as well as to that of St. John at Old Sarum (H. Hatcher, *History of Salisbury*, 1843, p. 92). Canon J. E. Jackson, in his paper on 'Ancient Chapels of Wilts.' (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.* x, 304), was of the opinion that

attested. The commissioners of Edward VI visited the site in 1548 and reported that 'Richard Eston of Winterbourne Dauntsey hathe defaced the Chappell and solde the tyles therein these ij monethes wiche was worth xxvj s. viij d.'[1] Further documentary details relate to valuation only.

THE CEMETERY

The positions of the 24 identified graves are shown on pl. XXIV. These with the other burials found casually, but excluding those disturbed by the plough on the other side of the old main road, bring the total number of burials to 49. Only one (no. 2) showed signs of coffin burial, in this respect differing considerably from the ecclesiastical cemetery of Old Sarum. No. 2 was a square-cut grave, whilst all the remainder had rounded ends. The remains of a wooden coffin were represented by sixteen large-headed iron nails disposed at either end and in the centre near the pelvis. The remainder of the burials had apparently been merely shrouded in cerecloth, tied and gathered into a bunch above the head, since a mass of black tenuous matter frequently occurred in this position, but thinned out considerably over the rest of the skeleton.

The graves themselves were rarely large enough for the bodies, which in some cases must have been literally forced into position. They varied in depth from 18 in. to 4 ft., the average being 2 ft. 9 in. Nos. 1 and 13 were disturbed burials. The remainder were all extended on their backs, some with arms straight, others with arms flexed and hands on pelvis. With regard to the orientation of the 49 burials, the greatest incidence lay between north-west and south-east.

Nothing had been deposited with the bodies, but the fragments of half a vessel were found at the top of the filling of grave 2 (fig. 5, 32). In two instances (nos. 2 and 5) a large number of flint nodules covered the bodies, but these were not in immediate contact with them.

Both sexes were represented, and in one instance (no. 8) a very young child. Further, nothing peculiar or which could not be ascribed to ordinary subsidence was observed in the dispositions of any of the skeletons. After examination all those which had been disinterred were reinterred with the exception of the skulls and longbones which were sent to the

the Hospital or Free Chapel of St. John near Old Sarum had a House of Lepers attached to it.

[1] Chantry Certificate XXVII, *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* xii, 376.

Royal College of Surgeons of England. These, it is understood, will form the subject of a paper elsewhere.

OBJECTS OF METAL

Silver. (pl. XXV, 1). A silver coin of William I found 6 in. from the base of cesspit II (× on fig. 1). It is in a good state of

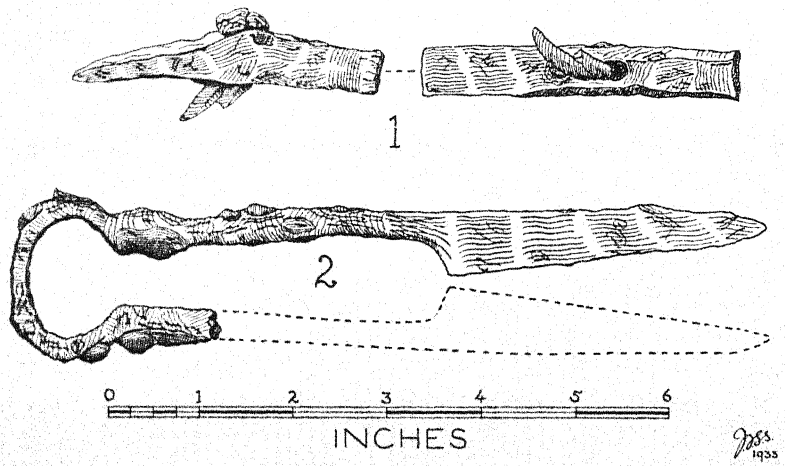


FIG. 3. Iron hammer-head and shears from cesspit I

preservation and unworn, and has been identified as type 6, Moneyer Godwine, Mint Wareham.

Lead. One small lump from pit I and a small piece of window-leading from the interior of the eastern building were the only objects of this metal found.

Iron. Nails were very abundant both in the pits and in the debris of the buildings. Those from the pits were very much corroded as were other unidentifiable scraps of this metal. Pit I yielded a modern-looking hammer-head (fig. 3, 1), 8·5 cm. long. The central hole is, however, too small for anything but a very small haft. From the size of the nails still in place it is probable that it was nailed directly to the head of the haft.

The only other identifiable object from the same pit was half of a pair of shears (fig. 3, 2), 20·8 cm. long and very badly corroded. Both this and the hammer-head can be ascribed to the Norman period in view of their association with the coin.

THE POTTERY (figs. 4 and 5)

Although a number of sherds was secured from the topsoil, only one (no. 32) from the top of the filling of grave 2 is of

sufficient interest to be illustrated here. Accordingly, with this one exception, the following remarks will be devoted to the sherds from cesspits I and II.[1]

Almost all the sherds found are of hard gritty paste, with grey fracture and generally brown or grey surface. Unglazed and handmade cooking pots predominate. Rims are of simple everted type, sometimes with a slight moulding at the lip, which may, further, be frilled. Sides and bases are covered with fine linear scratch markings, incised indiscriminately and at various angles—a characteristic of the ware representing perhaps the final dressing of the outer surface before firing. Bases, with two exceptions, are globular—in contrast to, say, the normal medieval type of sagging base of which there is only a single example.

The few fragments of glazed ware are of slightly finer texture but of the same materials as the cooking pots. No. 30 represents the foot and part of the base of a semi-glazed cooking pot. Two spouts (no. 29) probably come from vessels of cooking-pot form and seem to be a west country type.[2]

There are several decorative motives, the chief being two types of rouletting, one (no. 19) of diamond-shaped and triangular impressions, the other of square impressions (nos. 17, 18). Both occur as early as the pagan Saxon period[3] as Sir Cyril Fox has pointed out in connexion with another example from Ely,[4] while early medieval instances may be noted from Lydney,[5] Llanwit Major,[6] the Norman well at Taunton Castle,[7] and in the Bristol Museum. A later datable example comes from Dyserth Castle (1242–63) and a still later from Old Sarum itself, perhaps of foreign manufacture.[8] The common multiple wavy-line motive is also represented, while two strays with crude

[1] It should, however, be mentioned that the majority of the surface finds were of a different fabric, wheel turned, and 50 per cent. of them glazed as against 8 per cent. in the case of the cesspit sherds.

[2] Parallels exist in the following museums: Bristol, Gloucester, Cirencester, and Devizes.

[3] *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, pl. xx, 3, 4a; *British Museum Guide to Anglo-Saxon Antiquities*, 1923, fig. 55.

[4] *Antiq. Journ.* iv, 371 ff.

[5] *Ibid.* xi, pl. xxxiv, c.

[6] Perhaps pre-Norman: the two vessels referred to bear a marked resemblance to the Ely jug.

[7] The decoration here consisted of four rows of impressed squares; the sherds were found with objects dated *c.* 1200.

[8] Salisbury Museum, and illustrated in *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* xlvi, 265, pl. v, 1. Parallels may also be noted from the Low Countries: *Annales de la Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles*, vii, pl. iii, 1, 2, 5, 7, and pl. v, 6, 7.

applied pellets, which were found in the disturbed material at the top of the pits, belong to a later period.

As to date, the stratigraphical evidence has been summarized above, but here the early character of the ware typologically may be stressed. The simple rims, rounded bases, scratch markings, and rouletted decoration all point to a date little, if at all, later than 1100—a date borne out by the William I coin. The proportion of glazed ware, moreover, is such as finds from other early medieval sites would lead one to expect.[1] A comparison with the general run of wares found in Old Sarum itself further confirms the early date, though it must be borne in mind that here such scratch-marked cooking-pot sherds were found, but under circumstances which it is now impossible to determine. The settlement may therefore have been in existence before the days of Bishop Roger (1107–39) when the main building of Old Sarum took place. Further local parallels may be noted here. At Amesbury, in barrow no. 85, sherds were found of the same type and texture as those from the cesspits, together with a Saxon spear and pair of shears.[2] At Clarendon Palace scratch-marked cooking pots have come recently from a stratified layer of twelfth- to fourteenth-century date.[3]

The time has now arrived when a closer classification should take place of English earthenware of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and it is hoped that these notes from Old Sarum may contribute to the literature on this very debatable subject.

A. *Large Cooking Pots* (fig. 4)

(*a*) *Scratch-marked ware.* Nos. 1–4, 7–11 belong to this class. They are well baked and levigated and the surface fairly smooth despite its numerous flinty particles. They are hand-made and have simple everted rims, sometimes ornamented with finger-tip impressions on the very lip and occasionally grooved for a lid; their bases appear to have been rounded.[4] The scratch-marks usually begin about an inch below the rim and cover the sides and, where present, the base.

No. 1. Reddish exterior, grey-brown interior. (I)[5]

No. 2. Grey surface with patches of brown. This, the most complete

[1] *Archaeologia*, lxxxiii, 109.

[2] *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* xlv, 433.

[3] We have here to thank Dr. T. Borenius for permission to note this fact and for allowing us to illustrate a sherd (no. 8).

[4] Only in the case of no. 2 was any quantity of the base of a cooking pot found; this is no doubt attributable to the fact that bases and sides are virtually indistinguishable.

[5] The Roman numeral after each sherd indicates the cesspit from which it was obtained.

example, may be taken as the type specimen for these 'scratch-marked' cooking pots. A parallel in section and size is figured in the report on Rayleigh Castle Excavations;[1] abroad, a coin hoard of twelfth-century date was contained in a pot of similar section.[2] (II)

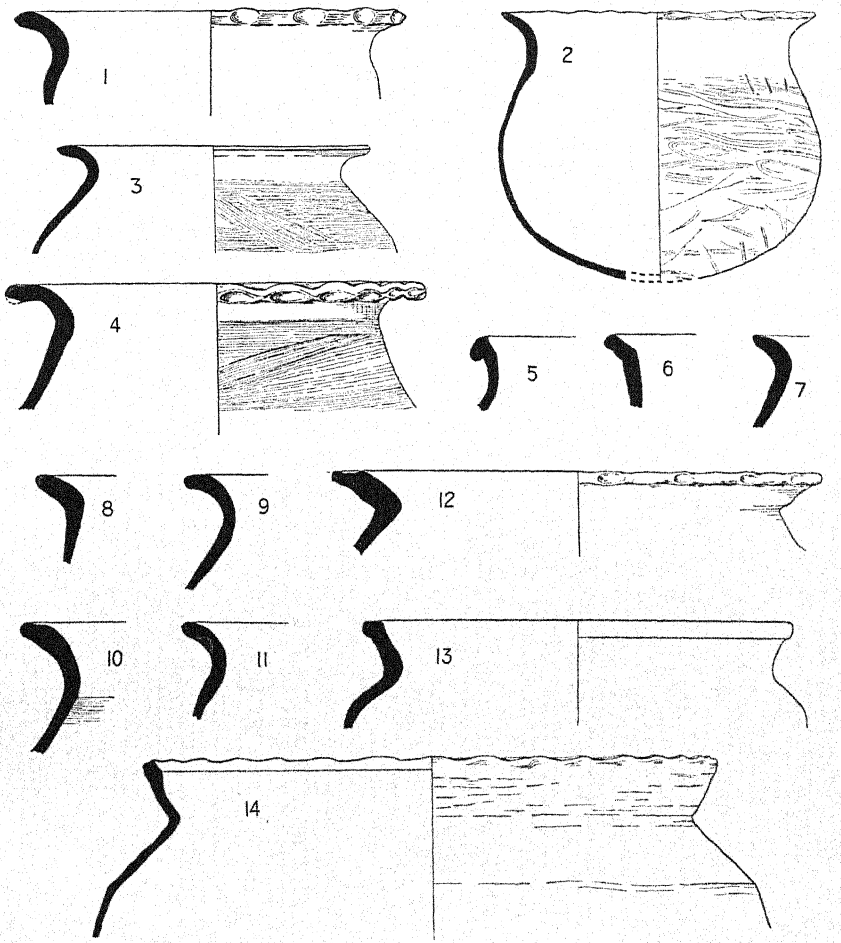


FIG. 4. Pottery, nos. 1–14 ($\frac{1}{4}$)

No. 3. Dark grey surface. (II)
No. 4. Grey-brown surface, somewhat metallic in appearance. (I)
No. 7. Light brown surface. (II)
No. 8. Brown surface and burnt; from Clarendon Palace excavations,

[1] *Essex Arch. Soc. Trans.* n.s. xii, fig. 9. Rayleigh Castle 'ceased to be used (at least as a fortress) early in the thirteenth century' (*ibid.* p. 171).

[2] The coin series runs from Rudolf II to Otto I (E. Bahrfeldt and W. Reinecke: *Der Bardewicker Münzerfund*).

where it occurred in a rubbish deposit containing finds dating from late twelfth to early fourteenth centuries.

No. 9. Grey-brown fracture; brown surface. (I)

No. 10. Brown exterior, grey interior; there are striations resembling 'scratch-markings' inside (where illustrated) as well as outside. (I)

No. 11. Reddish-brown surface. (II)

(*b*) *Other large cooking pots*. Nos. 5, 6, 12–14. The ware, though similar, is a little smoother and the rims more elaborately moulded.

No. 5. Buff surface. (I)

No. 6. Dirty grey exterior, grey interior; traces of soot. (I)

No. 12. Smooth reddish-brown surface; this pot may have been scratch-marked: too little of its side remains to tell. It may be noted that its ware is coarser than the other sherds of this group. (II)

No. 13. Very smooth dirty-brown surface with a few lumps of grit. (II)

No. 14. Grey interior, brown exterior. (II)

B. *Small Cooking Pots* (fig. 5)

These are hand-made of clay like to but of closer texture than the large cooking pots. Their profiles suggest rounded bases as restored in no. 16.

No. 15. Dark grey fracture, black surface; faint traces of 'scratch-marking'. (II)

No. 16. Dirty buff. (II)

No. 21. Interior light grey, exterior dark brown with traces of soot. This pot is scratch-marked. (II)

C. *Dishes* (fig. 5, nos. 20, 24)

No. 20. Smooth brown surface. (II)

No. 24. Black interior, brown exterior. (I)

D. *Pitcher Fragments* (fig. 5, nos. 17–19, 22, 25, 29, 31)

No. 17. Light grey surface; poor green glaze on the exterior, with a few accidental drops on the interior. The sherd is too small to show the nature of the handle or spout, if any. On the neck is a stamped ornament of squares, applied with the roller rather carelessly when the clay was too wet. (II)

No. 18. Part of wall of a pitcher with brown interior; glaze and ornament similar to no. 17. (II)

No. 19. Part of wall of a pitcher with brown surface, very thin and clear yellow glaze; carefully stamped band of diamond or lattice decoration. (II)

No. 22. Lip of pitcher with thin brown surface and dull green glaze; ornamented with a narrow wavy cordon beneath which are 'combed' wavy lines. The wavy line is a common feature and parallels may be noted from Old Sarum itself (Salisbury Museum), Ilminster, Somerset (Taunton Museum), and Penarth (National Museum of Wales). (I)

No. 25. 'Strap' handle; buff surface and yellow-green glaze. On either side of the central groove are slight finger-tip impressions; down the centre of the groove is an applied strip with square stamped impressions. (II)

No. 29. Buff surface. Spout of globular pitcher with part of rim

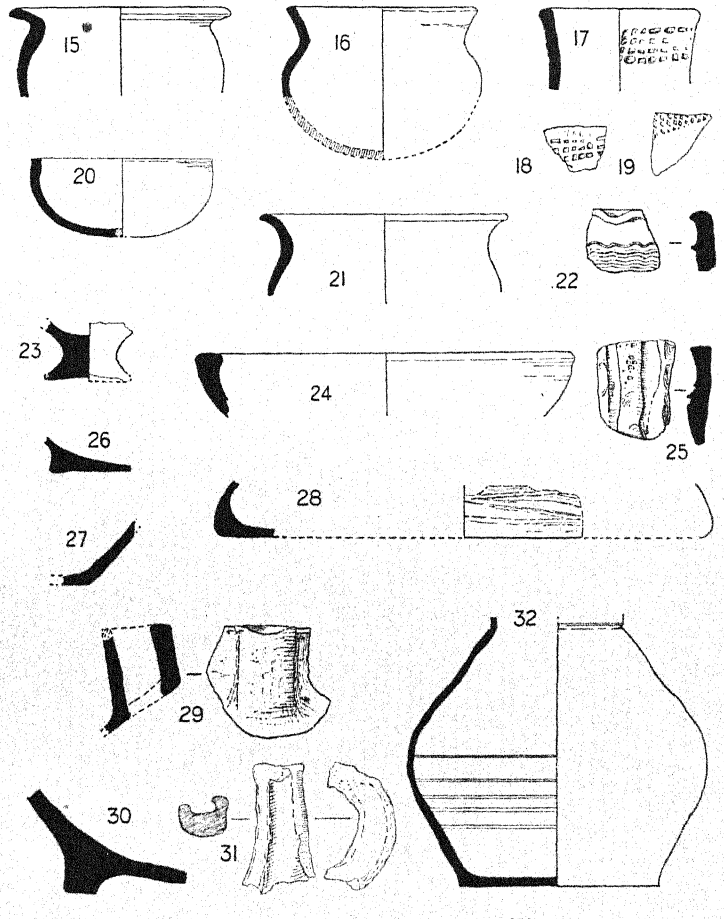


FIG. 5. Pottery, nos. 15–32 (¼)

surviving; the spout alone of a like pot was also found—a type uncommon in England outside the west country, though early continental parallels are known. Typologically these two spouts appear to come midway between the Continental–London tubular spout group and the Kidwelly and polychrome bridge spout group.[1] (II)

No. 31. Handle; light grey-brown core, brown surface. (II)

[1] On the development of the bridge spout see Sir C. Fox, *Archaeologia*, lxxxiii, 116 ff.

E. *Bases* (fig. 5, nos. 23, 26–8, 30)

Only a dozen fragments of bases were found (see p. 186, footnote 4).

No. 23. Reddish-brown surface. An unusual sherd, perhaps the base of a lamp or a small cup. (II)

No. 26. Whitish-grey core, red surface; it has a slight projecting base-ring and is perhaps part of a small globular pitcher. (II)

No. 27. Brown surface. (I)

No. 28. Reddish-grey core, brown surface; both base and wall are heavily scored with scratch-markings. Three examples of this type were found. (I.)

No. 30. Grey-brown core, smooth buff surface with patches of thin yellow and green glaze. The small projecting foot was probably one of three or four; the sherd may be part of a globular vessel with tubular spout like no. 29. Another sherd of the same type came from pit I. Similar vessels are in the Bristol and Devizes museums, and yet another example, in the possession of His Majesty's Office of Works, was found during the clearing of Old Sarum itself. (II)

F. *Crucible*

The fragments of a boat-shaped crucible, 4 in. by 3 in. and 2 in. deep approximately, were found in pit II. The lip at one end has been pinched in to form a spout. A fragment was submitted to Dr. J. A. Smythe to whom we are greatly indebted for the following report:

'The inside of the crucible is remarkably clean, containing only a thin film of slag, black in some places, green in others, in which are entrapped fragments of a hard white material looking like quartz and a small piece (0·5 gram) of metal. The slag on analysis gave

SiO_2	80·6	per cent.
FeO	13·9	,,
CaO	1·2	,,
	95·7	,,

and contained a fair amount of copper (not determined). It would appear to be essentially a ferrous silicate and the high percentage of silica confirms the view that the large enclosed fragments are quartz.

'The metal contains no gold, silver, tin, lead or nickel. Iron is, however, present. The microstructure has the appearance of copper, with a fair amount of cuprous oxide. It has, in fact, the typical 'underpoled' copper structure, which one gets on melting copper in the air if precautions are not taken to prevent oxidation. An analysis showed 99 per cent. of copper.

'One may conclude that the crucible has been used for melting pure copper. The presence of the quartz is not easy to understand, as some of the fragments seem to have been of good size. Possibly it has been used, as sand is sometimes, to stiffen the thin layer of slag on the surface.'

G. *Surface Finds* (fig. 5, no. 32)

A number of nondescript small sherds, most of them glazed and clearly much later than the cesspit groups, was found in the topsoil. No. 32 is the only one which calls for comment. As already mentioned it was found in the filling of Grave 2. It is well potted, of fine cream-coloured ware with dark green speckled glaze; lip and handle are wanting. The interior is grooved as shown.

REPORT ON THE ANIMAL REMAINS

By J. Wilfrid Jackson, D.Sc., F.G.S.

The following report is based upon a number of animal bones, etc., submitted to me for identification by Dr. J. F. S. Stone. Among the remains are some belonging to domestic animals and others to wild creatures. The animals identified are as follows:

Pig. Fragments of upper and lower jaws (some young).

Sheep. Many remains consisting of slender limb-bones, vertebrae, and young and old jaws. The shank-bones (both metacarpals and metatarsals) are all broken across: they are not as slender as those of the Early Iron Age from Glastonbury, All Cannings Cross, etc., but more like those of the Highland horned ewe (recent) figured by Pitt-Rivers in *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, vol. ii, 1888, pl. cxliii, figs. 11 and 24. The other limb-bones are all somewhat larger than those from Glastonbury. A left and right lower jaw show an absence of the second premolar, thus having five teeth instead of six. The same feature was noted at Glastonbury. There is one large horn-core.

Ox. There are numerous bones of this animal, but none is perfect, even the metacarpals and metatarsals being broken. They appear to have belonged to small animals. There are some loose upper and lower teeth, fragments of upper jaws with teeth, and two lower jaws. One left lower jaw possesses only five teeth instead of the usual six, the second premolar being absent. The length of the five teeth is 113 mm. Several jaws of ox found at Glastonbury show this feature and similar remains have been found in other places. The absence of the tooth seems to be due to domestication. The above five-toothed jaw and a fragment of a right normal jaw are smaller than any described from Glastonbury. Five horn-cores (one male and four female) and fragments of others are among the remains. The four female horn-cores are short and slender, almost cylindrical at the base; their substance is coarse and quite unlike Early Iron Age examples from All Cannings Cross, Swallowcliffe Down, and other places. The surfaces are fluted longitudinally. One example retains a portion of the frontal and from this it is seen that the horns extended out from the skull in a sharply forward direction and not outwards and downwards in the plane of the forehead as in typical *Bos brachyceros* Owen (= *longifrons*) from Early Iron Age sites There is a distinct mesial

prominence in the centre of the intercornual line, as in *Bos brachyceros*. The above horn-core and frontal show the skull to have been small, as those found at All Cannings Cross, Swallowcliffe, etc. Across the intercornual line it is only about 108 mm. The horn-core has a basal circumference of 108 mm. and a length along the outer curve of about 120 mm. Another left horn-core measures the same and one is much less.

Red Deer. There is a fragment of antler belonging to this animal.

Cat. This is represented by a much broken skull and lower jaw, a portion of the pelvis, and a humerus. They belong to a small animal.

Frog. A leg bone belongs to this animal.

Birds. A hinder part of a skull appears to belong to a duck. There are also broken egg-shells which probably belong to the same bird. Other bird bones are present as well as tracheal-rings of a large bird.

Notes

Palaeoliths from Hampshire.—Though flint implements from Dunbridge and Romsey are numerous and well known, a new pit in the neighbour-

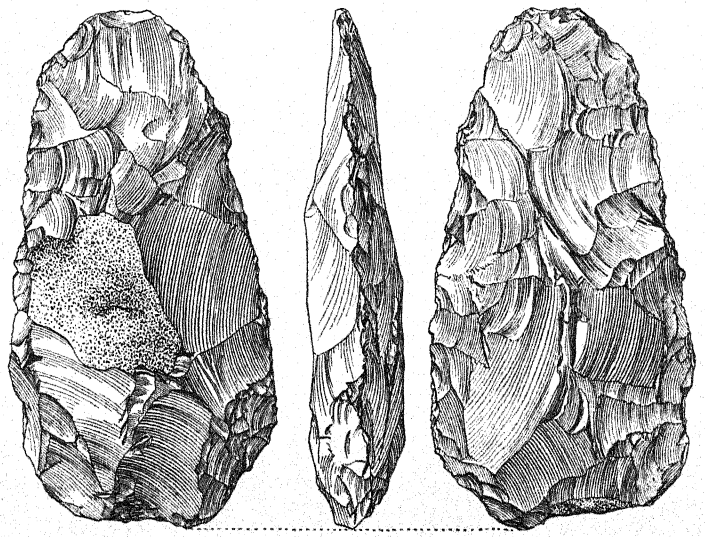


FIG. 1. Palaeolith from Luzborough, Hants ($\frac{1}{3}$)

hood yielding first-class specimens is worthy of record, and three hand-axes are here reproduced by permission of Major E. C. Linton. The Test gravel is being worked in three pits on Luzborough Hill near Luzborough Lane, joining the main Southampton and Portsmouth road, a mile south-east of Romsey. The surface is here about 120 ft. O.D., nearly 100 ft. above the nearest point of the river, which is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the west. Larger than the average is a subtriangular hand-axe (fig. 1) which has a pale ochreous patina and is slightly rolled: the flaking, though bold, is of St. Acheul type, and the sides are straight but finely zigzag. The length is 8·2 in. and weight $32\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Av. The next selected (fig. 2) is made from a flake struck from a pebble, with some flaking on the flat bulbar face and about half the convex face crusted, the colour being pale brown to dark grey and the condition rather rolled. L. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. The third (fig. 3) is unlike others so far recovered from the site in having a white patina, creamy on one face, bluish on the other. The edges are sharp and continue all round, the length is 4·9 in. and the distinguishing feature is the sharp butt, which is angular at one end and rounded at the other (see *Archaeologia*, lxvii, 34). This is obviously later than most from the pit, and recalls the white specimens from Dunbridge higher up the valley (e.g. *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxiv, 110), which are found in the upper levels of the

gravel where bleaching has taken place. From a smaller pit on the west come a sharp triangular hand-axe made from a pebble, and a small Levallois flake with pale ochreous patina; and it is clear that the locality is rich

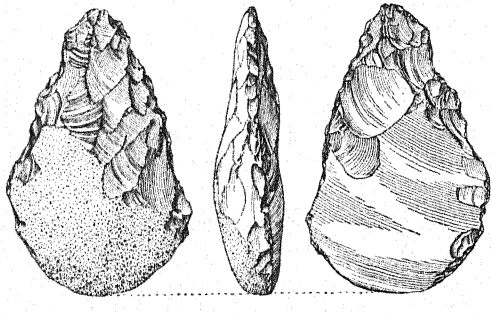


FIG. 2. Palaeolith from Luzborough, Hants ($\frac{1}{3}$)

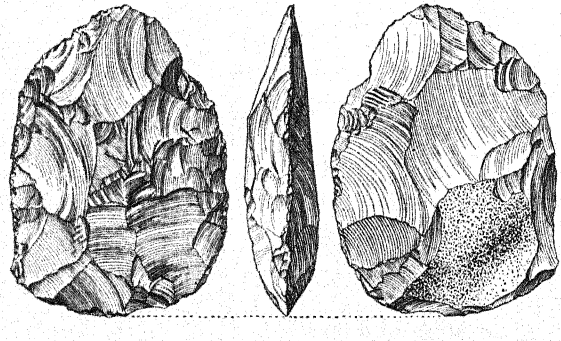


FIG. 3. Palaeolith from Luzborough, Hants ($\frac{1}{3}$)

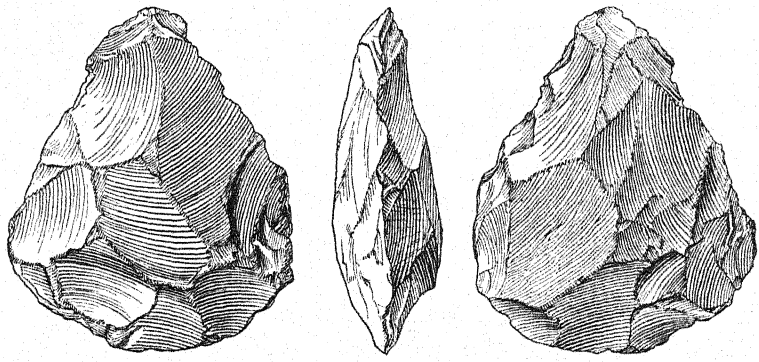
enough to attract any serious student of the Hampshire gravels, which have long wanted scrutiny from the archaeological point of view.

Cordate hand-axe of Chalcolithic Age.—The following note is contributed by Mr. C. Blake Whelan who has conducted excavations in northern Ireland.

The chalcolithic industry of late Campignian facies which I have recently published (*Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.*, vol. xlii, sect. C, no. 7) from Rathlin Island, county Antrim, exemplifies very clearly the Mousterian tradition which persists in the Campignian. So astonishing, indeed, are the survivals and verisimilitude of the pseudo-Mousterian types in this county Antrim culture that it would be a simple matter to prepare an entirely deceptive series in the interests of those who already accept a Middle Palaeolithic or earlier occupation of Ireland! The dangers of chronological assumptions based upon comparative typology are here ex-

posed, on the periphery of the 'neolithic' migrations, in a most salutary manner.

In illustration of such risks I publish with this note a cordate or sub-triangular hand-axe in fine-grained rock from Rathlin Island. This specimen is a surface find from one of the numerous late prehistoric stations spread across the Rathlin uplands, and it is in the highest degree unlikely that an earlier date can be attributed to it than 2,500–2,000 B.C. The continuance on Rathlin of 'neolithic' forms and the use of implements

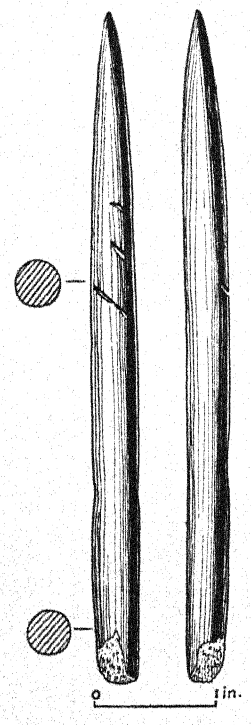


Cordate hand-axe from Rathlin Island ($\frac{2}{3}$)

in fine-grained rock at least as late as the period Final Bronze = Early Iron 'A' (800 B.C.) admits of a much later dating; but in view of my excavation results during the last two seasons, the hand-axe can more probably be assigned to the late Campignian occupation of the island, presumably towards the end of the third millennium.

Emphasis has repeatedly been laid by Goury, the present writer, and others upon the prevalence of Levallois and Mousterian technique, with secondary differences, throughout the Campignian sequence. 'Goury, indeed, visualizes a definite (eastern) focus at which, uninfluenced by any Upper Palaeolithic phase, the Mousterian evolved into the Campignian and thence moved westward, absorbing or devising certain new forms and crafts by the way, yet always preserving the heavy aspect of the ancestral technique' (*loc. cit.*, p. 125). It would, perhaps, be hard to find a better example of such survival than the specimen here under notice. Made of the fine-grained rock which outcrops locally in the county Antrim basaltic mass, the small Rathlin implement is no reject or *outil de fortune*, but on the contrary a faithful reproduction of those cordate or sub-triangular hand-axes of the cave Mousterian which are universally figured as type specimens of their epoch, some sixty thousand years earlier. To attribute it to convergence appears frankly ridiculous. The survival of the form, as suggested by Goury's hypothesis, seems infinitely more likely. It is, moreover, only an instance of many such remarkable survivals, and the fact is one which, in the writer's opinion, deserves much wider recognition among field archaeologists.

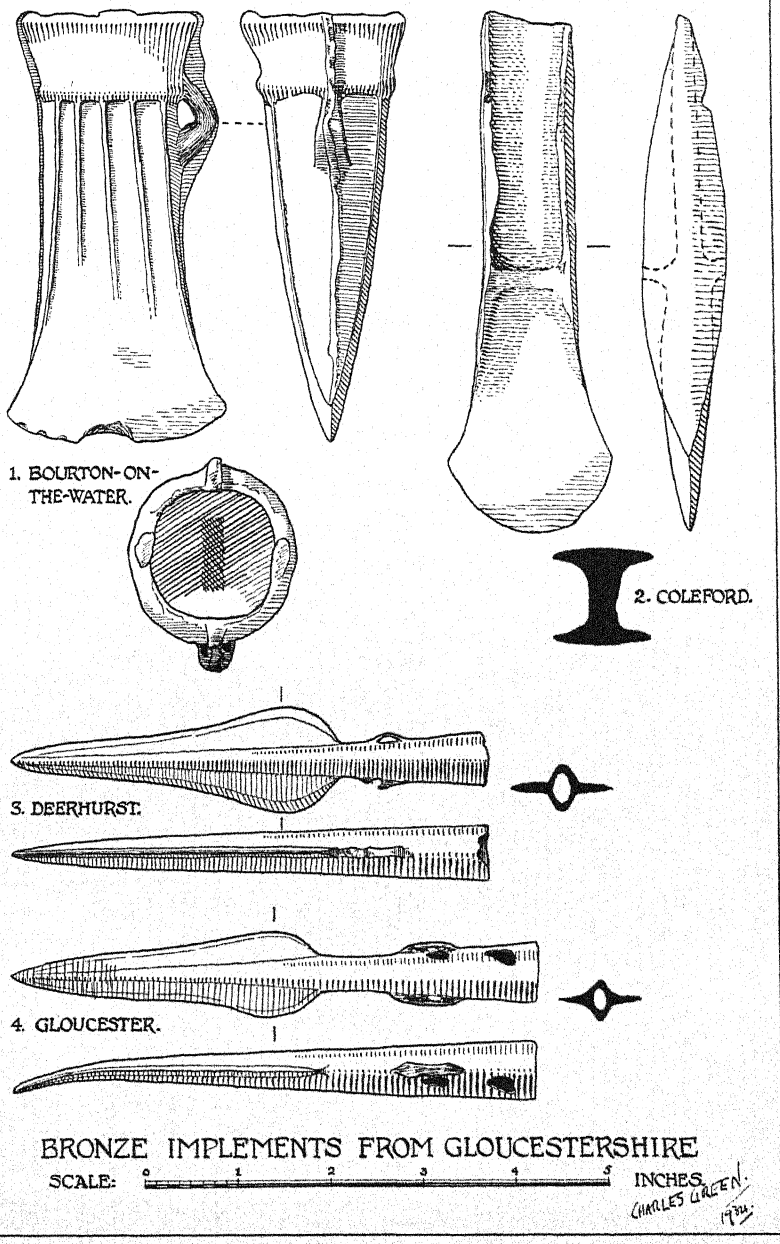
An ivory point from Suffolk.—Mr. J. Reid Moir reports that the Ipswich Museum has recently acquired an ivory point which is of interest. On the original label is written, in faded ink, 'From slope of chalk, in 1st cutting from Bury on the Thetford Raily., Feby 1875'. Presumably, therefore, the point was found, in the superficial accumulations overlying the chalk, during the construction of the branch line from Bury St. Edmunds to Thetford. It is of a greyish putty colour, and its condition points to a long sojourn in some deposit, and its surfaces have clearly been subjected to the erosive action of roots. The point, which has been examined by an expert at the British Museum, and pronounced to be ivory, owes its present form to careful rubbing and polishing, and is broken through towards its base. It bears upon its surface a series of transverse cuts which are obviously intentional, and exhibits a slight though definite construction, and a gradual tapering at its broader end. Though ivory pins have been found in Gallo-Roman [1] and other late deposits, it does not appear that the object discovered near Bury St. Edmunds is comparable in form and condition with these. On the other hand, it finds a very close counterpart in the well-known arrow- or dart-heads of La Madeleine, in the Upper Palaeolithic. Like so many of these it exhibits the transverse cuts mentioned, and appears to have possessed a tapering chisel-shaped base. In *Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ*, B. pl. x, fig. 4, there is illustrated a dart-head from La Madeleine which is strikingly similar; and attention may be called to the fact that flint implements of Upper Palaeolithic age have been found at Bury St. Edmunds and in other places in East Anglia.[2]



Ivory point from Suffolk

Some bronze implements from Gloucestershire.—Mr. Charles Green sends the following:—In vol. xii of *Antiq. Journ.*, an account by Mr. G. C. Dunning of 'Bronze Age Settlements near Bourton-on-the-Water, Glos.' included a description of seven socketed axes found in 1907.[3] The hoard, however, consisted of eight axes and I have been able to trace the eighth, which is now in the Cheltenham Museum. By the courtesy of the Curator, Mr. D. W. Herdman, I am able to illustrate it here (no. 1). It is a large axe, decorated with three raised ribs on either face, and belongs to the same group of South Welsh axes as nos. 2, 4, 6, and 7 in Mr. Dunning's illus-

[1] V. Commont, *Sépultures gauloises et puits funéraire*, fig. 12.
[2] J. Reid Moir, *The Antiquity of Man in East Anglia.*
[3] *Antiq. Journ.* xii (1932), 284, fig. 6.


1. BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER.
2. COLEFORD.
3. DEERHURST.
4. GLOUCESTER.
BRONZE IMPLEMENTS FROM GLOUCESTERSHIRE
SCALE:
0
1
2
3
4
5
INCHES.
CHARLES GREEN.
1934.

tration. The casting has been poorly finished, a large vane of waste metal being attached to the loop.

No. 2 represents a palstave from Coleford in the Forest of Dean. It was found in 1918, lying on a heap of waste material at the entrance to an ancient working. The flanges, of moderate though unequal depth, are carried well past the stop ridges, which are poorly developed. Typologically, it is early in the series of Middle Bronze Age palstaves.[1] It may be compared with a palstave in the Guilsfield (Montgomeryshire) hoard.[2]

Two spearheads of somewhat similar design are also illustrated here. One (no. 3) was found in October 1932 at a depth of about 3 ft., by a workman digging a ditch on the southern boundary of Deerhurst parish, about a mile from the church. The other (no. 4) lay 3–4 ft. below the surface in a bed of clay, and was exposed by a workman engaged in preparing a new cemetery at Coney Hill, Gloucester, in March 1934.

Both spearheads have blades of an unusually pronounced ogee-shape which does not seem to be due entirely to excessive sharpening. Typologically, they belong to the middle period of Phase II of the Bronze Age. Faulty casting is responsible for the two holes in the socket of no. 4 and its loops are very imperfectly formed.

The palstave and both spearheads are now in the Public Museum, Gloucester.

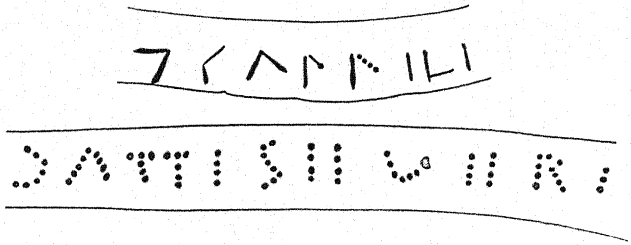
A Roman camp-kettle.—Our Fellow Dr. Walter E. Collinge reports that while recent dredging operations were being carried on in the river Ouse, near Blue Bridge Lane, York, a large globular copper body was brought up, which proved to be a Roman camp kettle, the first of its kind to be found in York (pl. XXVI). The measurements are as follows: height $10\frac{3}{8}$ in., greatest diameter $14\frac{1}{8}$ in., diameter at mouth $10\frac{7}{8}$ in., diameter at base 7 in. The rim is $\frac{7}{8}$ in. high, convex on the outside, and on the inner concave side there are two inscriptions. The base is attached by five or six small rivets. The letters of the inscriptions or marks of possession are punched in the rim from the inside as a series of dots. Mr. R. G. Collingwood has very kindly examined these and deciphers the longer inscription as follows:—› ATTI SIIVIIRI, that is to say, the centuriate of Attius Severus.

Even more interesting is the presence of a second inscription immediately opposite, also inside the kettle. This has been incised, so Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds informs me, with a cold chisel for the most part, but recourse has been had to a punch for one or two letters. It is less easy to decipher, but apparently is to be read: › C APRILI, that is to say, the centuriate of C (?) Aprilius. Mr. Collingwood feels that the kettle is to be placed late in the first century. Somewhat similar specimens have been figured by Curle[3] from Newstead, the one labelled 4 on pl. LIII being very similar to that here described, although not in such perfect condition.

[1] Cyril F. Fox, *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, 1923.
[2] R. E. M. Wheeler, *Prehistoric and Roman Wales*, fig. 54, 2.
[3] *A Roman Frontier Post and its People*, Glasgow, 1911.



Photo, 'The Yorkshire Herald'

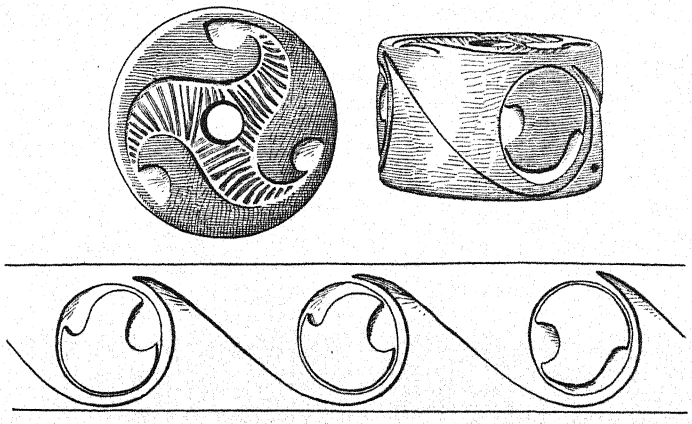


Roman camp kettle from York (*c.* $\frac{1}{4}$), with inscriptions ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Others have been described by Lindenschmit [1] and Korber [2] on the continent from the Rhine.

My thanks are tendered to Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds and Mr. R. G. Collingwood, Mr. Reginald A. Smith, and Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes for examining the specimen, and to Miss M. V. Taylor for references to similar specimens.

An ornamental spindle-whorl.—Our Fellow the Very Rev. Prior Horne sends the following account of a discovery in Somerset. Spindle-whorls



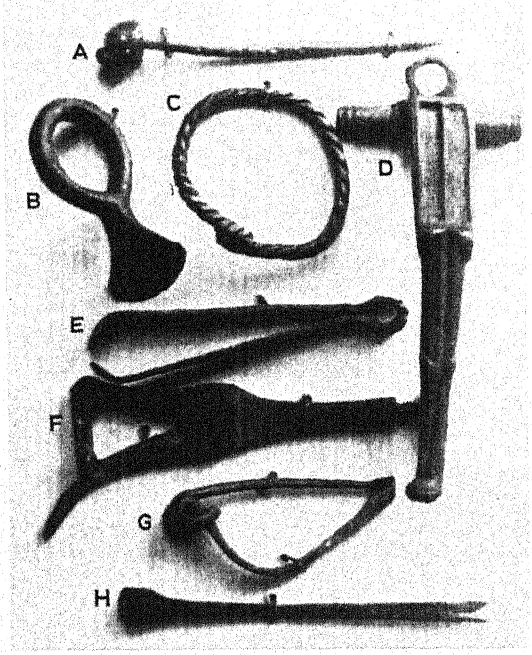
Spindle-whorl from Camerton, Somerset ($\frac{1}{1}$)

of stone usually lack decoration, so that the one illustrated here is exceptional. In diameter it is $1\frac{3}{16}$ in. and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in thickness, the weight being $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Av. The central hole, $\frac{3}{16}$ in. across, is so truly bored that it is the same size throughout, and must have been made from one face only. The pattern is the same on the top and under side, but more carefully and exactly executed on the former. The hatched marks that make the background are cleverly arranged and add considerably to the beauty of the design. Round the sides the scroll has only one complete pattern out of the three which compose it, each of the other two being faulty in some respect. The spindle-whorl was found on a reputed British site at Camerton, when a trial trench was being cut in April 1934, and is clearly referable to a late stage of the Early Iron Age.

Bronze objects from Woodeaton, Oxon.—To the numerous objects of the Early Iron Age and Roman periods found at Woodeaton, Oxfordshire, and published by Miss M. V. Taylor, F.S.A., in the *Journal of Roman Studies*, vii (1917), 98 ff., may now be added, through the courtesy of Mr. S. Dixon, the group here illustrated. The material is throughout bronze, save that the pin (A) has a head of green and yellow glass. Of

[1] *Zeitschr. für Geschichte und Kunst*, 1897, xvii, p. 378, Taf. vi, f. 919 a.
[2] *Korrespondenzblatt d. Westdeutschen Z. f. G. u. K.*, 1898, xvii, col. 1–8.

the brooches, G is a simple type common in the first century A.D., and D, probably of early second-century date, is of interest as showing—like other objects from Woodeaton—the influence of the Celtic tradition in



Bronze objects from Woodeaton ($\frac{1}{1}$)

its ornamentation. The ring (B) with the miniature axe-edge may, it is suggested, have been a manicure instrument.

Sketched human figure on a potsherd from Hertfordshire.—The fragment here illustrated was noticed among the flints of a heap of gravel, placed by the side of a road for repairing the metalling, at Hexton in Hertfordshire in 1893. Neither the exact site nor the exact provenance of the gravel can now be ascertained, but from the finder, a Miss Barbara Lantom, the fragment reached the collection which has since passed into the hands of Mr. F. E. Huckle of Luton. Mr. Huckle has recently submitted it for examination at the British Museum, and it is published here by his permission in the hope that it may attract attention which would throw further light upon it. It is a sherd of pottery, light grey at the core but with darker surfaces, and from its almost flat lower face, and from the presence on its upper face of a contour-line describing part of a circle, it may be recognized as from the flat bottom of a dish or plate with a central portion in very slightly raised contour. The ware from its texture and appearance is most easily taken as Romano-British, and

the dish was certainly wheel-made. Its most interesting feature, however, is the rudely executed human figure on its upper surface. Head, body, and arm with five extended fingers have been outlined with some kind of punch making shallow impressions: the eyes are indicated by rather larger punch-marks, and down the centre of the body runs a line of three incomplete circles. On the right of the figure is visible part of what seems to be the vertical side of a border or frame for the figure, and the

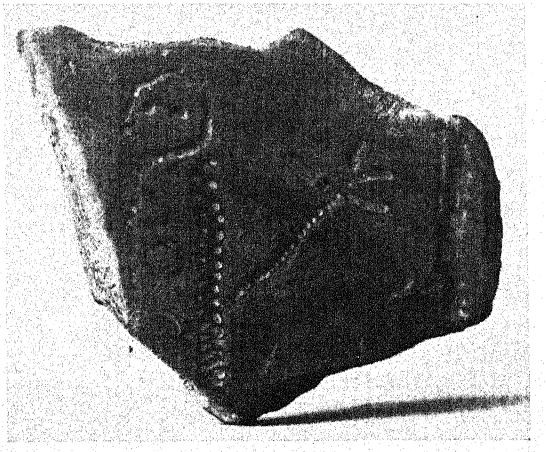


Figure on potsherd from Hertfordshire ($\frac{1}{1}$)

whole seems to have been executed before the firing of the dish. The punched lines and row of circles may, as Mr. G. C. Dunning, F.S.A., suggests, represent a clumsy attempt to imitate the bead-rows and circle-ornaments of some second-century Samian ware, in carrying out a childish impression of a human figure; but it is not suggested that the production is anything more than a freak of some semi-Romanized Briton's fancy.

Gedney church, Lincolnshire:—Mr. H. B. Walters, F.S.A., communicates the following:—On June 23rd, 1898, our Fellow Mr. W. D. Caröe communicated to the Society a note on this beautiful church and its remarkable fourteenth-century south door (*Proceedings*, xvii, p. 198). The lock of this door is of bell-metal, with an inscription of which Mr. Caröe gives a facsimile:

✠BЄ ⚜ WAREЄ BЄ ⚜ FOREЄ IOhAN NЄS PЄ ЄЄ
✠AVISЄЄh

in lettering of three sizes. As he points out, the lock is evidently the work of a bell-founder, but he was unable to proceed further with the identification. Feeling sure that a clue might be obtained, I availed myself of an opportunity of visiting Gedney church in August last and taking notes of the lettering and other marks. A few days later I happened to visit the

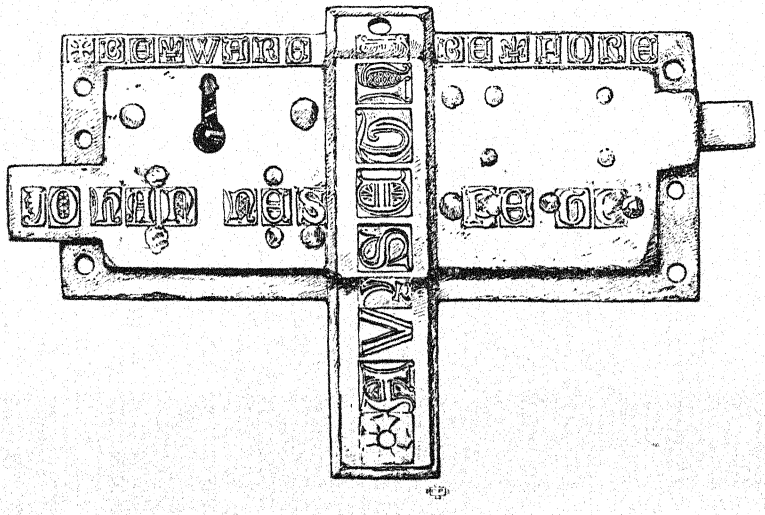
bells of Glapthorne church near Oundle, Northants, of which the second bears the inscription on the shoulder:

✠IN NOMINE SANCTI MARIE

and on the rim another inscription in smaller letters:

✠ IOHANNES ✠ SLEYT ✠ ME ✠ FECIT

The lettering of the upper inscription is the same as AVISETH on the



Lock from Gedney church, Lincolnshire

Gedney lock, and that of the lower the same as BEWARE BEFORE, with the same plain cross and fleur-de-lys stop.

The authorship of the Gedney lock is therefore established with certainty. John Sleyt is only represented by one other bell, which is at Levisham in the North Riding of Yorkshire. His stamps, however, seem to be identical with those on the three bells at Old Walsingham, Norfolk, bearing the name of William Silisden, as I am informed by Mr. C. H. Hawkins. There was a well-known bell-foundry at King's Lynn in the first half of the fourteenth century, and there seems little reason to doubt that John Sleyt and William Silisden were founders of that town, though no other records of their names exist. Gedney, it may be noted, is not many miles from King's Lynn, and the south door is dated by Mr. Caröe about 1320.

A twelfth-century sepulchral leaden crozier-head from Abbotsbury, Dorset.—Dr. Dru Drury, F.S.A., Local Secretary, sends the following:—

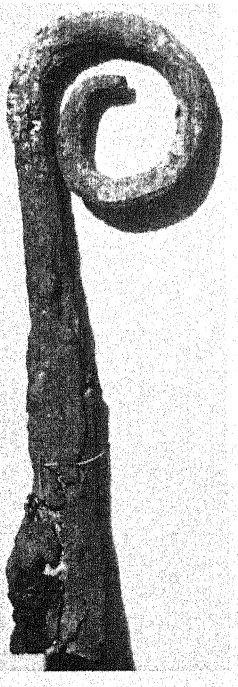
It is well known that the parish church of St. Nicholas, Abbotsbury, covers a part of the site of the destroyed Benedictine Abbey, and that the churchyard south of the present church covers the floor of the nave of the old conventual church of St. Mary, its northern, western, and southern limits having been defined with tolerable certainty.



Carving over S. doorway, South Cerney, Glos.

From time to time floor tiles and fragments of carved stones have been thrown up when graves were dug, and there is preserved in the north porch of the church a massive late twelfth-century Purbeck marble coffin lid, carved in low relief with the effigy of an Abbot, which was recovered from this area many years ago (illustrated by the writer in *Proceedings Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*, vol. liii, p. 256).

In December 1934, when digging a grave, the sexton came upon a stone coffin at a depth of four feet. There was no lid and the coffin contained earth mixed with human bones together with the leaden sepulchral crozier-head here illustrated. No further relics, such as a ring, were looked for, and the coffin was covered in and the new burial diverted to one side, after removing the crozier-head.



Crozier-head from Abbotsbury ($\frac{1}{2}$)

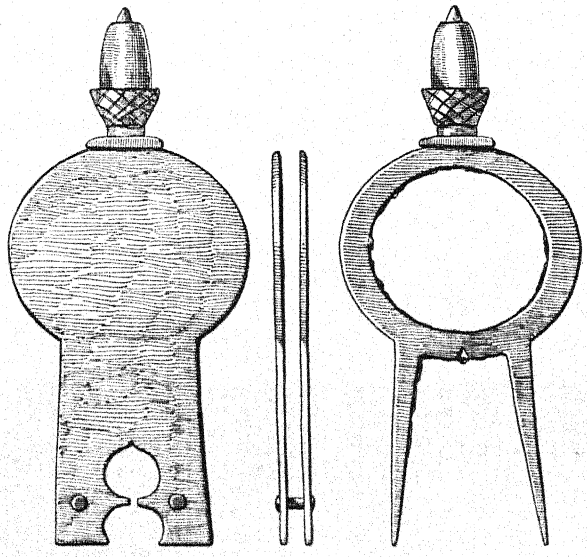
It is $6\frac{7}{8}$ in. long and is fashioned out of one piece of lead. The upper solid part is shaped into a simple volute and tool marks are clearly visible. The socket has been made by neatly flattening out the lead and wrapping it round the top of the wooden shaft; this latter has completely disappeared save for a few minute fragments of touchwood. At the base of the socket an iron nail is still 'in situ'. It will be seen that there is no semblance of a knop.

The simple early form suggests that it is twelfth-century in date, being comparable to the crozier-heads on the effigies generally assigned to Bishop Roger (1139) and Bishop Joscelin de Bohun (1184) from Old Sarum, now in the nave of Salisbury Cathedral. Similar early forms occur at Chichester on the series of Purbeck marble coffin-lids in the Lady Chapel and the south aisle of the ambulatory; and also at Peterborough on the coffin-lids of the well-known series of Benedictine Abbots. The probable site of the stone coffin containing this crozier was near or under the southern arcade of the nave of the conventual church, one or two bays from its western end. The Ven. Archdeacon W. S. Moule, vicar of Abbotsbury, has placed it on loan in the County Museum, Dorchester.

Carved stone in South Cerney church, Gloucestershire.—The accompanying photograph (pl. XXVII) shows a carved stone built into the wall above the south doorway of South Cerney church, Gloucestershire. It belongs to that rapidly increasing group of carvings to which a late pre-Conquest date has been tentatively assigned. The lower compartment of the carving has a rendering of the Harrowing of Hell, with a star in the background which is also present in the much cruder carving on a tympanum at Quenington (Glos.). The upper compartment has a Majesty in a

mandorla supported by two flanking figures. The bent figure of Christ in the lower subject is somewhat awkwardly contrived, but the three figures in the upper subject have something of the quality of the Majesty from Barnack illustrated in the 13th volume of this *Journal* (p. 468).

Two-pronged fork in case.—Attention was drawn in 1933 (*Antiq. Journ.* xiii, 469) to a small series of bronzes, presumably of medieval date, to which no obvious use can be assigned, but which present varieties of



Two-pronged fork in case ($\frac{1}{1}$)

a single type. The specimen in the British Museum here figured is a variant of the Lacock specimen in vol. xiv, p. 183, but fortunately retains the interior portion, which consists of two splayed prongs in one piece with a ring and acorn handle. It was found at Bassingbourn, south Cambridgeshire, and measures 2·9 in. over all. The bronze casing, which consists of two shaped plates joined by a pair of rivets, still has a precarious hold on the points of the prongs; and as usual the fork is not otherwise secured, lateral movement being all too easy. The Gothic opening between the rivets seems to have accommodated the end of a leather strap, but in spite of a somewhat similar buckle from Filkins already published, this and other examples can hardly be regarded as strap-ends, as the latter require a solid structure and tapering terminal. It still remains, therefore, a medieval problem, and careful search in provincial museums might bring to light one or more examples that would explain themselves.

Unrecorded brochs in Scotland.—Prof. V. G. Childe, F.S.A., Local Secretary, sends the following:—The distribution of brochs was last summarized by A. O. Curle, F.S.A., in 1927: concentrated in the extreme north-east and north-west, outliers occur round the mouth of the Tay (2),

near Stirling (2), in Berwickshire, on the Gala Water (2), in the south-western corner of Galloway (3), and on Lismore. To this list I am now able to add certain examples from Islay, central Inverness-shire, and Mull. It should be noted that, for the identification of a ruin as a broch to be certain, some indication of a stairway in the thickness of the wall opening on to the central court to the left of the doorway (as one enters) is essential. None of the three supposed brochs in Galloway nor yet the Laws of Monifieth and Hurley Hawkin (Liff) near Dundee complies with this criterion; in fact I regard the last two as more than doubtful and quite possibly related to the Irish cashels.

The certain broch ruins here recorded are:

(1) Islay, Dùn Bhoraraic, 2¼ miles SSW. of Port Askaig on the east side of the island, perched on a summit some 550 ft. above sea-level and ¾ mile from the shore and commanding a superb view up the Sound to Colonsay and Mull, down to Kintyre and across the island to Ireland. The diameter of the ruin is uncertain, but the entrance passage is 13½ ft. long and 2⅓ ft. wide at either end, widening at the centre inside the door-jambs. There is a corbelled guard-cell, 8 ft. long by 4½ ft. wide, on the left of the doorway and traces of a stair farther round.

(2) Struy, Central Inverness-shire. The 'dun' occupying a knob of rock at the north-east end of the ridge of Struy Forest just behind Struy school and commanding the junction of the Farrar with the Glass has a circular wall 12½ ft. thick. A guard-cell is visible on the right of the entrance and vague traces of a stair half-way round on the left. An outer wall strengthens the site in the south-west.

(3) Mull, Dùn nan Gall on a low rocky promontory at the mouth of Ballygown Bay on the north side of Lock Tuath is relatively well-preserved. The walls, some 10½ ft. thick, rise to and above the level of a scarcement (that is presumably well over 5 ft. above the ground). The entrance passage is 3 ft. 4 in. wide externally and 3 ft. 10 in. wide internally with jambs 3⅓ ft. from its mouth and a guard-cell on the right. On the left, 23 ft. from the door, is the entrance to the stair which mounts clockwise between the wall-faces.

Three other circular ruins on Mull might also prove on excavation to have been brochs: An Sean Chaesteal on the 25-ft. beach platform of the east coast midway between Salen and Tobermory has an internal diameter of 33 to 34 ft. and is girt with a wall 11½ ft. thick. No details are visible, but there is an outwork to the north-west. An Sean Dùn, on the northernmost outpost of the ridge between Glen Gorm and Sorne, 200 ft. above sea-level, is 31½ ft. in diameter with a wall 10½ ft. thick. An entrance 4½ ft. wide internally and a guard-cell on its left, as well as ambiguous traces of a cell or stair farther round on the left, are still visible. Finally, Dùn Moadaidh, similarly situated between Calgary and Dervaig, is perhaps 38 ft. in diameter with walls 13 ft. thick. At the base of the peak on which it stands is a fosse and bank.

Archaeological Research in the Irish Free State.—Prof. R. A. S. Macalister, F.S.A., Local Secretary, sends the following report:—After

a long period of inaction, due to the stringency of political and economic conditions, there has been a sudden burst of activity in archaeological work in the Free State. This was inaugurated by a generous grant for excavation, in connexion with unemployment relief schemes, made by the Free State Government late in July, quite unexpectedly. The administration work was entrusted to Dr. Adolf Mahr, Director of the National Museum and Keeper of the Irish Antiquities, and Mr. H. G. Leask, Inspector of Ancient Monuments in the Irish Free State: it is a high testimony to the organizing abilities of these gentlemen that a scheme of work so extensive could be arranged and carried out at such short notice. Twelve sites, covering the whole range of History from Early Quaternary to Celtic Christian times, were investigated.

EARLY QUATERNARY: A. BOG SITES. *Ballybetagh, co. Dublin.* This site has long been famous for the large number of bones of *Cervus giganteus* (the so-called 'Irish Elk') which it has yielded from time to time: it was therefore a favourable locality for finding evidence defining the limits of the epoch at which this important animal flourished in Ireland. Mr. A. Farrington, B.E., Secretary of the Royal Irish Academy, assisted by Mr. F. T. Riley, M.Sc., made several sections, with elaborate observations of stratification, and of the botanical and other characteristics of each layer. At the same time Prof. Jessen, Copenhagen, with his assistants, examined a large number of bog sections in various parts of the country, applying to them the principles of pollen analysis which have been systematized to perfection in the Scandinavian countries. When the results of this research have been put into shape, it is expected that we shall have 'a complete record of the major climatic changes in Ireland', with an extensive knowledge of the vegetation at each successive stage. This will give a chronological scale of inestimable value in dealing with future bog discoveries.

B. CAVE SITES. 1. *Kilgreany, co. Waterford.* This cave was explored by the Bristol Spelaeological Society some years ago, when a skull, which has since become famous as 'the Kilgreany Man' was discovered, embedded in stalagmite. Under the direction of Messrs. H. L. Movius and A. Goddard, of the Harvard Archaeological Mission, assisted for a time by Mr. Riley, the cave was reopened, and a clearance was made, much larger than that effected by the Bristol party. The results were disconcerting. If they pointed to no definite conclusion, they proved that much greater caution will be necessary than has heretofore been observed, at least in Ireland, in dealing with cave deposits. It was shown that periodical floods must have completely confused the stratification of the deposits. Pottery was found, associated, on the one hand, with bones of Pleistocene animals, impossibly early for pottery; and on the other, with fragments of modern glass and china. 'The Kilgreany Man' must now be withdrawn from science, as a relic of glacial or immediately post-glacial times; and the problem of the formation of stalagmite will have to be reconsidered from the very beginning.

2. *Killavullen, co. Cork.* Mr. C. Blake Whelan, M.A., B.L., of Belfast, along with Mr. Riley, examined two caves at this site. 'Irish

Elk' bones were found associated with charcoal fragments. Human bones, apparently of Bronze Age type, were found, embedded in stalagmite. The palaeontological yield was of considerable importance, but the investigations are not yet complete, and we must await the full report.

BRONZE AGE: A. DWELLING SITE. *Temair Erann, co. Limerick.* This was perhaps the most important site investigated under the scheme. It is frequently mentioned in early Irish historical literature, and was first identified by the late T. J. Westropp, near Kilfinane. The excavation was superintended by Mr. S. P. O'Riordan, M.A., of the National Museum. The site proved to be a group of dwelling-places, partly fortified, the outlines of the buildings being marked by post-holes. The remains belonged to the latter part of the Bronze Age, but some later relics (La Tène) were also present. Souterrains were found in connexion with some of the houses, teaching us the important fact that these structures, which are so common in Ireland, are not necessarily late, as was generally believed. An important cemetery was also found in the neighbourhood and will be investigated when the work is resumed. This is the first site of the kind to be excavated in Ireland.

B. BURIAL SITES. 1. *Labbacallee, co. Cork.* This is an *allée couverte* of the 'wedge' shape not infrequent in the south of Ireland. As it is structurally one of the most important megalithic monuments of Ireland, and has been taken into guardianship as a National Monument, the work of excavation was here combined with preservation; it was carried out by Mr. L. G. Price, D.J., and Mr. Leask. Complex internal constructions were revealed, as well as fragments of pottery and bones. The Irish name of the structure signifies 'The Hag's Bed': this is interesting in connexion with the fact—in itself remarkable, considering the elaborate nature of the monument—that the principal interment was that of a woman.

2. *Baltinglass, co. Wicklow.* A burial-carn, opened by Mr. Price and Dr. P. T. Walshe, Dublin. A cruciform central chamber and three minor chambers were revealed containing burnt bones, pottery, and charcoal. On one of the stones a spiral ornament was engraved.

3. *Burren, co. Mayo.* A bell-barrow tumulus, examined by Mr. S. Langan, University College, Galway. It yielded charred fragments of bone and an intrusive (?) piece of iron. The construction and stratification are of some complexity.

4. *Aghnaskeagh, co. Louth.* A long carn with megalithic associations, investigated by Prof. E. E. Evans, M.A., Queen's University, Belfast. The date is apparently middle Bronze Age, but there were late Bronze Age and La Tène disturbances. Most interesting of these was a unique potter's kiln, constructed beside the carn. There was also evidence of iron-smelting on the site.

IRON AGE: HABITATION SITE. *Lagore, co. Meath.* The crannog of Lagore is one of the classical sites of Irish archaeology. In the early days of the science many osteological and archaeological relics were there found, more or less at haphazard, and were collected and described by George Petrie and Sir William Wilde. Though the site is one of the

most desirable in the country, its awkward situation in a position liable to floods, and the great expense that would necessarily be involved, have hitherto prevented formal excavations. Dr. Hencken, leader of the Harvard Mission, was entrusted with the work under the scheme, the Harvard Funds being supplemented with a grant from the Unemployment Fund. It would be impossible to summarize here the results which the site has yielded under his capable hands; they have fully justified the expectations entertained with regard to it. Several seasons' work will be necessary to work it out; and it is not too much to say that this particular investigation is of continental rather than of national importance.

Burial Site. *Kiltera, co. Waterford.* A circular enclosure 120 ft. in diameter, containing two Ogham stones and fragments of a large stone structure. This site proved to have been, first, the habitation of persons engaged in iron-smelting: later a (pagan Iron Age) cemetery. The building was later still, but there was nothing to show what its purpose may have been. A new Ogham stone was discovered as well as some other objects, but the total absence of grave-goods with the bodies was significant.

Transitional (Pagan to Christian): *Collierstown, co. Meath.* An enigmatical site, excavated by Mr. M. Heaney of the National Museum. Remains of an early Christian church were found, but some cases of cephalotaphy (one of the skulls trephined) are incompatible with an entirely Christian dating. It is an anomalous site, with numerous perplexities.

Christian Period: *Gallen Priory, co. Offaly.* An early monastic foundation, excavated by Mr. T. D. Kendrick (British Museum) and Mr. T. O'Clery (National Museum). The outlines of the church were exposed completely, but the chief yield was a very long series of early Christian burial slabs, almost rivalling the hitherto incomparable series at Clonmacnois. There are very few early church sites in Ireland exempt from the nuisance of modern interments, and it is indeed fortunate that so rich an example was available.

To give fuller details than are contained in the foregoing statements would be to trespass improperly on the right of each director to his own discoveries. But it seemed desirable to say this much, if only to show that the fruits of two or three months of intensive digging hold out hopes of yet greater things to come.

Roman cemetery near Sittingbourne.—Our Fellow Mr. R. F. Jessup, Local Secretary for Kent, communicates the following note:—At the invitation of the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd. I have paid several visits to the Company's chalk quarry at Highsted near Sittingbourne,[1] where blasting operations have uncovered a series of Roman graves in the callow overlying the chalk.

The accompanying photograph (taken on 1st August 1934) shows sections of two of the most prominent graves appearing in the 70-ft. face of the quarry, and there were at that time distinct indications of a third grave, and possibly traces of a fourth. The site of this cemetery is but one mile

[1] The map reference is Kent, 6-inch sheet XXXIII, N.W., lat. 51° 19′ 26″ N., long. 0° 44′ 13″ E.

south of the Watling Street, and within this mile the sites of at least two other cemeteries are known at Fulston and Chilton, while relics of a fairly numerous if scattered Romano-British population are common round the settlement where the Watling Street crossed the headwaters of the Swale at Milton Creek.

Out of the 'blow' which had fallen on the floor of the quarry, the workmen had rescued a number of fragmentary human bones seemingly

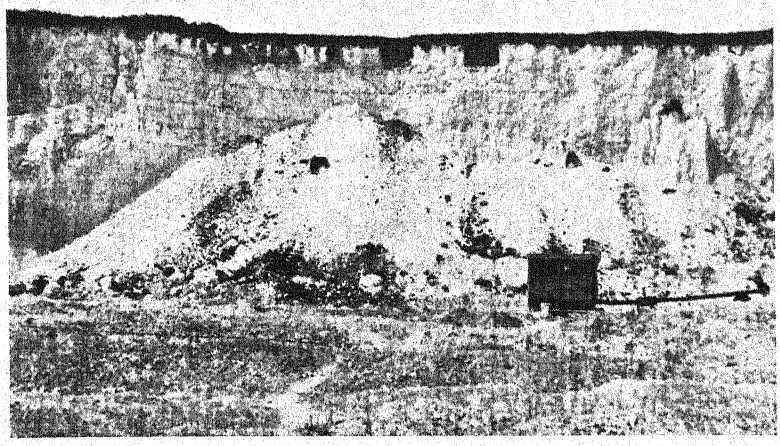


FIG. 1. Roman Graves at Highsted, near Sittingbourne, Kent

those of a man, and one or two very small pieces of coarse red pottery. During the actual explosion one man had managed to save a small black pottery beaker as it fell from the top of the quarry. This beaker is of a well-known late third–early fourth-century type with a bulbous body and short conical neck.

Some six weeks later the mechanical excavator, used to clear away the 'blow', uncovered a lead coffin which had evidently been buried in the fall. The coffin (fig. 2), which is undecorated and roughly beaten out of a sheet of lead varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in., measures 5 ft. 4 in. in length, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. in depth, and 2 ft. in width. The lid, which is also perfectly plain, was fastened by iron cramps. Curiously enough, both ends of the coffin are missing, and as no mutilation has taken place at a recent date, it must be supposed that the ends were of wood. From an analysis it appears that the lead is free from silver. The few human bones found in the coffin were in such a bad condition that one could only guess that they belonged to a youngish woman.

In October 1934 Mr. J. M. Brander and I were present when further blasting was being done on the same face. The explosion brought down the whole of one grave, probably the third grave mentioned above, from which we were able to recover human bones, a lead disc, and four pottery vessels.

The human bones are those of a none too well developed man, aged about 55. The cranium has a cephalic index of 79, and the man's stature, estimated by Pearson's formula, was 5 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. His teeth were carious, and attrition was strongly marked. The remaining bones have no features of interest.

The lead disc, which bears traces of a flange, is fairly certainly the 'push-on' lid of a lead canister resembling that from Aldington, Kent, in the British Museum. Such canisters are frequently found in cremation

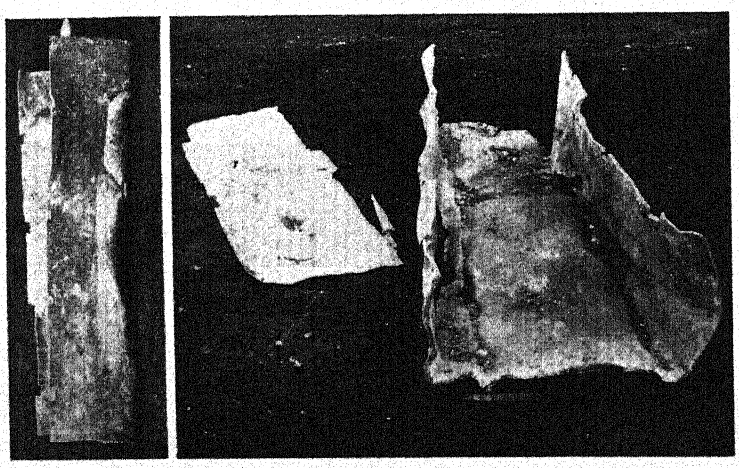


FIG. 2. Lead Coffin from Highsted, near Sittingbourne, Kent

grave deposits, but here the lid had doubtless served as a cover to one of the pots.

The pottery is illustrated in fig. 3.

1. Bowl of smooth and hard orange-coated ware, height 2·75 in., with a wide groove below the bevelled lip and a girth groove. It is decorated on the bulge with three small circular depressions and a boss in low relief alternately.

This bowl is clearly allied to the colour-coated wares which imitate Samian forms and are found on late sites in south and midland England. Although the forms are based on Samian prototypes, they tend after an interval to lose their direct contact with the Samian shapes, and as the quality of the pottery and the decoration vary considerably, it must be supposed that kilns for the manufacture of these wares were fairly widely distributed.

The decoration of the bowl is especially interesting. Circular depressions, usually in conjunction with roulette decoration, are well known, e.g. *First Richborough Report*, pl. xxx, 1, and pp. 89–92, but for the origin of this unusual depression and boss ornament it is necessary to look to a wheel-made vase said to be of late La Tène date found in a grave at Icklingham (Fox, *Arch. Cambridge Region*, pl. xv, 1, and p. 93), and



FIG. 3. Pottery from a grave at Highsted, near Sittingbourne, Kent ($\frac{1}{4}$)

ultimately perhaps even to the Hengistbury Class E wares. But close relatives to this Icklingham vase in Romano-British fabric are also known, and as Dr. Fox has pointed out, the decoration resembles that found on certain Anglian urns: it would not be a very difficult task, therefore, to argue for a much later date for the Icklingham vase. Two examples of this decoration on fourth-century Roman pottery have kindly been pointed out to me by Mr. G. C. Dunning: on a small bowl of grey ware (May, *Colchester Pottery*, pl. v, 57; and p. 23), and on a cylindrical grey ware cup with a pedestal foot also from Colchester in the British Museum (case 36).

The quality of the paste and technique of the Highsted bowl suggest a date after the third century. The shape has no longer a close affinity with the Samian prototype, and as the decoration is found elsewhere on fourth-century pottery, a fourth-century date for the bowl is very likely.[1]

2. A small but heavy hand-made globular jar of rough and thick light grey clay, height 4 in. The rim is outbent at a sharp angle, and although it lacks the characteristic terminal thickening, there is no doubt that the jar is of the same late native style of pottery as Mr. Kenneth Oakley has described in his account of the pottery from Thundersbarrow (*Antiq. Journ.* xiii, 144, 150). At Richborough this native cooking-pot ware is common in the top soil and in fourth-century levels, e.g. *Second Richborough Report*, no. 149, p. 101, and a fourth-century date is also acceptable for the present example.

3. Tall poppy-head beaker of fumed sandy grey clay with a cordon below the outbent rim and one band of rouletting on the body. Height 3·75 in. Although a large number of poppy-head beakers fall within the first and second centuries, a late variety with an elongated body and narrow well-defined foot is also known, e.g. *Third Richborough Report*, no. 324, in a deposit dating up to the third century; *Ospringe Cemetery Report*, no. 326, in a grave group of the late third century. This little beaker is one of the late variety.

4. A two-handled vase with a wide mouth, rounded lip, and well-defined cordon above the bulge. The foot, which was damaged in antiquity, is here restored in accordance with that of a jar from the New Forest kilns, *Ashley Rails*, pl. VII, 16, and p. 32; a cordon above the foot is not absolutely certain but probable. The fabric is a hard, sandy, dark grey clay with black fuming. Height 7·5 in.

It is difficult to find a parallel to this vase, but Mr. G. C. Dunning has called my attention to a vase from the Sandford kilns (*Arch.*, lxxii, p. 229, fig. 2, 20) which has similar handles, and to the New Forest jar mentioned above. And it should also be compared with the more usual fourth-century type of two-handled vase, e.g. *First Richborough Report*, 119, 123.

I have to thank Mr. H. R. Cox of the Works Department, and Mr. V. S.

[1] It is of interest to note that fragments of a colour-coated bowl decorated with rouletting in the usual fashion were found at the foot of the quarry face some weeks after our visit. This bowl probably, though not certainly, came from the same grave as the pottery here described.

Beal, Manager of the Sittingbourne Branch of the Company, for giving me every help and facility for examining the finds, and publishing them in this *Journal*. Through the kind offices of Colonel A. C. Davis, J.P., Managing Director of the Company and High Sheriff of Kent, the lead coffin has been presented to the Maidstone Museum.

Urn from Chippenham, Cambridgeshire.—In the last number of the *Antiquaries Journal* (xv, p. 61) a note was published describing two



Urn from Chippenham, Cambs.

ploughed-down barrows of the Bronze Age recently discovered near Chippenham, Cambridgeshire. The overhanging-rim urn which was referred to has now been skilfully restored at the British Museum and, like the bronze dagger and stone axe-hammer, is now in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Cambridge. The urn stands 17½ in. high, being much the largest type in the Museum, and has interesting impressed-cord patterns on the rim and on the deeply hollowed neck. In addition there is a band of stabbed impressions on the shoulder. Stabbed ornament rather like this occurs on an urn in the Cambridge Museum from Upper Hare Park, Cambridgeshire (*Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, vol. xii, pl. xxix) and on the urn from Dunstable published by Dr. Wheeler in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. lxxxviii, p. 197; these vessels, however, bear little resemblance in other respects to the one from Chippenham.

The Castle at Newcastle-under-Lyme.—Mr. T. Pape, F.S.A., Local Secretary, reports that in the early part of 1934 excavations were carried out on the site of the castle which resulted in the discovery of considerable remains. The first finds consisted of a good deal of masonry forming part of the stone platform constructed near the NE. edge of the mound erected by Ranulf Gernons in 1142 to 1146, and also of very large balks of black timber which seem to have been part of a bridge between the bailey and the causeway. As a result of these discoveries more systematic excavations were undertaken, at first on the highest part of the mound, but without finding any traces of the stone tower mentioned in the twelfth century and again by Leland in the sixteenth. Subsequent excavations were made on the part of the mound opposite to the causeway and here the thick foundation walls of at least two rooms were uncovered. The extreme western wall had been destroyed down to the foundation platform, but it could be followed for 20 ft. as far as the angle of the northern foundation. Towards the east, after a length of 46 ft., the whole wall and platform had been cut away, but nearly half-way along the northern part an outer stone step was found almost directly opposite a thin line of foundations dividing the rectangular area into two. A certain amount of rough pottery and a few coins were discovered, but the finds on the whole were disappointing.

Royal Historical Society: David Berry Essay.—The Royal Historical Society gives notice that pursuant to the provisions of the David Berry Trust (founded by the will of the late David Anderson-Berry in memory of his father, the Reverend David Berry), a competition will be held in the year 1937 for a Gold Medal and Money Prize of £50 which will be awarded to the writer of the best essay on a subject, to be selected by the candidate, dealing with Scottish History within the reigns of James I to James VI inclusive, provided such subject has been previously submitted to and approved by the Council of the Royal Historical Society. In the event of the submission of work of exceptional merit the Society may award a prize in excess of £50. All persons desirous of competing are invited to send in their essays for adjudication to the Secretary of the Royal Historical Society at 22, Russell Square, London, W.C. 1, not later than 31st October 1937. The winner will in due course be notified by the Royal Historical Society whose decision shall be final. The Essay submitted must be a genuine work of research based on original (MS. or printed) materials and must not have hitherto been published or awarded any other prize.

Bull's head escutcheon from Westmorland: a correction.—The scale of the illustration of the bull's head escutcheon on p. 79 of the January number of this *Journal* is $\frac{1}{1}$ and not $\frac{1}{2}$ as there printed.

Reviews

Registrum Simonis de Gandavo Diocesis Saresbiriensis, A.D. 1297–1315. Transcribed and edited by C. T. Flower and M. C. B. Dawes. 10 × 6¼. Pp. lxviii + 995. Canterbury and York Society, vols. xl and xli. Oxford. 1934.

The notice of Simon of Ghent, Bishop of Salisbury 1297–1315, occupies less than one page in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, but at one moment, and for a brief space, he was one of the most important persons in the kingdom. As one of the Lords Ordainers, in opposition to the foreign favourites of Edward II, as a resolute protestant against the intrusion by Papal provision of alien clerks into English benefices, he seems to hold a position approaching that of Archbishop Stephen Langton in the reign of King John; but from September 1311 when he proclaimed the Ordinances, by which Piers Gaveston was banished, and the power of the baronage in Parliament confirmed, his star seems to suffer eclipse. There can be no doubt, as the editors say, that increasing ill health was responsible for his withdrawal from public life; he still struggled to perform his diocesan duties, but in less than four years he was dead.

As we read the opening paragraphs of the editor's introduction, it is difficult not to be reminded of very similar features in the episcopate of his elder contemporary, Bishop Thomas Cantilupe of Hereford. Both were men of saintly life; both, though not litigiously inclined, were constantly involved in strife: in disputes with their own Chapters, with foreign pluralists foisted upon the diocese by Papal provision or otherwise, and in quarrels with the inhabitants of their see-city. Of both it is recorded that miracles were wrought at their tombs; yet Cantilupe was canonized, while there seems to have been not even an attempt to secure the like honour for Bishop Simon. The explanation seems to be that the latter had no friend and disciple, as had Cantilupe in Richard Swinfield, who succeeded him at Hereford, to urge his claims for more than thirty years, and to secure, though not within his own lifetime, the canonization of his predecessor.

Reference has been made above to the bishop's dispute with the citizens of Salisbury. It is remarkable that no mention is made in the Register of this, which resulted in a complete victory for him, and in the unconditional surrender of the mayor and burgesses, on the question of the bishop's right to tallage the city; even though, as the editors say, it concerned him on the temporal side only, it is unusual to find so sharp a line of demarcation between spiritual and temporal in a medieval Register. Either through forbearance or oversight, or both, the right to tallage had never been exercised since it was first conferred in 1227; small wonder, then, that it was resisted in 1302. The rapid succession of bishops, ten in less than eighty years, may account in part for the tallage not having been made; it must also have caused some neglect and permitted some abuses in the ecclesiastical condition of the diocese.

An illustration of the trouble that could be caused by a papal provision

is to be found on pp. 662 ff. In October 1305 the abbot and convent of Abingdon presented William of Middleton for institution to the vicarage of St. Helen's there; but Roger Harmere interposed, and claimed the benefice on the strength of a papal provision; as, however, he proved to be only in subdeacon's orders, the bishop rejected his claim, and instituted the abbot's nominee. But Roger was not yet done with; when on the death of the abbot in the following year Richard de Clyve was presented as abbot elect for confirmation, Roger again intervened, and called upon the bishop to pronounce the election void, on the ground that by not appointing him to St. Helen's, the abbey had shown itself contumacious and disobedient to the Holy See. Should the bishop disregard this protest, he appealed to Rome. After adjournment and inquiry, the bishop asked Roger if he had any other objection to urge. He answered, No. Did he intend to carry the matter further? Yes, he did; but the bishop nevertheless set aside his objection as frivolous, and confirmed the election in due form. Here the story ends, and we do not know whether Roger carried out his threat, or how it fared, if he did so.

A different, and even more difficult, problem was presented by the so-called 'prebendal' churches attached to the great nunneries of Shaftesbury and Wilton in Salisbury diocese, and Romsey, Wherwell, and St. Mary's Winchester, in Winchester; and the bishop can hardly have been helped to its solution by the very vague and non-committal reports made by the archidiaconal commissions, whom he directed to make inquisition whether these churches were *ecclesie curate* or *prebendales sine cura*. In the end he seems, as the editors point out, to have admitted the prebendal claim in the case of the churches attached to the Winchester nunneries, while contenting himself with not explicitly recognizing it in those attached to Wilton and Shaftesbury. It is pretty obvious, however, that he is only fighting a 'rearguard action', and that the presentees to these churches will in the end make good their claim to treat them as sinecures, thus leaving themselves free to hold them in plurality with other benefices, without having to obtain a Papal dispensation for so doing.

These nunnery prebends seem to have been peculiar to the two dioceses of Salisbury and Winchester, and to have been a feature of the houses founded in Wessex about the first half of the tenth century. Amesbury, which, though contemporaneous in foundation with the five mentioned above, had been reconstituted in the twelfth century as a dependency of Fontevrault, may at first have had similar churches attached to it; but its new constitution provided for a small resident body of priests and lay-brethren, who would perform the duties for which the prebendaries were originally designed. It is probably for one of these that the bishop issues letters dimissory for his ordination as acolyte by the bishop of Annaghdown (p. 901).

There is no formal record of the bishop's visitation of any of the religious houses in his diocese (except of his intention to visit Reading Abbey in 1302), or of any injunctions consequent thereon; but that he did not neglect this important part of the work of a medieval bishop is evidenced by the entry on pp. 374 f. in which he writes to the Abbess of Shaftesbury

that the nun Cristina Baryl is not to go outside the monastery at all, until further orders. Of what she had been guilty, we do not know; but she was not to have the chance of repeating her offence. The bishop goes on to say that if any other nun required to go out for fresh air, she was to be accompanied, not only by one of the sisters but by a priest (sacerdotem maturum) or esquire (armigerum), which last word, if it be not a mere scribal error for, e.g., 'morigerum', evinces an almost pathetic confidence in the virtue of gentility, unless indeed we are to take the esquire as being the medieval counterpart of the groom, who early Victorian convention insisted should accompany a lady when riding.

The bishop's determination to reject unsuitable presentees, as well as, incidentally, the depth of ignorance sometimes displayed by those presented for institution, is illustrated by an entry on p. 757, where we read that Henry de Guldeford, presented by the abbess and convent of Wilton for the office of subdeacon in the monastery, not only declined to resign the vicariate which he already held in the Cathedral, but was unable to read the text of the Gospels when opened before him. He alleged a sudden attack of blindness, but the bishop rejected the excuse and appointed Philip de Curtyngton instead. Guldeford seems, however, despite his inability to read, to have remained undisturbed as vicar in the Cathedral.

There is a good index of persons and places, and, more important still for the historical student, one of subjects, which so far as tested seems to be comprehensive. One or two misprints may be noted; 'vota' on p. 196 should be 'nota', and the references [11] and [12] at the foot of p. xiii seem to have got confused: the latter at any rate should read *Wiltshire Magazine*, xxxviii. 29' (not xxviii). On p. xxi, line 6, the statement that Lacock 'Church' was owned in medieties would be better expressed as 'advowson'; as it stands, one might gather that there were two co-rectors, and that one of them was a layman, which of course was not the case. Nor was it, after all, a very difficult matter to arrange the appropriation of the rectory. Sir John Bluet surrendered his share of the advowson, in return for the building of a Lady Chapel in the Abbey, and the establishment of two daily masses therein for the benefit of himself and his family, besides a yearly alms on his anniversary, and the perpetual right of nominating a nun for admission to the convent. All this had probably been agreed between the parties; it only remained for the bishop to confirm the arrangement.

But these are only trifling defects in what seems to be a piece of very good work, such as one expects to find in the series of which it forms a part. W. G. C.-M.

The Excavations at Dura-Europos conducted by Yale University and the French Academy of Inscriptions and Letters. Preliminary Report of the Fifth Season of Work, October 1931–March 1932. Edited by M. I. ROSTOVTZEFF. $10\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xviii + 322. New Haven: Yale University Press; London: Milford. 1934.

This preliminary account of the fifth season at Doura Europos follows the lines of the previous reports reviewed in this *Journal* (xiii, 182 and

xiv, 207). The present volume includes the examination of the Agora and of a series of private houses in the centre of the town. In its final form the Agora seems to date from the Parthian period, but the frequent mention of older walls and the considerations urged by Professor Hopkins (p. 78) suggest that earlier elements have survived, and we may hope that a more leisured collation of the evidence will enable the excavators to eliminate the later alterations and reconstruct the Hellenistic plan.

As in the central district surrounding the Agora so in other parts of the city it is the Parthian and later periods that have left their mark, disguising if not obliterating the earlier stages of the history of the site. The end of the first century B.C. and the two following generations were the period during which the city was extensively remodelled. To these years belong the Temples of Azzanathkona (before A.D. 12–13) and Aphlad (before A.D. 53), described in this report, as well as those of Artemis (about 32 B.C.) and the Palmyrene Gods (before A.D. 55), which had been previously excavated. To this period belong also the City Walls, which are now seen to have developed in two stages. A series of isolated towers guarding the desert front was erected before 17–16 B.C. These were later heightened and linked by a curtain. The defences themselves provide evidence that the second stage was completed before A.D. 75 and probably before A.D. 12. Earlier than this Doura was an open city dominated by the Citadel where Hellenistic features, absent in the Town Walls, have been noted.

After the Roman occupation the north-west corner of the city seems to have formed the military quarter. Here was the 'Praetorium' with its characteristic plan and two inscriptions to Caracalla. To the west across a street a large house is thought to have been the residence of the military commander, and on the other side lay the Roman Baths excavated in 1928–9.

The exploration of the internal ramps of mud brick and debris shows that these were added in the last years of the occupation to strengthen and heighten the walls of the city. On the desert side an external ramp was also constructed to protect the face of the wall against battering rams. A parallel to this curious form of defence is quoted from the report of the recent German Expedition to Ctesiphon.

The massive internal ramps covered and preserved the buildings immediately within the walls. Near the south-west angle an important house provided evidence of a Christian community. One of the larger rooms was used as a chapel and decorated with frescoes of Christian subjects. The description of the whole house as a church (ch. vii) does not seem to be justified. Close parallels are provided by several Roman houses of the same period (e.g. those under the Churches of SS. Giovanni e Paolo and St. Pudenziana) where one room was devoted to Christian services and decorated with sacred scenes. No convincing evidence is cited to show that the union of the two rooms (4a and 4b) at Doura is connected with their use for Christian worship, and such an hypothesis leads to the assumption that the frescoed chapel was intended as a Baptistery, a hypothesis which Professor Baur rejects on sufficient grounds (p. 255). C. A. R. R.

Norse Building Customs in the Scottish Isles. By AAGE ROUSSELL. $10\frac{1}{4} \times 7$. Pp. 113. London: Williams & Norgate. 1934.

This short but important study represents a survey of house-types undertaken in 1931 in the Orkneys and Shetland, the Hebrides and Skye. But its title is somewhat misleading. The author's results were, as he says, rather different from his expectations—'The most interesting houses I found were in the Hebrides: they had not much in common with Icelandic and Greenlandic ruins but rather with a prehistoric Scandinavian type of house', or, as the reviewer would like to put it, the most important type I found was prehistoric, which occurs in Scandinavia as well as the Hebrides.

The type as exemplified in the village of Harbost, Lewis, is a long house with human beings at one end and cattle at the other. In the older examples access to the living room is by way of the deep quagmire of the byre floor; and in the darkness it requires some courage to attempt the passage. But one's attitude depends on one's upbringing. A conservatively minded young Hebridean confided to the author that the old 'Black Hut' may 'not look much from the outside but can be like a palace inside'. A low wooden partition separates the byre from the fire room where the peat fire burns on the clay floor; there is no structural hearth. All the light the room gets is from a small skylight: and since the roof structure is inadequate, and since, instead of extending over the thick walls, it rests on them, sooty drip and oozing walls combine to tell those inside when it is raining outside.

These thick-walled dwellings with their roughly rectangular plan and rounded angles remind one of a Romano-British hut complex on a Welsh mountain slope. These latter were probably drier and more comfortable. Well may the writer say that the Black Houses are disappearing, and if one wants to see them one should go soon. They seem to represent an Early Iron Age culture slightly tinged with Mediterranean (Roman) influence, and that they should survive at all in the British Isles in the twentieth century seems wellnigh miraculous. The author is alive to their significance:—'... the accompanying photograph of a Hebrides house still in use might have been taken in Jutland or in Jäderen a thousand or fifteen hundred years ago, and many a keen debate on building customs in the past may possibly be settled in the Hebrides'.

Were the Field Museums, on the Scandinavian model which some of us are striving for, in being, the preservation of one of these Lewis villages would be an easy matter. As it is we must consider other methods. Were such houses to pass into shapeless ruin without an intensive and detailed study of their structure, the culture associated with them, and the social economy of their inhabitants, it would be a grave reproach to British archaeologists and ethnologists. A few illustrations in a journal and a brief account is not enough. All honour to Mr. Roussell for showing us one way to deal with these antiquities. As he says, it is the culture that is ancient; the individual structures are not necessarily of high antiquity.

The author deals with other buildings of more advanced character

illustrating Norse contacts, which I have neglected in favour of the earlier and more important structures; every page of his book deserves the close attention of students of the history of culture in these islands. It is well illustrated with maps, plans, and photographs. C. F.

Vikingeminner i Vest-Europa. By Haakon Shetelig. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5$. Pp. 270. Oslo: Instituttet for Sammenlignende Kulturforskning (Series A, XVI). 1933.

Vikingetidens Smykker. By Jan Petersen. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8$. Pp. 222. Stavanger: Dreyers Grafiske Anstalt, 1928.

Das Bootgräberfeld von Tuna in Alsike. By T. J. Arne. $13\frac{1}{4} \times 10$. Pp. 81 Stockholm: Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien. 1934.

Jernalders hus på Lista. By Sigurd Grieg. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 9$. Pp. 142. Oslo: Instituttet for Sammenlignende Kulturforskning (Series B, XXVII). 1934.

Östnorske Ristninger og Malinger av den arktiske Gruppe. By Eivind S. Engelstad. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 9$. Pp. 144. Oslo: Instituttet for Sammenlignende Kulturforskning (Series B, XXVI). 1934.

The Viking Period and its antiquities have only a few students in this country, and in recent years the English publications dealing with this branch of archaeology would have to be rated as culpably inadequate, were it not for Dr. Wheeler's catalogue 'London and the Vikings' and a recent paper by Mr. John Cowen on the Tullie House collection of viking remains. We are content that the bulk of the work should be done for us by archaeologists whose material is richer than our own, and it is no doubt with good reason that we have accustomed ourselves to submit to the benevolent dictatorship of our Scandinavian and Danish colleagues in this particular field of study. We have certainly nothing to complain about. Their output is considerable, and it is always of first-rate excellence. If I say that I think there is still room for a careful statement of the English and the Irish point of view, particularly in matters of art-history, I do so with an uncomfortable feeling that there is every year less and less to be said by our own scholars that is worth putting into print. Dr. Shetelig's book, which heads the list here under review, is, for example, a work that does much to strengthen this feeling. He has made an extraordinarily thorough survey of the British material, and he has illustrated much of it that we have not found time to publish ourselves. He has, moreover, drawn attention to several objects that we did not know we possessed. I hope that his promised annotated survey of the whole series will soon appear, for the popular character of this book has not allowed him to present the new material in a workmanlike form. The photographs are admittedly excellent, but the references to them in the text are inadequate and difficult to find, and there are no scales or other indications of size. The book is meant to be a short illustrated account of the vikings in western Europe, with special reference to the antiquities that now represent them, and it seems to have been intended for the general reader

or for use in schools, as the survey is not documented and the text is easy-going and discursive. If we may judge by the list of illustrations, what Dr. Shetelig really wanted to write about was the Vikings (especially the Norwegians) in the British Isles, and the book would have been improved had it been openly devoted to that little part of the huge viking world that interests the author and ourselves most of all. Needless to say, in his chosen field Dr. Shetelig writes with authority, and all that he has to say is of importance. There are, indeed, far too many new ideas and new pictures in this book for it to be neglected by the student, and not one of us will read it without wanting once again to assure this distinguished and charming author of the respect and affection with which he is regarded in our country.

In contrast to this pleasant general study, Dr. Jan Petersen's work is an austere and formidable monograph written solely for the specialist. It is a worthy companion to his now well-known survey of the viking swords, and is a study of viking art as it is to be seen on small personal ornaments, such as brooches and pendants. The main value of the book, however, lies less in the contribution it makes to the art-history of the period than in the detailed analysis and classification of the ornaments themselves, particularly the 'tortoise-brooches'. This is a very useful task that is most skilfully performed, and, if we trust Dr. Petersen's system and chronology, we can now advance to the study of viking archaeology much better equipped than hitherto. One welcomes especially his treatment of the material decorated in what is known as the 'Borre Style', which is still the subject of controversy, and it seems probable that the author's arguments for beginning it about A.D. 900 are likely to prove sound.

The book from the Swedish scholar, Dr. Arne, on the Tuna boat-graves is another valuable contribution to the study of Viking Period problems. This burial-ground has not quite equalled the neighbouring and better-known Vendel site in the magnificence of its furniture and the significance of its associated finds, but Tuna has the same number of graves (14), and here all but one of them belong to viking times, whereas five of the Vendel graves were earlier than A.D. 800. The plans, pictures, and text, describing these burials are as good as one could wish them to be. Every student of Germanic antiquities knows the high standard attained by Sweden in the matter of archaeological illustration, and it is only necessary to say that this is fully maintained in Dr. Arne's new and splendid publication.

Two works by Norwegian archaeologists remain for notice. Dr. Sigurd Grieg's excavations of the Iron Age houses in Lista, in the West Agder district of Norway, can scarcely be included as having a bearing on viking archaeology, though these houses have been supposed to represent the homes of Norsemen who emigrated to Orkney and Shetland just before the Viking Period proper begins. The author, however, holds that the main occupation of the dwellings lasted from the fourth to the sixth century A.D., and he is able to show that the house-type itself can be carried back at least a century earlier. The book is published in a series of works that are, like the Swedish publications, distinguished for their

excellent illustrations, and the plans and pictures that Dr. Grieg gives us are excellent. Dr. Englestad writing in the same series, and, with an even greater profusion of pictures, describes the rock-engravings and paintings of East Norway, which he believes belong to the Neolithic period and to the Bronze Age. His work will be useful to all those who have to attempt the study in the field of faint engravings and uncertain carvings, for the author devotes considerable space to the discussion of the best methods of taking rubbings and photographs of these difficult subjects. His argument on the place of the East Norwegian carvings in the history of early European art invites some comment, as his premisses are not everywhere accepted with the confidence that he shows in them; but this essay is only a very small part of a book that is a model of careful survey and accurate presentation of little-known material. T. D. KENDRICK.

Henrici VI Angliae Regis Miracula Postuma ex codice Musei Britannici Regio C. VIII edidit Paulus Grosjean, S. I. 10 × 6½. Pp. 264* + 328. Brussels: Société des Bollandistes. 1935.

As long ago as 1923 Father Ronald Knox and Mr. Shane Leslie published a selection from the Miracles of King Henry VI from the Latin collection prepared from an English original by an unknown writer who worked at the instance of John Morgan, Dean of Windsor and afterwards Bishop of St. Davids. The volume was noticed by the present reviewer in *Antiq. Journ.* iv (1924), pp. 175 sqq.

We now have available in a massive critical edition by Father Paul Grosjean, under the auspices of the Société des Bollandistes, the whole of the text of the *Miracles* with a long and valuable introduction. It goes without saying that this edition is a model of care, correctness, and precision. Such critical and historical problems as are capable of solution are solved by the sober and convincing methods of the learned editor. Generous acknowledgement is given to the work of predecessors, but the present volume is the first that makes it possible to study in its entirety a hagiographical collection with a great variety of theme, and is of considerable importance as a religious and a social document.

It is noteworthy that the editor is at pains to show the persistence of the fame of Henry's saintliness as late as the eighteenth century, and he even quotes the Ode of Thomas Gray in which the poet speaks of the 'murdered saint'. But the more famous reference in the Eton College Ode escapes him, also the splendid tribute of Wordsworth in the sonnet on King's College Chapel. F. J. E. RABY.

Les Églises romanes de l'ancien diocèse de Macon. By J. VIREY. 10¼ × 8. Pp. xv + 476, 37 plates and other illustrations and plans. Macon: Protat Frères 1935.

In 1887 M. Virey presented a thesis to the École des Chartes on the Romanesque churches of the diocese of Macon, which was subsequently printed in the transactions of the Société Éduenne. This study, greatly augmented, forms the basis of the present volume, a volume which forms a fitting memorial to the lifetime of study which the author has

devoted to the churches of his native district. Since the first publication, attention has been drawn more and more to the importance of the architecture of Cluny and its surroundings in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Much has been done both by study and excavation at Cluny itself and many of the eleventh-century country-churches assume a new importance, when considered in the light thrown by Señ. Puigh on 'Le premier Art roman'.

The body of the book is taken up by a careful description of the individual churches, arranged alphabetically, and fully illustrated by photographs and plans. To this are prefixed two introductory chapters describing the limits and constitution of the ancient diocese and a general survey of its Romanesque architecture. The district is extraordinarily rich in the smaller village churches, many of which are of the highest interest. Among the greater churches the three most important, Cluny, Macon, and Charlieu are all reduced to a fragment only—the west fronts at the cathedral and Charlieu and the south transept at Cluny.

At one point only M. Virey's conclusions seem hardly borne out by the facts. He believes that, in the Burgundian school, the pointed arch was introduced well before the end of the eleventh century, and, in opposition to M. Deshouliéres, cites Cluny itself as proof of his contention. Now the consecration of 1095, as he admits, applies, at most, to the Sanctuary and the only surviving part, the great transept was not completed so far as the evidence goes before about 1110 at the earliest. The pointed arch is in use in the transept, but according to illustrations of the main apse the arches here were all round. We should thus date the introduction of the pointed arch in this part of Burgundy between 1095 and 1110.

The publishers (Protat Frères) are to be congratulated on the presentation and particularly on the illustrations of the volume. The illustrations are produced on the same paper as the text and by a process of deep etching the result is in every way admirable. Unlike so many French publications almost every block is clearly printed and the general effect is that of photogravure.

The book will form a most valuable addition to the list of regional studies in Romanesque, in which France is already so rich. A. W. C.

The Early History of Christ's College, Cambridge, derived from contemporary documents. By A. H. Lloyd, sometime Fellow-commoner of the College. $9\frac{1}{8} \times 6$. Pp. xviii + 477. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1934. 21*s.*

The investigations of our Fellow Dr. Lloyd were certainly needed; for very few in Cambridge—few even in Christ's, on Dr. Lloyd's own authority—so much as knew that Christ's College had an early history at all. Dr. Peile, indeed, its Master and historian, knew that it had some kind of existence in the fifteenth century, as the King's College of God's House; but to the first seventy years he gave no more than eight pages. And the official *Historical Register of the University of Cambridge* not only fails to recognize its undoubted rank as a royal foundation, but gives it chronological precedence only from its 'augmentation' by the Lady

Margaret in 1505. Dr. Lloyd shows that even this event is wrongly dated: the augmentation took effect from the giving of the Foundress's statutes on 3rd October 1506. He shows that it made no breach in continuity; even the name of the College was scarcely altered, for 'God's House' meant to the fifteenth century almost exactly what 'Christ's College' means to us. And he leaves no excuse for such mistakes in the future, for his patient scholarship has recovered and set on record the lost seventy years, and has shown that our Christ's is indeed the College which William Byngham began to found about the year 1436.

Byngham must have been one of the most interesting and forceful characters in fifteenth-century Cambridge, as well as one of the leading educational reformers of his day in all England. He was of lower rank than most college founders—a simple parish priest, rector of the City church of St. John Zachary in Maiden Lane; but statesmanlike in vision and steady and firm of purpose; a man experienced in affairs, with influential and wealthy friends among the London citizens; and friendly besides with men like John Carpenter, Founder of the City of London School, and like that group of City rectors who in 1447 petitioned Parliament for leave to found grammar schools in their several parishes. Byngham, too, had the reform of grammar-school education nearest his heart; but his interest was national and not parochial in its scope; he held a different opinion on the causes of decay, and sought a more fundamental remedy. Not schools were lacking, he thought, but schoolmasters. And therefore he founded, not another school, but a college in Cambridge 'for the free herbigage of poure scolers of Gramer'.

At the very outset he was confronted with the opposition of the University. Dr. Lloyd prints a petition (which he dates between 1436 and 1438) wherein John Langton, the Chancellor, prays the King to prevent Byngham from erecting his college on the site he has bought near the schools. The reason alleged is the most startling of Dr. Lloyd's many discoveries —that the University proposes to found a University college, and wants the site for the purpose. Dr. Lloyd is careful to point out the difficulties in the way of such a scheme; and yet I wonder whether it was not a more serious project than he seems prepared to admit, and perhaps not altogether still-born. May it not be significant that when the manors of Ogbourne and Ruislip which the King had granted to the University in 1438 were returned to the King again in 1441, it was to form the earliest endowment of a college, and one to be built hard by Byngham's site?

Dr. Lloyd traces the slow steps by which Byngham overcame the obstacles in his path, and at last secured the foundation of his college by the King himself, by a charter dated 16th April 1448; under which the Rector of St. John Zachary ranks modestly as second Founder and first Proctor, or Head. He shows conclusively that God's House was never in fact granted to Clare Hall, as earlier historians have supposed; Byngham only took power to do so under the royal licence of 1439, probably in case the University should succeed in preventing a separate foundation. And he shows too that Byngham in his lifetime was responsible for an important innovation in college practice which earlier historians have

ascribed to the sixteenth century and the Lady Margaret: the institution of college lectures. He points out that regulations for the office of *lector* are contained in the statutes of God's House—statutes sealed, as he demonstrates elsewhere, in 1495 or 1496, but looking back to an earlier date. And he has discovered a detailed draft agreement, not later than 1451, by which Byngham appoints to that office Ralph Barton, afterwards the fifth Proctor of God's House. Yet it is unsafe to infer that 'Godshouse stands alone amongst colleges in having its own lecturer' (p. 133) —at least, if the words are applied generally to the fifteenth century—for Byngham soon found an august imitator. The Founder's statutes for King's College (which probably date from 1453, certainly not much later) direct that some of the Fellows shall be assigned by the Provost and Deans 'to instruct and inform' their junior brethren, and shall receive stipends. No details of their duties are given, save that they are to administer floggings when necessary; but in the College accounts for 1456–7 their stipends appear as 'soluciones pro lectura'.

Byngham died in the autum of 1451, his college established and his life's work achieved. Yet his influence was perhaps not limited to God's House. Dr. Lloyd suggests (p. 33) that it was to his example that Cambridge owed the foundation, after ninety barren years, of four new colleges between 1439 and 1473. In any case, when Dr. Lloyd is content to rank him next under the two royal Founders (p. 311), I cannot help feeling that his loyalty has been too much for his college patriotism; for to Byngham the first and chiefest credit is surely due.

Dr. Lloyd gives us all that can be recovered of college life and history in the fifteenth century, down to the time of John Syclyng, from 1490 to 1506 sixth and last Proctor, and for a brief space first Master of the new college; to whose ability, as he shows, the College owed the notice and the bounty of the Lady Margaret. He gives us, among much else, biographical notices of the Proctors and known benefactors of God's House; a register of all its known members; an account of its estates; and proof that some of its possessions and buildings survive at Christ's to this day. And there is much besides of a wider historical and antiquarian interest: notably the texts, with facsimiles, of a number of petitions addressed to the Council in the Marches of Wales in Henry VII's reign, which have come to light in the College Muniment Room. The meticulous thoroughness with which Dr. Lloyd has searched manuscript collections in every quarter; the architectural and heraldic as well as documentary learning he has brought into play; the patient examination and comparison by which every fact has been made to yield its last particle of evidence; these make one wonder whether anything at all remains for later gleaners. Over and over again the reader feels that his conclusions are the result, not of a few hours' work, but of weeks and months of reflection; and his work is a revelation of the amount of real history which scholarship can reconstruct from the bare record of facts.

The book contains a large and valuable selection of printed documents. It is generously illustrated, and the production is worthy of the Cambridge University Press.

JOHN SALTMARSH.

Queen Mary's Grammar School, Clitheroe, Part 1, The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. By C. W. STOKES. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. ix + 212. Chetham Society, vol. 92, new series. Manchester: 1934.

The Head Master of Clitheroe School has related a history, not in itself of more than local interest, but valuable as illustrating in considerable detail the sort of institution from which so many of the schools represented at the Head Masters' Conference have sprung.

There is no certain evidence that Clitheroe, like the neighbouring foundation of Giggleswick, represents an earlier Chantry-school, but there is every probability that it did, although no part of the endowment of the Clitheroe Chantries went towards the new Grammar School. This was endowed with property part of which had belonged to St. Nicholas's Chantry in Skipton, and part to Rotherham College. The remoteness of these tenements from Clitheroe was to lead to a good deal of trouble in later years.

The early history of the School is mainly taken up with a private feud between two groups of local families, the Greenacres family and their friends on the one side, and the families of Nowell and Aspinall on the other. These two factions brought repeated charges of malversation against each other, and much of the material of this book is derived from papers in the School chest or in the Public Record Office which relate to the consequent litigation. After 1640 these quarrels, and the consequent difficulties with masters and ushers, seem to have died down. The sketch pedigrees given in this volume greatly elucidate the story of these local hostilities. Some incidental matters may be worth noting. Thus, playing bowls in 1609 was regarded as a serious moral lapse, and a testator in 1599 made the chaining of books in a library a condition of his legacy of money for their purchase.

The book contains a valuable calendar of documents relating to the School both in the School records and elsewhere, and a printed version of the charter and statutes. It is to be regretted that the Latin of the charter is printed in an abbreviated form. As it stands, it neither accurately represents the original, nor is it easy to read: and the same criticism applies to the printing of 'yt' for 'that', 'ym' for 'them', 'supt' for 'supplicant', and so forth. It gives a semblance of minute accuracy without the reality, since the actual peculiarities of the original manuscript cannot be adequately reproduced in type. C. JOHNSON.

Periodical Literature

Antiquity, December 1934, contains :—Rome in the Middle East, by Sir George Macdonald ; Britannia, by Harold Mattingly; Forts and farms on Margam mountain, Glamorgan, by C. and A. Fox ; Archaeology and the State, by Grahame Clark ; Defences against cattle-raiding, by G. W. B. Huntingford ; Some thoughts on the topography of Saxon London, by J. N. L. Myres ; Mr. Myres on Saxon London : a reply, by R. E. M. Wheeler ; Hittite scripts ; Mesopotamian archaeology ; Prehistoric ox-yoking ; Pond barrows ; Archaeological work in the U.S.S.R. ; Mines and gems ; Rock sculptures ; Greek shorthand.

Archaeological Journal, vol. 91, part 1, contains :—The Danish kingdom of York, by Sir Charles Oman ; Some hafted weapons of the Middle Ages, by M. R. Holmes ; Derivative forms of the *petit tranchet* in Britain, by J. G. D. Clark ; Arms and armour in churches in England, by F. H. Cripps-Day ; The ancient highways and tracks of Worcestershire and the middle Severn, i, by G. B. Grundy ; The present state of archaeology in Lincolnshire, ii, by C. W. Phillips.

Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research, Winter, 1934, includes :—The uniforms of European and native troops in the British service in India, 1760–1860, by Capt. R. V. Steele ; Marlborough's sieges, by C. T. Atkinson ; A note on the British and French infantry colours, by Col. C. Field ; The dress and equipment of farriers of cavalry regiments in the eighteenth century, by Rev. P. Sumner ; Princeton, by Major H. FitzM. Stacke ; Arms and crests of the colonels of regiments in the year 1746, by Rev. P. Sumner.

Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 3rd series, vol. 42, no. 6 includes :—Hellenistic architecture, by T. Fyfe.

Journal of the British Archaeological Association, vol. 40, part 1, contains :—The travelling household in the Middle Ages, by Grace Stretton ; The London coffee-houses and the beginnings of Lloyds, by W. R. Dawson ; The professional costume of lawyers illustrated chiefly by monumental brasses, by L. Edwards ; Report of the Congress held at Sheringham, 1934 ; Notes from county correspondents.

The British Museum Quarterly, vol. 9, no. 2, includes :—An indulgence printed by Pynson, 1491 ; A legal document from Provence ; Babylonian stone carvings of the early period ; Some Syrian bronzes ; Minoan and Mycenean gems ; A Greek imprecation ; Greek coins ; A new Roman medallion ; Coins of the Roman Empire ; A fourteenth-century Egyptian albarello ; Flints from Farnham, Surrey ; A fifteenth-century German woodcut ; Queen Elizabeth by Augustine Ryther (?) : an undescribed early state.

The Burlington Magazine, November 1934, includes :—The Westminster portrait of Richard II, by the late W. R. Lethaby ; A sculpture at Tandragee, co. Armagh, by the late A. Kingsley Porter.

December 1934 includes :—The David collection catalogue, by W. W.

Winkworth; The Indian period of European furniture, by R. Edwards and K. De B. Codrington.

January 1935 includes:—The wooden synagogues of Eastern Europe, by G. K. Lukomski; The lady and the unicorn, by P. Ackerman; Some plate at St. John's College, Cambridge, by E. A. Jones; Herman the illuminator, by Margaret Rickert; A Flemish (?) altarpiece, by J. Michalopulo.

The Connoisseur, November 1934, includes:—Painted enamels of Russia, by C. G. E. Bunt; Clifford's Inn passes, by W. G. Bell; An eighteenth-century record of silver furniture at Windsor Castle, by C. C. Oman; Saint George and Battle abbey, by F. Roe: Men's costume in the Isham collection, by J. L. Nevinson.

December 1934 includes:—Plate and relics of the Royal College of Physicians, by H. M. Barlow and E. A. Jones; Heraldic Parliament rolls, by F. S. Eden; French needlework at Bowes Museum, by S. E. Harrison; An English tapestry valance, by A. F. Kendrick.

January 1935 includes:—Two portraits of William Somerset, third earl of Worcester, K.G., by J. G. Mann; Art treasures of the Midlands, by S. C. Kaines Smith; Nottingham stone ware, by C. F. Pitman; Lacquer work by Gerhard Dagly, by H. Huth; A note on Tunbridge ware, by E. B. Chancellor.

Ancient Egypt and the East, December 1934, contains:—Queen Tetyshery, by M. A. Murray; Notes on glazed stones: i, glazed steatite, by H. C. Beck; Artificial eyes in ancient Egypt, by A. Lucas; A temple seal and its connections, by G. D. Hornblower; The obelisk badge of Hatshepsut, by C. D. J. Bell; The god 'Ash, by M. A. Murray.

Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, vol. 20, parts 3 and 4, contains:—Excavations at Tell el Amarna, by J. D. S. Pendlebury; Eight new cuneiform fragments from Tell el Amarna, by C. H. Gordon; Some aspects of Amūn, by G. A. Wainwright; A statue of a serpent worshipper, by R. O. Faulkner; A letter to the dead on a bowl in the Louvre, by A. Piaukoff and J. J. Clère; Pettigrew's demonstrations upon mummies, by W. R. Dawson; A foundation scene of the second dynasty, by R. Engelbach; Studies in the Egyptian medical texts, iv, by W. R. Dawson; Foreigners in the tomb of Amenemhab, by N. de G. Davies; 'Phocaean gold' in Egypt, by J. G. Milne; Magical texts in Coptic, by W. E. Crum; Christianity and the Kura'án, by L. P. Kirwan; Bibliography, Christian Egypt, by De L. O'Leary.

The Geographical Journal, vol. 84, no. 5, includes:—Early maps of the Fen District, by Edward Lynam.

Vol. 84, no. 6, includes:—A ruined Nestorian city in Inner Mongolia, by O. Lattimore.

Vol. 85, no. 1, includes:—Some notes on early ideas of the form and size of the Earth, by Prof. E. G. R. Taylor; A Persian inscription on the minaret of Saveh, by Freda Stark.

Journal of the British Society of Master Glass-Painters, vol. 5, no. 4, includes:—Fifteenth century [glass] in Bardwell church, Suffolk, by H.

Wilkinson; Painted glass in Saxlingham Nethergate church, Norfolk, by Rev. C. Woodforde; The Penancer's window in the nave of York Minster, by J. T. Hardman and J. A. Knowles; A history of the York school of glass-painting: xii (continued) Political allusions in York work, by J. A. Knowles.

Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. 54, part 2, contains:—Pelasgians and Ionians, by J. A. R. Munro; An Orphic bowl, by R. Delbrueck and W. Vollgraff; Greek inscriptions at Cairness house, by M. N. Tod; A bronze Herakles in the Benaki Museum at Athens, by H. G. C. Payne; A volute krater at Taranto, by A. D. Trendall; Solon's reform of weights and measures, by J. Johnston; Archaeology in Greece, 1933–1934, by H. G. C. Payne; The *Prometheus*, by R. H. Malden; Odysseus and Elpenor on a vase in Boston, by L. D. Caskey; Zeno's game of *τάβλη*, by R. G. Austin; The campaign of Marathon, by F. Maurice; Ares in Coronea, by I. R. Arnold; New antiquities in the Manchester Museum, by T. B. L. Webster; The pillars at the south gate of Troy VI, by W. F. J. Knight.

The English Historical Review, January 1935, contains:—English Book-right, by J. E. A. Jolliffe; Robert Carpenter and the Provisions of Westminster, by N. Denholm-Young; Bedford's Ordinance on the Watch of September 1428, by Prof. R. A. Newhall; The fall of the Talents, March 1807, by M. Roberts; Great Britain and the Polish question in 1863, by H. Wereszycki; St. Patrick's birthplace, by G. H. Wheeler; The Duke of Newcastle and the British envoys at the Congress of Cambrai, by J. C. Walker; Conversations on Anglo-Russian relations in 1838, by Prof. F. S. Rodkey.

History, December 1934, includes:—The West Indies in international politics, 1550–1850, by Prof. A. P. Newton; The centenary of Athens as capital, by W. Miller; Historical revision: lxxi, The Salisbury oath, by H. A. Cronne.

Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, Nov. 1934, includes:—Obedientiary and other accounts of Battle abbey in the Huntington library, by Eleanor Swift; The Treaty of St. Ildefonso in Martens' 'Recueil des Traités', by Mary Fisher; Select documents: xxv, The Parliament of Lincoln, 1316, by H. G. Richardson and G. O. Sayles, xxvi, The earliest turnpike bill, 1622, by F. G. Emmison.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, 4th ser., vol. 17, contains:—Some problems in the history of the medieval university, by Prof. F. M. Powicke; The career of Waleran, count of Meulan and earl of Worcester (1104–66), by G. H. White; Materials for the history of the Bentivoglio Signoria in Bologna, by Miss C. M. Ady; The Anglo-Portuguese alliance, by Prof. E. Prestage; Discussion on a new edition of Walter of Henley's 'Husbandry', opened by Prof. Eileen Power; Sir John Fortescue and his theory of dominion, by S. B. Chrimes; The Law Merchant in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, by Miss L. Stuart Sutherland; The Canningite party, by A. Aspinall.

Iraq, vol. 1, part 2, contains:—Excavations at Kish and Barghuthiat, 1933, by S. Langdon and D. B. Harden; A Tammuz ritual in Kurdistan (?),

by H. Frankfort; The prehistoric pottery of Carchemish, by C. L. Woolley; Two Mesopotamian daggers and their relatives, by R. W. Hutchinson; Mandaean writings, by E. S. Drower; A tomb in Kurdistan, by C. J. Edmonds.

The Library, new series, vol. 15, no. 3, contains:—Nathaniel Ponder: the publisher of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, by F. M. Harrison; The *Locrine* and *George-a-Greene* title-page inscriptions, by R. C. Bald; Was there a 1612 quarto of *Epicene*? by W. W. Greg; *The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers*, by C. F. Bühler; Milton's *Prolusio* script, by H. C. H. Candy; The beginnings of printing in New Hampshire, by D. C. McMurtrie; Counterfeit printing in Jacobean times, by W. A. Jackson.

Man, November 1934, includes:—Upper Palaeolithic pottery from Ipswich and Swanscombe, by J. P. T. Burchell and J. Reid Moir; Note on pottery from Swanscombe, by S. Piggott; Prehistoric hand-made pottery, by A. Aiyappan.

December 1934 includes:—A prehistoric carved stone in Littondale, by Jacquetta Hawkes; The cross-legged posture, by A. N. Newell.

The Mariner's Mirror, vol. 21, no. 1, includes:—Taking off the lines of a boat, by W. M. Blake; The three British armoured corvettes, by Admiral G. A. Ballard; The occupation of Tristan da Cunha, by B. S. Ingram; The story of the semaphore: v, Development in the Royal Navy and other services, by Commander H. P. Mead; Blake and Vendôme, by C. D. Curtis; The Royalists at sea, 1651–3, by R. C. Anderson.

Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society, vol. 7, part 1, contains:—The brasses in the Temple church, London, by P. W. Kerr and W. J. Kaye; Recently discovered palimpsest brasses, by R. H. Pearson; The Topcliffe brass, by Rev. Prof. C. E. Whiting; On the brass of an unknown coped priest in St. Peter's, Clapham, S.W., by V. J. B. Torr; A Trinity brass at Newcastle on Tyne, by O. J. Charlton; A palimpsest memorial brass in St. Peter's church, St. Albans; A plea for late inscriptions, by A. B. Connor.

The Numismatic Chronicle, 5th ser., vol. 14, part 3, contains:—The vicissitudes of Maximian after his abdication, by Rev. E. A. Sydenham; Coins struck by Boleslav the Mighty, duke of Poland (992–1025), with bust and name of Aethelred II of England, by E. Majkowski; Notes on the coinage of the South African Republic, by J. T. Becklake; Roman finds from Swaby, Chalfont St. Giles, Duston, Bitterne and Great Chesterford, by H. Mattingly; A new sterling of Namur, by E. S. G. Robinson.

Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund, January 1935, contains:—The 1934 excavations at Gezer, by A. Rowe; The Tell-Duweir ewer inscription: a supplementary note, by T. A. Gaster.

Journal of Roman Studies, vol. 24, part 2, contains:—Lentulus and the origin of Moesia, by R. Syme; The rôle of Basilides in the events of A.D. 69, by K. Scott; The legal policy and reforms of Hadrian, by F. Pringsheim; Literary evidence for the beginnings of Roman art, by C. C. Van Essen; The Illyrian war of Octavian, by N. Vulić; The new fragments of Gaius, by F. de Zulueta; The population of Syria, by F.

Cumont; Alexander Helios and Caesarion, by K. W. Meiklejohn; Roman Britain in 1933, by R. G. Collingwood and M. V. Taylor.

Berkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. 38, no. 2, contains:—Berkshire place-names, by G. W. B. Huntingford; The passing of Erleigh Court, near Reading, by E. W. Dormer; Coats of arms in Berkshire churches, by P. S. Spokes; A moated mound at Abingdon, Berks., by A. E. Preston; Rural 'slum clearance', by C. B. Willcocks; The bishop's manor place at Holme Park, Sonning, by E. W. Dormer; Dr. Walter Bayley physician to Queen Elizabeth and the Baily family of Thatcham and Newbury, by L. G. H. Horton-Smith.

Friends of Canterbury Cathedral: Eighth Annual Report, includes:—Canterbury cloisters, by R. Griffin.

Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, vol. 34, contains:—Analysis of the Denton pedigree, by T. H. B. Graham; The chantry of Bramwra, by T. H. B. Graham; Heraldry at Carlisle cathedral, by F. J. Field; Some notes on Windermere parish church, by B. L. Thompson; Finds from the Roman station at Watercrook, by Lt.-Col. O. H. North; The town fields of Drigg, by Mary C. Fair; A deer park in Wet Sleddale, by B. L. Thompson; An early settlement on Moor Divock, by J. E. Spence; The Roman camps at Reycross and Crackenthorpe, by I. A. Richmond and J. McIntyre; Tents of the Roman army and leather from Birdoswald, by J. McIntyre and I. A. Richmond; Unrecorded and unusual types of flint implements, by H. S. Cowper; Three proclamations of ancient fairs, by W. Butler; Tumuli near Carrock Fell, by Mabel M. Barker; Some recent finds of stone implements, by Lt.-Col. O. H. North; Roman Kirkby Thore and an African inscription, by E. Birley; Report of the Cumberland Excavation Committee: Birdoswald, by F. G. Simpson and I. A. Richmond; New turrets on the line of the turf wall and the type of stone wall afterwards associated with them, by F. G. Simpson, Miss K. S. Hodgson, and I. A. Richmond; Garthside turrets, by F. G. Simpson, I. A. Richmond, and J. McIntyre; Milecastles on the line of the turf wall, by F. G. Simpson, I. A. Richmond, and J. McIntyre; Banks east turret, by F. G. Simpson and I. A. Richmond; Nether Denton, by F. G. Simpson and K. St. Joseph; Borthby Castle hill, by F. G. Simpson; The vallum at Stanwix, by F. G. Simpson; Castlesteads, by I. A. Richmond and Miss K. S. Hodgson; A catalogue of objects of the Viking period in the Tullie House Museum, Carlisle, by J. D. Cowen; Two charters at Rydal Hall, by R. E. Porter.

Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association, vol. 66, includes:—The Huguenot churches of Plymouth and Stonehouse, by C. W. Bracken; The pre-Reformation history of St. Katherine's priory, Polsloe, by Ethel Lega-Weekes; Buckland Monachorum, by R. C. Street; Medieval customs and tenures in the manor of Ottery St. Mary, by Mrs. Rose-Troup; Some Axminster worthies, by Major W. H. Wilkin; Notes on the members for Honiton, 1640–1868, by Major W. H. Wilkin; South Devon place-names, by J. J. Alexander; A stone implement found near Wheal Jewell, Marytavy, by R. H. Worth; Some guide-stones

standing on the course of the old track from Tavistock to Ashburton, by D. C. Prowse and R. H. Worth; Roborough earthwork, by E. S. Saunders; Old-time survivals in Devon, by Marjory Fielden.

Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Exploration Society, vol. 1, part 4, contains:—Report on the excavations at Hembury Fort, 3rd season, 1932, by Dorothy M. Liddell; Report on the underground passages in Exeter, by the Exeter Excavation Committee; The Yelland stone row, by E. H. Rogers.

Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, vol. 7, part 3 contains:—Presidental address, by l'Abbé Breuil; Flint implements from the 'Stone Bed' of the North Norfolk coast, by J. E. Sainty; A giant hand-axe from Sheringham, Norfolk, by J. Reid Moir; Implements from the higher raised beaches of Sussex, by J. B. Calkin; A palaeolithic succession at Farnham, Surrey, by Major A. G. Wade and R. A. Smith; Excavations in a dry valley in Beer, S.E. Devon, by F. and R. MacAlpine Woods; Some littoral sites of early post-glacial times located in Ireland, by J. P. T. Burchell; The mutual relations of the British neolithic ceramics, by S. Piggott; Grime's Graves, Norfolk: report on excavations of Pit 12, by A. L. Armstrong; A Bronze Age spear-head found in Methwold Fen, Norfolk, by H. and M. E. Godwin, J. G. D. Clark, and M. H. Clifford; Evidence of human sacrifice in St. Baldred's cave, Scotland, by N. F. Layard; Notes on excavations; Notes.

The Essex Review, January 1935, includes:—New Year presents in Queen Elizabeth's court, by W. Gurney Benham; Fairlop Fair; Lord St. Vincent at Rochetts, by A. Hills; Relative literacy of Essex parishes, 1641–4, by H. Smith; A notable Langham Royalist, by L. C. Sier; Earthworks at Galleywood and Fryerning, by J. Salmon; Income Tax in its infancy: incomes from land in Essex in 1436; Some place-names in Margaretting, by Rev. W. J. Pressey; Thomas Matthew of Colchester and Matthew's Bible of 1537, by W. T. Whitley; Capell helm and a bronze bell in Rayne church.

Transactions of the Halifax Antiquarian Society, 1933, contains:—The Lumb in Soyland, by H. P. Kendall; Wadsworth Royd in Wadsworth, by G. Dent; Lambert House, Elland, by A. T. Longbotham; Pyke House, Littleborough, by W. B. Trigg; Mills of the Ryburn Valley, by J. H. Priestly; The industrial water supply of Ovenden, by W. B. Trigg; Stead Hall, by H. T. Clay.

Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society, vol. 18, part 1, contains:—The Coltmans of the Newarke at Leicester, by Florence E. Skillington and S. H. Skillington; The Roman sites of South-West Leicestershire, i. Venonae, Tripontium, by A. J. Pickering; Ulverscroft priory, by W. Keay and Margaret E. Keay; Medieval deeds relating to Ashby Parva, by H. Goodacre; Aylestone, the descent of the manor, erratum and addendum, by G. K. Thomson; Church of St. Peter, Horningfold, by A. Herbert.

Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, October 1934, includes:—Jewels of King John; Simon de Kyme, justiciar; A survey of Anderly and Cumberworth.

Proceedings of the Littlehampton Natural Science and Archaeological Society, 1933, includes:—Report on the excavations in 'Shepherd's Garden', Arundel Park, ii, 1933–4.

Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology (*University of Liverpool*), vol. 21, nos. 3–4, contains:—Achaean pottery, by T. Burton Brown; Studies in archaic Greek chronology, i. Naukratis, by E. Gjerstad; The Nineveh of Tacitus, by R. W. Hutchinson; Three North Syrian terra-cottas, by D. B. Harden; Ras Shamra, by R. Dussaud; Jericho: city and necropolis (4th report), by J. Garstang.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne, 4th ser., vol. 6, no. 8, includes:—Cup-marked rocks on Chirnells Moor, Rothbury, by Miss N. Newbigin; Two stone columns in neighbourhood of Habitancum, by W. B. Davison; The Ryton 'cup and ring' marked rock, by W. A. Cocks; A Roman glass linen smoother, by J. D. Cowen.

Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, vol. 47, part 2, contains:—A sixteenth-century Shrewsbury School inventory, by J. B. Oldham; Stottesden, by Rev. R. C. Purton; A letter from Bridgnorth to the duke of Norfolk, 1804; Some old Shropshire houses and their owners: Walliborne Hall, Gibbon's Mansion, by H. E. Forrest; Mytton of Halston, by Evelyn H. Martin; Wroxeter excavations, by J. A. Morris; Deeds relating to lands behind the walls, Shrewsbury; Arms of Corfield of Hughley.

Surrey Archaeological Collections, vol. 42, contains:—The pictures at Clandon Park, by the Earl of Onslow; Some new material for the determination of the course of Stane street, by Lt.-Col. H. F. Bidder: An analysis and list of Surrey barrows, by L. V. Grinsell; The Roman 'chimney-pots' from Ashtead and parallel examples from older sites, by A. W. G. Lowther; Pottery from Farley Heath, by A. W. G. Lowther; The Roman site near the parish church of St. Giles at Ashtead, by A. W. G. Lowther; Garratts Hall, Banstead, by Sir Henry Lambert; Obituary calendar of the Dominican friary at Guildford, by J. S. Purvis; Ewhurst church: recent discoveries, by P. M. Johnston; Bronze Age arrow-head at Leatherhead; An Early Iron Age site near Merle common, Limpsfield; Roman pottery from Cobham, Surrey; Excavations at Ewell; Four early incumbents at Pirbright; The pre-Reformation vicars of Farnham, 1211–1559; Coins found in Manor House, Wallington; Earthwork in Ewell and Cuddington; The White Hart Hotel, Reigate; The intrenchment on Riddlesdown; Discoveries at Gatton Park House.

Sussex Notes and Queries, vol. 5, no. 4, includes:—The borough of Lewes in 1498, by L. F. Salzman; Sussex wool ports in the thirteenth century, by R. A. Pelham; The Sussex lands of Thomas de Ponyngs; Sussex entries in London parish registers, by W. H. Challen; An early incumbent of West Tarring, by Rev. W. J. Pressey; Funeral expenses, Brighton to London, 1824, by R. Morris; Old Rottingdean; A suggested identification of Berts, by G. Ward; Excavations at Chichester; Sussex church plans: xxviii. St. Mary, Treyford, xxix. St. Andrew, Didling; Altar in Bignor church; Graffiti; Ranscombe camp; Knights Templars at Shipley.

The Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, December 1934, includes:—A case of Bronze Age cephalotaphy on Easton Down, Winterslow, by J. F. S. Stone; Note on the early history of Box, by G. Kidston; 'The Highfield Pit Dwellings', Fisherton, Salisbury, excavated May 1866 to September 1869, by F. Stevens; Bishop Giles of Bridport, 1257–62, by Canon J. M. J. Fletcher; De Vaux college, Salisbury, by Canon J. M. J. Fletcher.

Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society, new series, vol. 10, contains:—Joyce Jeffreys of Ham Castle, by Rev. R. G. Griffiths; Medieval tiles in Worcestershire, by R. Holland-Martin; The Savages of Broadway, by E. A. B. Barnard; Notes on some Romano-British pottery found at Boughton Close, near Worcester, by W. H. Knowles; Worcestershire incumbents from the Reformation to the Restoration, by Canon R. A. Wilson; A thirteenth-century rector's memorial slab found at Stockton-on-Teme, by Canon R. A. Wilson; The Habington chest, by E. A. B. Barnard; Medieval altar slabs in Worcestershire churches, by T. W. Cole; Consecration crosses in Worcestershire churches, by Mrs. J. E. H. Blake; Hour glasses in Worcestershire churches, by Mrs. R. FitzMorris; Houseling tables in Worcestershire churches; The Worcestershire drawings of E. F. and T. F. Burney in 1784; Some old Worcestershire churches and parochial chapels, by E. A. B. Barnard; The restoration of Besford church, 1880–1, by Rev. J. Willis; The restoration of Elmbridge church, 1850–73, by Rev. J. Willis.

Archaeologia Cambrensis, vol. 89, part 2, contains:—Wat's Dyke: a field survey, by Cyril Fox; Recent excavations at St. Davids: bishop Houghton's (1361–89) cloister, by W. D. Caröe; Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt and Robert Vaughan the London engraver, by T. A. Glenn; Gower: a study in linguistic movements and historical geography, by T. Williams; Celtic place-names formed from animal-head names, by R. J. Thomas; Finds at Wern, Llanddona, by H. H. Hughes; Dre Newydd, Gelli Farch, by H. Lewis; Flint arrow-head found at the chambered tomb at Pant-y-saer, Anglesey, by H. H. Hughes; Rhuddlan church: discovery of human bones, etc. in the wall, by E. Davies; The Beddgelert pint, by A. S. Davies; Finds from Nantmel, Radnorshire, by A. S. Davies; Notes on some Pembrokeshire place-names, by A. W. Wade-Evans; The Nevin borough seal and a Pwllheli seal, by E. A. Jones; Report of the annual meeting held at Galway.

Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, vol. 7, part 3, includes:—The toll books of some north Pembrokeshire fairs, 1599–1603, by E. A. Lewis; Current work in Welsh archaeology.

Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1934, includes:—The pottery from the Lligwy burial chamber, by S. Piggott; Two stone objects of early type, by E. N. Baynes; The Carreglwyd building account, 1636, by D. Knoop and G. P. Jones; Church of St. Cybi, Holyhead, by H. H. Hughes; The decline of the Tudors of Penmynydd, by E. Owen; The parish registers of three Anglesey parishes, by A. I. Pryce; Anglesey manuscripts and records in the National Library of Wales; An eighteenth-century Anglesey house, Henblas in the parish of Llangristiolus, by G. N.

Evans; A list of Anglesey Wills, 1700–89 (A–D), by H. Owen; Tregaian church terrier; A curious carved head.

Montgomeryshire Collections, vol. 43, parts 2 and 3, includes:—The Bronze Age in Montgomeryshire, ii, by J. Ward; Breiddin Hill camp excavations, 1934, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil; Some giant stones of the Upper Tarrat valley, by R. Richards.

Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. 64, part 4, contains:—The sculptured crosses of Galloon, by Lady Dorothy Lowry-Corry; Calendar of leases and deeds of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, 1660–89, by Canon J. B. Leslie; The Muiredach cross at Monasterboice: a new interpretation of three of its panels, by H. Morris; The Uí Briúin Bréifni genealogies, by M. V. Duignan; The Crosshaven chalice; Cist burial at Ballyknockan, co. Wicklow; Forts, etc. near Clonmel; Cross slabs at Inishkeel, co. Donegal; Stone bowl found in co. Galway; Stone with cup and circle markings, Tinnacarrig, co. Carlow; Two early penannular brooches from Bough, co. Carlow; A find of prehistoric pottery at Knockaholet, co. Antrim; Souterrain at Fox's Castle, co. Waterford; Report on Irish beads in the Salisbury museum.

Société Jersiaise: Bulletin Annuel, 1934, includes:—The perquages or percages of Jersey, by G. F. B. de Gruchy; Jersey water mills, by J. F. Le Cornu; Some Jersey water mills and their machinery, by G. S. Knocker; Trade relations between Jersey, Guernsey and Welsh ports in Elizabethan times, by D. T. Williams; Nicholas Le Messurier, master mariner, by A. C. Saunders; Early postal service to the Channel Islands, by J. P. Alexandre; Baillis, Lieut.-Baillis and Juges délégués, by Ralph Mollett; The will of Marguerite de Carteret, by Julia M. Marett; A note on the Rozel hoard of Gaulish coins, by N. V. L. Rybot; Examination of certain Armorican coins from the Rozel hoard, by S. W. Smith; Old Jersey silver, by T. W. Attenborough; A document relating to the lordship of the Islands, *c.* 1447, by Elisabeth Yandell; The surviving menhirs of Jersey, by N. V. L. Rybot; Human teeth and jaws from prehistoric sites in Jersey, by E. K. Tratman; A double quern from the sands at Westpark, by N. V. L. Rybot; The skull of a medieval warrior from the Grands Vaux, by N. V. L. Rybot; Report on a skull from the Grands Vaux, by M. L. Tildesley.

Journal of the Manx Museum, December 1934, includes:—Unpublished documents in the Manx Museum; The Manx card money; Photograph of a newly found Celtic cross.

The Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine, vol. 4, nos. 1 and 2, contains:—Excavations at Tell Abu Hawām, by R. W. Hamilton; Cemeteries and a 'monastery' at the Y.M.C.A, Jerusalem, by J. H. Iliffe; A Nestorian hermitage between Jericho and the Jordan, by D. C. Baramki and St. H. Stephan; Lead coffins from Palestine, by M. Aviyonah; A hoard of Umayyad coins from El Lajjūn, by L. A. Mayer; Evliyā Tshelebi's Travels in Palestine, translated by St. H. Stephan, with notes by L. A. Mayer.

The American Journal of Archaeology, vol. 38, no. 3, includes:—In the

land of the Queen of Sheba, by L. Legrain; Odysseus and Elpenor in a pelike in Boston, by L. D. Caskey; Note on the mosaic of Daphne, by C. Bonner; Assyrian elements in the Perseus–Gorgon story, by C. Hopkins; How old is the Greek alphabet? by B. L. Ullman; Metallurgical fallacies in archaeological literature, by T. T. Read; The two Callias decrees, by A. B. West; The date of the older Parthenon, by W. B. Dinsmoor; News items from Athens, by E. P. Blegen; News items from Rome, by A. W. Van Buren.

Vol. 38, no. 4, contains:—The villa of Good Fortune at Olynthos, by D. M. Robinson; A new inscription of Jerash, by R. Boecklin and J. P. Hyatt; Some unpublished vases in the University Museum, Philadelphia, by Edith Hall Dohan; Concerning the curvature of the steps of the Parthenon, by G. P. Stevens; The Dioscuri in an early Protocorinthian aryballos, by G. W. Elderkin; The Menon painter = Psiax, by Gisela M. A. Richter; Iron, prehistoric and ancient, by H. C. Richardson; News items from Athens, by Elizabeth P. Blegen.

Speculum, vol. 9, no. 4, contains:—The exhumation of King Arthur at Glastonbury, by W. A. Nitze; Ovid and Allegory, by L. K. Born; The Rawlinson *Excidium Troie*, by E. B. Atwood; A forged letter on Latin monks at St. Mary's Jehosaphat, by L. White jr.; The Victorian and Dionysiac Paschal tables, by C. W. Jones; Parisian Masters as a corporation, by G. Post.

Old-Time New England, vol. 25, no. 3, includes:—Some old New England frescoes, by E. B. Allen; John Singleton Copley's houses on Beacon Hill, Boston; Expenses of the wedding outfit of Sarah Williams Barrett (1798–1864).

Wiener Prähistorische Zeitschrift, vol. 21, part 2, contains:—The Schnabelkanne from Dürrnberg, by O. Klose; The horse harness from Stillfried, by J. Nestor; Find from Ober-Gänserndorf, by R. Pittioni; Late Stone Age find from the neighbourhood of Bad-Ischl, by K. Willvonseder; A La Tène find from Kufstein, by F. Eisterer.

Bulletin des Musées royaux, Parc du Cinquantenaire, Brussels, 3rd series, vol. 6, no. 5, includes:—Jericho, by L. Speleers; The collections of watches in the Museum, by Aline Bara; Chinese porcelain and Brussels camlet in the eighteenth century, by H. Nicaise.

Bulletin de la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France, 1933, includes:—Inscription found at Tipasa, by E. Albertini; Observations on the Sainte-Chapelle, by J. Formigé; The word *ogis*, by G. Huard; The correspondence of Peiresc and false antiquities, by A. Blanchet; The Arch at Arles, by L. Constans; The prosperity of Africa in the fourth century, by E. Albertini; The symbolism of the swastika, by F. de Mely; A wooden grill in the abbey of Royaumont, by J. Formigé; Funerary *encolpia* at Saint Bertrand de Comminges, by B. Sapène; Carved wooden shield in the Louvre, by J. J. Marquet de Vasselot; Gallo-Roman cemetery at Fel, by Comte du Mesnil du Buisson; The 'porte des Gaules' at Fréjus, by J. Formigé; The excavations at Doura-Europos, by Comte du Mesnil du Buisson; The chair of Maximian at Ravenna, by J. Zeiller; The prison of Joan of Arc at Rouen, by Commandant

Bailly-Maitre; The cathedral at Rodez, by F. de Mély; A bas-relief from Chalon-sur-Saône, by L. Armand-Calliat; The stability of vaults, by J. Formigé; A Roman inscription from Grimaud, by A. Blanchet; An uninscribed Gallo-Greek stela from Saint-Remy, by M. Rolland; A ring of rock crystal from Alesia, by J. Toutain; Votive altar from Castelnau-Barbarens, by E. Albertini; Archaeological discoveries in Spain, by M. Thouvenot; Notes on 'bois d'Irlande' and on the licorne, by L. Demaison; The amphitheatre at Fréjus, by J. Formigé; Epitaph of Ti. Plautius Aelianus, by L. Halkin; Two Roman inscriptions from Lyons, by J. Carcopino.

Revue Archéologique, ser. 6, tome 4, Juillet-Septembre 1934, includes:—Obituary notice and bibliography of Edmond Pottier, by R. Lantier and C. Picard; Foundations of a neolithic hut at Fort Harrouard, by Abbé J. Philippe; Archaeological researches in the valley of the Spercheios, by Y. Bequignon; Jason *μονοκρήπις*, by J. Brunel; The silver treasure given by St. Didier to the churches of Auxerre, by J. Adhémar; The excavations in the Cathedral precinct at Utrecht, by J. Vannérus.

L'Anthropologie, tome 44, nos. 5–6. Prehistoric rock-paintings on the French side of Somaliland and in the Harrar region of Abyssinia are illustrated by the Abbé Breuil; and M. Le Rouzic gives a long account of the contents of dolmens in the Morbihan: attention may be drawn to aeneolithic *petits-tranchets*, leaf-shaped and barbed and tanged arrow-heads presumably contemporary, also a bronze spear-head with holes *en échelon* in the blades very similar to one in the Garraway Rice collection now in the British Museum (*Archaeologia*, lxix, 15, fig. 13), but the former is dated La Tène III. Fossil human remains have been found in quaternary deposits at Rabat, Morocco (p. 579); and the quaternary glaciation and river-terrace of Lyons are noticed (p. 587). There are fuller accounts of the Pleistocene fauna in the Cotencher cave (Jura), dating from Le Moustier (p. 593); and the Petershöhle near Velden in Franconia, where charcoal analyses have been made (p. 601). Mr. Goodwin's work on the Cape Flats series is noticed (p. 613), and the date of the human relics of Kanam and Kanjera discussed (p. 690). Finally there is an interesting address by M. Vayson de Pradenne on a world-wide wave of neolithic culture (p. 719).

Revue Anthropologique, tome 44, nos. 10–12. North of Mandrevillars (Héricourt, Lure, Haute-Saône) is a forest area known as La Combeaufol, where burials have been found in a small quarry. The skeletons were in shallow graves on the rock, with the head north-west, and all covered with small stones, on which stood truncated pyramids of larger stones. The furniture indicated a date about 400 B.C., and was of military character. A roughly carved ex-voto figure, attributed to the Roman period, has been found at Villers-sous-Saint-Leu, Oise, and helps to date another from the same neighbourhood. References to similar finds are given and their significance discussed.

Bulletin de la Société archéologique de la Corrèze, vol. 56, part 2, includes:—The Duchesse de Berry in Corrèze, 1832, by J. Breillout; A collection of documents about the abbey of Dalon, by Abbé J. Brousse;

A palaeolithic flint implement from Meymac, by H. Delsol; Archaeological researches at Ressaulier, by J. F. Pérol.

Hespéris, vol. 19, parts 1 and 2, contains:—Geographical circumstances in the development of Fez, by J. Célérier; The course of the Wady Sebou in the neighbourhood of Fez, by J. Dresch; René de Chateaubriand, count of Guazana, in the kingdom of Fez, 1493, by P. de Cenival; The two journeys of P. Fernando de Coutreras to Fez, by R. Ricard; Notes on the Latin letters of Nicolas Clénard relative to his stay in the kingdom of Fez, by R. Le Tourneau; A treaty of peace between Peter IV of Aragon and Abu Ishak II sultan of Tunis, by I. de las Cagigas; A Jewish chronicle of Fez, by Y. D. Sémach; Artistic intercourse between Egypt and the western Mussulman countries, by G. Marçais; The expedition of Suetonius Paulinus in south-east Morocco, by F. de la Chapelle; The embassy of Jorge Juan to Morocco, by R. Ricard; Ancient coins found at Chella, by R. Thouvenot.

Germania, vol. 18, part 4, contains:—The origin of the ancient Egyptian war chariot in Florence, by K. H. Dittmann; A settlement of spiral ceramic people at Nähermemmingen, by E. Frickhinger; Celtic applied heads from Dürrnberg, by M. Hell; Excavations at Velian 1932–4, by F. Oelmann; A Roman bronze head of a Bastarnian in the Hungarian National Museum, by S. Paulovics; Wall niches in late Roman earth graves at Cologne, by W. Haberey; Cremations of the later Merovingian age in Hesse, by H. Zeiss; Early Christian bronze statuette from Strassburg, by F. Behn.

Roemische Mitteilungen, vol. 49, parts 1 and 2. In an important historical article A. Alföldi shows that the details of the monarchical ceremonial, supposed to have been introduced by Diocletian and his successors, had been anticipated by preceding emperors; but only the later sections are of antiquarian interest, e.g. that relating to ceremonial lights, which survived in the ritual of the Roman Church. In the sixth of his Iconographical Studies, L. Curtius gives a new interpretation of the great cameo at Paris with Tiberius and his family. The persons attending the deified Augustus in the celestial region are Germanicus and the younger Drusus (hence the cameo was made after their deaths), and the floating figure which supports the seated Augustus seems to be Alexander the Great holding the globe, the symbol of his world-empire, the prototype of that of Rome. Below, the youthful warrior standing in front of Tiberius is Caligula, while the one behind the throne is Claudius. All the other figures are identified with more or less probability. The gem was derived and reduced from some larger composition, and probably dates from the beginning of the reign of Caligula. O. Brendel explains the symbolism of the mosaic (from Pompeii) in the Naples Museum of a skull framed by a plumb-line, emblems of king and beggar, etc., to express the idea of Death the leveller. Prof. Rostovtzeff describes the recently discovered Mithraeum at Dura (second and third centuries), twice renewed, and exhibiting some new features. One of the paintings shows Mithras in a hunting scene.

Notizie degli Scavi, 6th ser., vol. 10, fasc. 1–3. Fianona, Notes on

the site of the ancient Flanon, and traces of the Roman town, including the discovery of an altar of Vesta (perhaps one of the local divinities), by A. Degrassi, who also records the discovery at Monfalcone of the remains of a Roman bridge, belonging to the road from Aquileia towards Trieste, inscribed with the name of the 13th Legion (Gemina) which was in these parts during most of the reign of Augustus. At Ozzano (Emilia), on the site of the ancient Claterna, some mosaics (one of high quality, first century A.D.), discovered in 1898, have now been secured for the State. A few other Roman objects from the same site are recorded by S. Aurigemma. Lucca, Discovery of a mosaic with scale design of Etruscan character, by A. Minto; Montecatini (Val di Cecina—Pisa), Tombs of Villanovan type, in which a number of characteristic fibulae and other metal and fictile objects were found, by P. Mingazzini; Pienza, Tombs containing early weapons, etc. (now in Museum at Siena), by G. Becatti; San Gimignano, Etruscan tomb (fourth century B.C.) and other finds, by F. Marri. At Arezzo A. Minto describes the exploration of the ground adjoining the church of S. Lorenzo, which revealed the remains of a Roman house with mosaic pavement and a set of bronze images and a candelabrum belonging to a domestic lararium; and at Castiglion del Lago an Etruscan chamber-tomb in the rock containing three urns with Etruscan epitaphs, one carved with marine deities. Roccastrada, Barbarian tombs, one of which contained gold ear-rings and silver fibulae of Langobardic character (now in Museum, Grosseto), by A. Cappelli. Orvieto, Results of excavation of the Etruscan temple at the Belvedere, and discoveries on other sites. L. Branzani records the discovery of the foundations of a fifth- or sixth-century building, presumably the pagan temple which, according to local tradition, preceded the seventh-century church of S. Michele Arcangelo near Orvieto. Rome, Head in grey granite of an Egyptian male statue (now in the Museo Nazionale) of the Ptolemaic period, found near the temple of Isis and Serapis, by M. Pallottino. Two portrait heads from Palestrina (first century B.C. and age of Trajan), and a head of Domitian from Littoria, by G. Jacopi. Contents of a pre-Roman tomb at Velletri, by O. Nardini.

Fornvännen, 1934, häfte 5. This number is devoted to the life and work of the Hildebrands (Bror Emil and Hans) who took the lead in Swedish archaeology and were successively state-antiquaries, the father dying in 1884 and the son in 1913.

1934, häfte 6. A new interpretation of two Runic monuments in Wester Göthland is contributed by Sölve Gandell; and Gunnar Ekholm discusses Roman trade in northern Europe. This began with the export of metal vessels from the neighbourhood of Capua, and no less than 500 specimens of the Roman and early Merovingian periods have been found in Scandinavia: several types are illustrated and distribution maps provided. N. L. Rasmusson regards two stycas of Ethelred II from Birka as the earliest Anglo-Saxon pieces exported to Sweden.

Universitetets Oldsaksamling, Oslo: Arbok, 1931–2, includes:—The stone age in Hedmark, by A. Bjørn; Finds of the late Bronze Age at Nystad, Telemark, by A. Bjørn; Norwegian and Finnish bird-headed

pins, by G. Gjessing; Studies in the Gokstad finds, by B. Hougen; A labyrinth in East Finmark, by A. Nummedal.

Meddelanden från Östergötlands Fornminnes och Museiförening, 1933–4, includes:—The Ostergötland archaeological society and museum, by B. Cnattinguis; The Cedusberg glass manufactory 1781–1883, by H. Seitz; Voltaire's *Sémiramis* and Desprez, by N. G. Wollin; Two medieval embroideries in the church of Gammalkils, by Agnes Geijer; The castle of Vadstena, by E. Lundberg; Ostergötland assize towns before 1600, by F. Wildte; Stone Age settlements at Bråviken, by T. Engström; Ostergötland early stone monuments, by C. F. Nordenskjöld, edited by O. Frödin.

Anzeiger für Schweizerische Altertumskunde, Band 36, contains:—The excavation of the Romanesque choir, and the wall-paintings in the church of Meiringen, by R. Forrer; Excavations at Muotta da Clüs, Zernez, by H. Conrad and G. v. Merhart; The Swiss journey of the Winterthur painter Jakob Rieter, by P. Boesch; Architectural designs of Italian Switzerland at Paris, by M. Guidi; Upper Rhenish sculpture of the dark period, by C. Sommer; Superficial changes in ancient glass, by F. E. Koby; The crypt at Disentis, by E. Poeschel; Excavations of the Pro Vindonissa Society, by C. Simonett, T. Eckinger, and R. Laur-Belart; Romanesque sculpture in Chur cathedral, by J. Baum; Three documents concerning porcelain manufacture at Nyon, by G. Bonnard; The church of St. Laurentius at Oberkirch-Frauenfeld, by H. Metzger and A. Vogeli; The Romanesque church at Einsiedeln, by M. Huggler; The occurrence of ballistae in Switzerland, by G. Fischler; The architectural history of the church of St. Justus at Flums, by J. Hecht; The prehistoric (Gallic) settlement near the gas-works at Basel, by K. Stehlin; The sculpture in Chur cathedral, by R. Wiebel.

Basler Zeitschrift, Band 33, contains:—The second rising in Canton Basel, by E. Schweiser; The German Imperial cathedrals of the eleventh century, by H. Reinhardt; The Blackfriars church in Basel from 1233 to 1429, by G. Boner.

Jahrbuch des Bernischen Historischen Museums, 1933, includes:—The settlement history of Canton Bern, by O. Tschumi; The 'Ranggiloch' near Bolligen: a new palaeolithic station, by D. and A. Andrist and W. Flückiger; Excavations in the 'Ranggiloch' in 1932 and 1933, by E. Gerber; The 'Chinechäll-Balm' near Oberwil, by D. Andrist and W. Flückiger; The Bronze Age grave field of Almendingen-Thun, 1920–33, by O. Tschumi; The Romano-Celtic excavations in the Enge peninsula near Bern in October 1933, by O. Tschumi; Late Roman (?) cremation and hearth, and medieval chapel at Twann, by O. Tschumi; Excavation of the Church tumulus at Lyss, by E. Oppliger; The finds from the Church tumulus at Lyss, by O. Tschumi.

Bolleti de la Societat Arqueologica Luliana, August–September, 1924, includes:—The scientific work of Captain D. Felipe Bauza, by J. Llabres; Documents relating to the Balearic Islands in the Archives of Simancas (Valladolid), by J. Llabres.

October–November 1934, includes:—Documents for the history of

Lluch, by J. Pons i Marques, J. Muntaner, and J. Vich i Salom; Bibliography of the history and archaeology of the Balearic Islands, by P. A. Saxo.

Boletin del Seminario de Estudios de Arte y Arqueología, Universidad de Valladolid, fasc. 6, part 3, includes:—The Benavente chapel in Santa Maria, Rioseco, by E. G. Chico; Alabaster sculpture in Castille: the work of the brothers Corrall, by J. P. Villanueva; A painting by Pantoja de la Cruz, by F. S. Pereda-Vivanco; Roman sculpture in the new archaeological museum, by M. Fernandez; Notes on Castilian metalwork: the tabernacle of Palencia cathedral, by C. Orbaneja; The Visigothic cemetery at Pina de Esqueva, by A. T. Llorente, J. Supiot, and J. P. Villanueva.

Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte, vol. 34, part 1, contains:—The tomb of  at Thebes, by Ahmed Fakhry; Decorated blocks from the temple at Luxor, by Ahmed Fakhry; Some Tasian pottery in the Cairo museum, by G. Brunton: An X-ray examination of the mummy of king Amenophis I, by D. E. Derry; Preliminary report on 1933–4 excavations in the southern part of the cemetery at Memphis, by G. Jéquier; Latin inscriptions from the temple at Luxor, by P. Lacau; Excavations at Saqqarah, 1933–4, by J. P. Lauer; Three sarcophagi of the Middle Empire from the cemetery at Assiout, by Moharram Kamel; Stone vessels from the Step Pyramid, by J. E. Quibell; Notes on the inscription on the back of the southern Colossus of Memnon, by A. Varille; Archaic monuments: i, The ivory tablet from Naqâda, by V. Vikentiev.

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*The eleventh volume of the Wren Society, 1934. Being designs by Sir Chr. Wren for Westminster Abbey, the new dormitory Westminster school, works at Westminster palace for the Houses of Parliament, and the house, library, and garden of Sir John Cotton; also for Sir John Moore's school at Christ's Hospital, Newgate street, and for his school at Appleby in Leicestershire. $12\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 124 with 65 plates. Oxford: printed for the Wren Society at the University Press, 1934.

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*Commemorative Catalogue of the exhibition of British Art, Royal Academy of Arts, London, January–March 1934. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxvii + 381 with 257 plates. London: Milford, 1935. 50*s*.

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*The Dream of the Rood. Edited by Bruce Dickens and Alan S. C. Ross. $7\frac{1}{4} + 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xii + 50. London: Methuen. 1934. 2*s.*

*The Musters returns for divers hundreds in the county of Norfolk, 1569, 1572, 1574 and 1577. Part i. Transcribed by Miss M. A. Farrow and edited by H. L. Bradfer-Lawrence. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xxiii + 117. Norfolk Record Society, vol. vi, 1935.

*The voyage of Thomas Best to the East Indies 1612–14. Edited by Sir William Foster. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. lvi + 316. Hakluyt Society's publications, second series, no. lxxv. London: 1934.

*The History of Meopham. A Kentish village from Saxon times. By C. H. Golding-Bird. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 313. London: Williams and Norgate, 1934. 15*s.*

*Oxfordshire Justices of the Peace in the seventeenth century. By Mary Sturge Gretton (Mrs. R. H. Gretton). 9¼ × 6. Pp. cii + 134. Oxfordshire Record Society, vol. xvi, 1934.

Henrici VI Angliae regis miracula postuma. Ex codice Musei Britannici Regio 13. C. VIII, edidit Paulus Grosjean, S.I. 10 × 6½. Pp. 264 + 328. Brussels: Société des Bollandistes, 1935.

*Oxford and the history of Science; with an appendix on scientific collections in College libraries. By R. T. Gunther. 8¾ × 5¾. Pp. 49. London: Milford, 1934. 2s.

*Story of Scotland in stone. By Ian C. Hannah. 8¾ × 5½. Pp. xvi + 332. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 1934. 12s. 6d.

*The parish church of Brighton. By Frederick Harrison. 8¾ × 5¾. Pp. 35. Hove: Southern Counties Publishing Co. 1934.

*Wigan Corporation regalia. Compiled by Arthur J. Hawkes, F.S.A., Borough Librarian. 2nd edition. 8½ × 5½. Pp. 16. Wigan: Starr and Sons, 1935.

*A saunter through Kent with pen and pencil. By Charles Igglesden. Vol. 29. 9¾ × 7¼. Pp. 76. Ashford: *Kentish Express*, 1934. 3s. 6d.

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*Calendar of Scottish supplications to Rome 1418–1422. Edited by Rev. and Hon. E. R. Lindsay and A. L. Cameron. 8¾ × 5½. Pp. xliv + 335. Publications of the Scottish History Society. 3rd series, vol. xxiii. Edinburgh: 1934.

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*The Cambridge Ancient History. Volume of plates iv. Prepared by C. T. Seltman. 8¼ × 6¼. Pp. xiv + 211. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1934. 12*s.* 6*d.*

Indian Archaeology.

*Memoirs of the Archaeological Society of India. No. 46. On the Iconography of the Buddha's nativity. By A. Foucher. 13 × 10. Pp. 27 with 6 plates. Delhi: Manager of Publications, 1934. Rs. 3·6 or 5*s.* 9*d.*

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*Prince of Wales Museum of Western India. Report for the year 1933–34. 9¾ × 6. Pp. 29. Bombay: Government Central Press, 1934.

Liturgiology.

*English Kalendars before A.D. 1100. Edited by Francis Wormald. Vol. i, texts. 8¾ × 5½. Pp. xv + 265. Henry Bradshaw Society, vol. lxxii. London: 1934.

*The monastic breviary of Hyde Abbey, Winchester. Edited . . . by J. B. L. Tolhurst. Vol. v, Commune Sanctorum, Kalendarium, Letania, Officium Defunctorum. 8¾ × 5½. Not paged. Henry Bradshaw Society, vol. lxxi. London: 1934.

*Le Bréviaire-Missel du prieuré clunisien de Lewes (Collection Georges Moreau). Par l'abbé V. Leroquais. 11 × 8¾. Pp. 25 with 8 plates. Paris: Andrieux, 1935.

Monastic.

*Die karolingische Klosterkirche von Lorsch an der Bergstrasse nach den Ausgrabungen von 1927–1928 und 1932–1933. Von Friedrich Behn. 12 × 9. Pp. viii + 142 with 42 plates and a portfolio of plans. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1934.

*Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire. Official Guide. By Sir Harold Brakspear. 8¼ × 5¼. Pp. 20. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1934. 6*d.*

Musical Instruments.

*Die avarische Doppelschalmei von Jánoshida. Von Dénes von Bartha. 12¼ × 9¼. Pp. viii + 109 with 13 plates. Archaeologia Hungarica, xiv. Budapest: 1934.

Near Eastern Archaeology.

*La Stèle du 'Ba'al au foudre' de Ras-Shamra (Musée du Louvre). Par F. A. Claude Schaeffer. 14½ × 11. Pp. 18. Reprint *Monuments et Mémoires* publiés par l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, tome xxxiv. Paris: Leroux, 1934.

*La cinquième campagne des fouilles à Ras-Shamra (printemps 1933). By F. A. Claude Schaeffer, F. Thureau-Dangin, and Charles Virolleaud. 11 × 9. Pp. 105–251. Reprint *Syria*, 1934. Paris: Geuthner, 1934.

*Rapport préliminaire sur la première campagne des fouilles de Hama. Par Harold Ingholt. 9½ × 6. Pp. 60 with 21 plates. Danske Vidensk. Selsk., Arch.-Kunsthist. Medd., i, 3. Copenhagen: Levin and Munksgaard, 1934.

Persian Archaeology.

*Mémoires de la Mission archéologique de Perse. Tome xxv. Mission en Susiane. Archéologie, métrologie et numismatique susiennes. Par le Colonel Allotte De La Fuye, le Colonel N. T. Belaiew, R. de Mecquenem, et J. M. Unvala. 13½ × 11. Pp. iv + 248. Paris: Leroux, 1934.

Prehistoric Archaeology.

*Report of the Committee for Quaternary Research in Ireland. By R. L. Praeger, A. Farrington, K. Jessen, C. Blake Whelan, A. Mahr, and J. G. D. Clark. $10\frac{1}{4} \times 7$. Pp. 125–52. Reprint *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, vol. v, no. 6. Belfast: 1934.

*Excavations at Goward, near Hilltown, co. Down. By Oliver Davies and Estyn Evans. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 16. Reprint *Proc. Belfast N. H. and Phil. Soc., 1932–1933*. Belfast: 1934.

*Saaremaa Muinasaeg (Die Vorgeschichte des Kreises Saaremaa, Ösel u. Moon). By H. Moora. $9 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 55. Tartu: 1933, 1934.

*Die Figuralverzierten Urnen vom Soproner Burgstall. Von Sándor Gallus. $12\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. iv + 55 with 18 plates. Archaeologia Hungarica, xiii. Budapest: 1934.

*Les Peintures rupestres schématiques de la péninsule ibérique. Par l'abbé Henri Breuil. iii, Sierra Morena. $13 \times 9\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. viii + 128 with 58 plates. Lagny-sur-Marne: 1933.

*Megalithic monuments in North-East Scotland. By Alexander Keiller. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. iv + 25. London: privately printed, 1934.

Religion.

*Orpheus and Greek religion; a study of the Orphic movement. By W. K. C. Guthrie. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xix + 287. London: Methuen, 1935. 21*s*.

Roman Archaeology.

*Albiobola. Door C. W. Vollgraff. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 25. Reprint *Med. K. Akad. van Wetenschappen*, Afd. Letterkunde, Deel 80, Ser. B, no. 1. Amsterdam: 1935.

Wall-Paintings.

*Tudor Domestic Mural Painting. By Francis W. Reader. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 45–8. Reprint *London Naturalist, 1933*. London: 1934.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday, 1st November 1934. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A., read a paper on a Survey of Wat's Dyke.

Thursday, 8th November 1934. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Miss Kathleen Kenyon read a paper on the excavation of the Roman theatre at Verulamium.

Thursday, 15th November 1934. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Mr. F. C. Larkin was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. H. St. George Gray, F.S.A., read a paper on the excavations at Avebury.

Thursday, 22nd November 1934. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Mr. W. J. Hemp, F.S.A., read a paper on the chambered cairn at Plas Newydd, Anglesey.

Thursday, 29th November 1934. Mr. C. T. Clay, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. G. C. Dunning read a paper on excavations at Salmonsbury camp, Gloucestershire.

Thursday, 6th December 1934. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Sir Eric Maclagan, Vice-President, and Mr. C. C. Oman read a paper on an English medieval gold rosary in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The President, on behalf of a number of the Fellows, presented Sir Charles Peers, Past President, with two black-and-white portraits of himself by Mr. W. T. Monnington, A.R.A., and Mr. Francis Dodd, A.R.A., respectively.

Sir Charles Peers, in thanking the donors, expressed the hope that the portrait by Mr. Dodd might remain in the Society's rooms, and the President accepted the gift on behalf of the Society.

Thursday, 13th December 1934. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Dr. Grahame Clark, F.S.A., read a paper on recent excavations in the Cambridgeshire Fens.

Thursday, 17th January 1935. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

A silver plaque commemorating the Centenary of the Commission royale d'Histoire de Belgique, presented by the Commission, was exhibited.

Miss Mary Holgate, F.S.A., exhibited some lead discs found at Ardingly, Sussex.

Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, F.S.A., exhibited on behalf of St. Catherine's Hospital, Regent's Park, four seal matrices belonging to the hospital.

The following were elected Fellows of the Society:—Mr. Stephen Ranulf Kingdon Glanville, Miss Mabel Helmer Mills, Mr. John Devitt Stringfellow Pendlebury, Mr. Warren Royal Dawson, Mr. Conrad Birdwood Willcocks, Colonel Chichester de Windt Crookshank, Mr. Hugh Stanford London, Mr. Lewis Edwards, Mr. Thomas Robert Gambier-Parry, The Earl of Ilchester, Mr. Albert Herbert, Mr. Edward Isca Pryce Bowen, Mr. George Alfred Humphreys, Mr. Gerald Clough Dunning.

Thursday, 24th January 1935. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Mr. W. R. Dawson and Mr. A. Herbert were admitted Fellows.

Prof. E. F. Jacob, F.S.A., read a paper on the Warden's copy of the Founder's Statutes of All Souls College, Oxford.

Mr. Campbell Dodgson read a paper on Hans Tirol's MS. 'De Antiquitatibus' in the Library of Eton College.

Thursday, 31st January 1935. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Mr. S. R. K. Glanville and Mr. G. C. Dunning were admitted Fellows.

The following were appointed Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1934: Mr. P. D. Griffiths, Mr. A. Gardner, Mr. C. T. Clay, and Mr. E. A. B. Barnard.

Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A., and Mr. G. A. Holleyman read a paper on the excavation of a late Bronze Age site at Plumpton Plain, near Brighton, with notes on the pottery by Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, F.S.A.

Dr. T. Wilson Parry, F.S.A., exhibited a Bronze Age skull with double trephination, dredged from the sea off Ovingdean, Sussex.

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The Antiquaries Journal

VOL. XV July 1935 No. 3

Anniversary Address

By SIR FREDERIC KENYON, President

[Delivered 30th April 1935]

IN addressing the Society at an Annual Meeting from this chair for the first time, I must at once express my obligations to the Fellows for the honour they have done me, and confess my own diffidence as to their wisdom. The most gratifying honours are those to which one has no claim, and which one has no reason to expect; and therefore I can place the presidency of this Society among the most gratifying honours that have befallen me. It is not the only one that I have not deserved, but perhaps it is the most notable of them; and therefore it carries with it a special responsibility, since it must be justified, if it is to be justified at all, by its results. Of these it is too soon to speak yet. You have been very indulgent to an inexperienced President in his first year of office; you have sustained yourselves, no doubt, with the reflection that the real business of the Society was safe in the hands of very experienced officers, who would see that the republic took no harm, and that a President, after all, cannot do much mischief, provided he does not talk too much.

You cannot, however, but have experienced a sense of loss in parting with my predecessor, who had all the qualifications of knowledge and long experience in which I feel myself deficient. Sir Charles Peers may almost claim, like Brer Rabbit, to have been born and bred in the briar-patch of the Society. Fellow, Secretary, Director, President, he has been intimately associated with the work of the Society for thirty-four years; and what he does not know about the Society and about antiquities cannot

...NERAL OF ARCH...

be worth knowing. For twenty-three years he was Inspector or Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments under His Majesty's Office of Works; and to him more than to any one else is due that with the minimum of that inertia and lack of sympathy which is sometimes charged to Government departments, or again of that insidious autocracy which the Lord Chief Justice of England discerns in modern bureaucrats (I have been a bureaucrat myself), he has established that department on a firm basis of sound tradition (including, most surprising of all, the tradition of obtaining money from the Treasury), which has been already of such inestimable service to our national monuments. Our posterity should be grateful to this much tried generation for having, amid all its troubles and anxieties, done more than any previous generation to try to save the monuments of our past from the ravages of material progress, and to hand them down in better state than we received them. For this service they should hold in especial honour the name of Sir Charles Peers. We are glad to have his portrait on our walls. We hope that, after a year's absence to avoid embarrassing his successor, he will now once more appear more frequently at our meetings.

The Society of Antiquaries has indeed every need, as the premier representative of archaeology in this country, to be continually vigilant; for though I believe it to be true that the interest in antiquities is livelier and more widespread than ever before, the forces which spell danger for our antiquities are also more active. One never knows where the blow will fall next. At one time we are told that Stonehenge may be sold, with apparently no security that it may not be transplanted to adorn the campus of an American university or a prairie in Texas or Nebraska. At another we suddenly hear that there is nothing to prevent any one from quarrying away the hills on which the Roman Wall stands. Nature and the demands of industry are alike dangerous: Durham Castle may threaten to slide into the river; a municipal politician, in defiance of Parliament, may decree the destruction of Waterloo Bridge and no one can say him nay; St. Paul's may be enclosed and obliterated by a ring of skyscrapers. And all over the country ancient manor houses, mills, barns, bridges may be destroyed in the interests of motorists. Ceaseless vigilance is necessary if the heritage of our past is to be preserved for posterity, and one can only be thankful that societies are being multiplied for the protection alike of natural beauty and historic buildings.

In this work of defence, we owe much to the local societies

throughout the country which are linked up with our Society as their leader. No country can show such an array of local archaeological societies as there have been in Great Britain for the last two hundred years and more. It is to these local societies that we owe the origin of local museums, which, long before there was any Museums Act to transfer the responsibility to public authorities, set themselves the task of preserving such antiquities as came to light in their neighbourhood or were collected by private enthusiasts. The administration of many of these museums left much to be desired according to modern standards, and we may all rejoice that a rejuvenated Museums Association, under the inspiration of Sir Henry Miers and with the powerful assistance of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees, is rapidly setting in order the museum service throughout the kingdom. But when we criticize old museums and the methods of antiquaries of an earlier day, let us not forget the immense debt we owe them for what they saved, what they observed, and what they recorded. We build on their foundations; our future progress depends on the continuance of the spirit which they initiated: and it is salutary to remember that we shall ourselves one day be criticized. Meanwhile, one of the services which we can render to the local societies is to give publicity to their results. Much of them no doubt can be, and should be, recorded in their own volumes of proceedings; but we are glad that a full representation of them should have the wider publicity of a paper at head-quarters, and should appear in our *Antiquaries Journal* or the more venerable and stately *Archaeologia*.

During the past year we have had, I think, a very representative series of communications. They have ranged from the hut-dwellings of the Stone Age to the wax figures of the eighteenth century; from Anglesey and the Welsh marches to the Cambridgeshire fens, and from the downs of Sussex past King John's Wiltshire hunting-box and the stupendous earthworks of Maiden Castle to 'the drowsy rock Of grim Dundagel, throned along the sea'—where we sought for King Arthur, and found a community of Celtic monks. I have heard it whispered that we have too much of excavations, and certainly the large majority of our communications were more or less the result of work with the spade. There were fewer papers than at some previous periods in the history of the Society on medals or inscribed stones, on seals or charters, on architecture or sculpture or painting. But the focus of interest shifts from time to time, and research develops along different lines. We are very ready to receive the results of research in medieval art and history;

and four such papers, of great and varied interest, we have had this year. Moreover, it is to be remembered that some of the excavations reported have been on medieval sites such as Clarendon Palace and Colne Priory and Dartmouth Castle, and that the others range over very considerable periods of time, and touch on various interests—Stone Age, Bronze Age, late pre-Roman Britain, Roman Britain, and Saxon Britain. Still, it remains true that excavation holds the front of the stage to-day. With the assistance of the powerful new tool of air-photography, and with the perception that through a more exact and minute technique of excavation much of the early history of our land may be discovered of which our ancestors had no inkling, our leading archaeologists, backed by an army of enthusiastic volunteers, are devoting themselves to revealing the secrets which lie beneath the surface of ancient earthworks and buried buildings. Nor do I think that any one seriously grumbles at this, or doubts its urgent necessity. We must redeem the time, because the days are evil. Difficult though we know it to be wholly to obliterate the records left in the soil itself by any moving of it, yet when a new arterial road, or a block of dwelling houses, or a municipal playing-field or civic centre has taken possession of a site, there is not much hope for the archaeologist. He must make good his claim, and establish the interest of the remains he can reveal, while there is time.

What then are our principal needs? They are the two permanent ones, men and money; but more, in my judgement, money than men. If the money is available, the men will be forthcoming. Both when listening to papers in this room, and when watching work in the field, I have been struck by the high standard of scientific technique among the leaders of excavations, and by the alertness of their assistants (often with little or no previous experience) to work and to learn. There are scores of young people ready to put their hands to the work —laborious and exacting as it is, unremunerative as it always must be—if only it were made possible to support themselves and to earn a bare subsistence. Every year promising recruits are obliged to drop out because there is no post for them, and they are forced to look elsewhere for a living. And besides the living expenses of the workers, provision has to be made for manual labour, transport, temporary buildings, protection, maintenance, and, last but by no means least, publication. Money, and always more money, is wanted if this most needful work is to be carried on.

I wish our Society were in a position to contribute more

largely in this respect. During the past seven years, apart from the special fund for Roman London, which has been supported mainly by contributions from City firms, we have been able to make contributions to excavations averaging about £350 a year. No doubt excavation is not our principal duty, nor is this the full measure of the assistance which we give to it. The prior charge upon us is our publications, which cost nearly £1,500 a year, and of which a very considerable part is occupied by the reports of excavations. Now excavations are useless if they are not reported (a fact of which some excavators need to be constantly reminded), and in bearing this expense the Society is in effect making a large contribution to the cost of the work. At the same time we should all feel much happier if the Society had at its disposal a very much larger fund for the promotion of research. It is quite right that efforts should be made to raise funds locally in the neighbourhoods where excavations are undertaken. Every locality should be interested in, and should be proud of, its local antiquities, and should prove its interest and its pride by contributing to their investigation and upkeep. An interesting historical site, well maintained, is an asset of material value to a community—an asset greatly increasing in value in this age of easy locomotion and multiplied publicity. But a local excavation is not only of local value. It is a contribution to general knowledge and the history of our country; and it deserves general support, both moral and material.

On a few exceptionally favoured sites a director with the Napoleonic gift of living on the country can go far towards making an excavation self-supporting, as Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler have shown at Verulamium. But the site must be important enough to appeal to the imagination, the results must be sufficiently spectacular to impress the general public, there must be a sufficient local population to provide a constant supply of visitors, and the place must be readily accessible to parties from a greater distance. Verulamium amply repaid visitors, and the visitors, being admirably shepherded, repaid Verulamium. But not every site has these advantages. You cannot expect visitors to go in crowds (and to pay for the privilege of going) to see a few yards of surface soil scraped away from a Sussex down or a Cambridgeshire fen in order to reveal the traces of prehistoric dwellings and the rude pottery found in them. Yet such excavations are adding a brick to the great structure which archaeology is building up, and through the patient zeal of such researches we are seeing the early history of our island gradually reconstructed for us. It is to assist such enterprises, where

local support is not sufficient, that a central fund would be so valuable. It would, moreover, contribute effectively towards unifying the work of research throughout the country. Without in any way infringing on local initiative, it would strengthen local efforts, and give to deserving enterprises the support of an authoritative central body. Just as the public library service of the country has recently been linked up into a national service (in which our own library plays its part), with the National Central Library as its head, and as efforts are being made similarly to draw together all the museums of the country, so archaeology would gain by more fully organized co-operation. Much has been done in this direction already, and the Congress of Archaeological Societies provides the necessary framework; but its vitality and usefulness would be greatly increased if our Society, which is the natural centre of antiquarian effort in England and Wales, were able to offer not merely sympathy and advice, but a much larger amount of material support than it at present has at its command.

I think it is right to make our needs and aspirations known, and to ask our Fellows to make them known as widely as possible. One never knows when the seed may fall on good ground and bring forth an hundredfold. One excavation of primary importance on a foreign site was made possible as the result of an almost casual remark in a public lecture in London. Two large benefactions to the British Museum, to which the latest extensions of its buildings were due, came from persons who had never been heard of in connexion with the Museum during their lives, and whose goodwill towards it was only made known at their death. I think it well, therefore, to suggest as widely as possible that the most effective encouragement to the great work of recovering the past history of our country and understanding and safeguarding its monuments could be given, with the certainty that it would be wisely administered to the best purpose, to the Research Fund of the Society of Antiquaries.

There is plenty of work lying ready to our hand. Last season the Society embarked on the investigation of the most magnificent earthwork in the British Isles, Maiden Castle in Dorset; and this will presumably be our major preoccupation for this year and for some seasons to come. It seems wrong that we should be so completely ignorant of the history of a monument of such outstanding character, and one can only hope that sufficient support will be given to Dr. Wheeler's researches to enable him to explain how and when so stupendous a fortress came to be required and to be constructed on that Dorsetshire down.

Northwards there is always the Roman Wall, on which fresh excavations continue to solve some problems and to create new ones. At Chester the recently identified amphitheatre awaits excavation. At St. Albans the main work on Verulamium was brought to a close the season before last; but as an aftermath of it the generosity of Lord Verulam has brought to light the only known Roman theatre in Britain (a theatre, moreover, of a somewhat peculiar type), and has provided for its permanent maintenance as an addition to the historical monuments of the Roman occupation. Whether more work will still be possible on that site depends partly on the vagaries of a new by-pass road; but without doubt there is more under the soil if means and the opportunity are forthcoming. Colchester, with its somewhat elusive British town, has occupied us twice during the past session, and will surely occupy us again. Our Fellow Mr. Keiller will no doubt continue his researches in the neighbourhood of Avebury, and will some day publish his results. All over the country there are sites, great and small, which challenge investigation now that the means at our disposal are so greatly improved; I would mention one, Old Oswestry, which especially appeals to me, and still more powerfully to our new Fellow, the First Commissioner of His Majesty's Works. Given the one essential condition of a sufficiency of funds, there is ample work lying before the Society and its local allies, and we may look foward to many instructive communications for our meetings and our publications.

I should perhaps apologize for having confined my observations this evening almost wholly to the work of excavation and exploration; but I have some justification. It is not merely that, as I said before, excavation occupies the front of the stage in archaeological work to-day, and therefore has a first claim on the annual survey which you expect from your President; but it leads up to the event which this evening quite eclipses any claim which the presidential address might have on your attention. This is the award of the Society's Gold Medal for distinguished services to archaeology. It is only very recently that the Society has been given the power of thus distinguishing those whom it particularly delights to honour. Last year the medal was awarded, *omnium cum consensu*, to one whose claims to be the first recipient of any such award would be recognized anywhere, and nowhere more than in this Society, with which his family has been so long and so honourably connected—Sir Arthur Evans. His name will worthily head, for all time, the list of recipients of the Society's medal. We wish he could

have been here to-night, to welcome a colleague in this hitherto unique distinction.

As second on the list the Council have selected an archaeologist famous for work in quite a different field—Sir Aurel Stein. As explorer, geographer, and archaeologist he has written his name large on the annals of Central Asia. In three great expeditions he has ranged over twenty-five degrees of longitude from Kashgar on the west to Kan-chou on the east, from the Pamirs to the watershed which faces towards the Pacific Ocean. It is an area which at the end of the nineteenth century was almost a blank on our maps, but which formerly was at different periods the main channel of communication between the civilizations of the east and west and south; and in exploring it he has made notable additions to history, literature, and art.

In the first of these expeditions, made in 1900–1 on his own initiative but with the permission and support of the Indian Government, in whose service his official life has been spent, he explored the buried ruins in the neighbourhood of Khotan, near the western end of this great blank area, and showed that between the third and eighth centuries of our era Khotan was the centre at which three great and mutually influencing cultures met, the civilization of India from the south, of Hellenism from the west, and of China from the east. In these settlements, preserved by the dryness of the sand which covered them, he found manuscripts of Buddhist literature and records of Chinese administration from the eighth century, and earlier still the wooden tablets inscribed with the then almost unknown Kharoshti script, together with specimens of the textiles which China exported to the western world. In 1906–8, and again in 1913–16, he travelled from end to end of this great corridor, covering some 11,000 miles on the first occasion and 14,000 on the second, and exploring the two lines of communication which once ran north and south of the dead Taklamakan desert and the salt-encrusted bed of the dried-up sea of Lop-nor—regions in which no life has been possible for uncounted centuries. It is a striking proof of the urge to exchange products and to foster trade that commerce should have been carried over these thousands of miles of inhospitable desert, through infrequent oases, where water scantily makes its way from the glacier-covered mountains on either side until it is lost in the sand, in quantities which, as Sir Aurel's explorations showed, never penetrated far into the vast desert and now penetrate even less than formerly. And when the caravans had struggled for months through the hardships of the desert, threatened at times, when Chinese control

slackened, by raids of Huns from the north and Tibetans from the south, they still had to force their way through the tremendous ravines and passes of the Pamirs before Rome, or later the Muhammedan Empire, could begin to receive the silks and other products of the Far East. Nevertheless they did it.

Nequiquam deus abscidit
Prudens deserto (if you will pardon the emendation) *dissociabili*
Terras . . .
Audax omnia perpeti
Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas.

And suffer more than enough must these persistent traders, and still more the armies which Chinese commanders more than once led by these desperate routes to fight in the mountains of the Pamirs by the upper waters of the Oxus. It is a story which Sir Aurel, illustrating by his explorations the annals of the Chinese dynasties and the narratives of those intrepid Italian travellers of whom Marco Polo is the type, has added to the records of human achievement.

It was the second of Sir Aurel's three expeditions that was the most fruitful in discoveries other than purely geographical. Not only did he discover, at the eastern end of his travels, the Great Wall, with its blockhouses still containing the records of their occupation, built by the Chinese emperors to protect their attenuated line of communication, but in the monastery of the Thousand Buddhas at Tun-huang he made his astounding discovery of manuscripts and paintings, in a repository where they had been walled up since the beginning of the eleventh century, which caused such a sensation when they were brought to Europe and exposed to view in the British Museum shortly before the War. The story of their discovery and of the patient (and shall we say astute?) diplomacy by which Sir Aurel overcame the reluctance of the custodian to part with these treasures (of whose significance to scholars he was of course ignorant) is one of the great romances of archaeology. It is told for the layman in the fascinating volumes of *Ruins of Desert Cathay*, while the full scientific record is to be found in the five stately tomes of *Serindia*. Sir Aurel has always been honourably distinguished among archaeologists for the promptness and fullness with which he has published his results.

From this small treasure-house came thousands of Buddhist manuscripts, in Chinese, Tibetan, Sanskrit, Sogdian, Turkish, and other languages, including an unknown tongue previously found during the Khotan expedition, to which the key was provided by bilingual texts from Tun-huang. A particularly

surprising find was a Manichean text in Syriac characters. But for the layman and the lover of art the greatest treasures were the paintings on silk of Buddhistic religious subjects, which revealed a new province of Chinese painting. Only a year or two earlier the greatness of Chinese pictorial art had been made known for the first time to most Europeans through the acquisition and exhibition by the British Museum of the paintings collected by Frau Wegener in China, which ranged from the period of the Sung dynasty onwards; and to these an invaluable preface was added by the specimens of the art of the Tang dynasty (sixth to ninth century) which Sir Aurel was able to bring back from Tun-huang. As the British Museum had borne a considerable part of the cost of the expedition, and also had provided facilities for the study and technical treatment of the objects, a large portion of the collections has become the permanent possession of our national museum. Such a wonderful discovery naturally attracted the attention of other European countries, and an expedition under the distinguished French sinologist, M. Pelliot, secured a large selection of the remaining manuscripts, while others had been transferred to Peking or scattered in transit; but somehow a considerable quantity had remained behind, and on his third journey Sir Aurel was able to secure a rich gleaning to add to his previous acquisitions.

I have been able to give only a very brief and inadequate summary of our medallist's great contributions to geography and archaeology in his three principal expeditions; and time will not permit of a description of his other services to our subject. I must, however, just refer to his extraordinarily interesting study of the topography of Alexander's invasion of India, in which, by a careful comparison of the written records with the local features of the Indus country, he fixed the location and elucidated the topographical details of the siege of the mountain fastness of Aornos and the decisive battle with Porus. It is much to be hoped that, in spite of political difficulties, he may be able to continue his researches into the north-west frontiers of India and the adjoining countries, so important for the history of the contact between the Hellenistic and Indian civilizations.

Such a work as I have attempted to describe could only have been done by one who united an exceptional skill as a traveller to most remarkable powers of organization, infinite endurance of hardships in waterless deserts, mountain passes and glaciers, and a great gift of acquiring the friendship and respect of the rulers, officials, and humbler folk among whom he travelled and on whose goodwill he was often dependent, and of the Indian

and Chinese staff who assisted him. It has been work demanding great gifts of personality and character, as well as of scholarship, and the Society may well be satisfied that in honouring Sir Aurel Stein it is also honouring itself. I may perhaps be allowed to add that it is a great personal satisfaction to myself, after my association with Sir Aurel in connexion with the organization of his expeditions and the housing of his treasures in the British Museum, to be the medium for making this presentation. Sir Aurel is already the holder of most of the extant gold bullion in the world in the form of the medals of various Societies, but 'by the authority and in the name of the Society of Antiquaries of London' I ask him to accept this our Gold Medal.

Reply on being presented with the Society's Gold Medal

By Sir Aurel Stein

The great honour bestowed upon me to-night by your Council is one which I appreciate deeply but for which I find it difficult to thank you. The many years spent over work in the peaceful isolation of beloved deserts and mountains has ill prepared me for speaking at gatherings like the present. Also I cannot fail to-night to realize how distant are the special fields of my labours from the sphere of those great historical and archaeological interests which make so strong an appeal to the people of this country and which for many years past have found their chief guardian in the Society of Antiquaries.

The mere fact that the Society shares its home in this prominent public building of London with the Royal Academy and the Royal Society strikingly reflects the importance attached by the nation to these manifold activities and researches which the Society of Antiquaries fosters and guides. The high place thus occupied by it in public estimation may rightly be linked with that inherited respect and love of the past which is so deeply rooted among the people of this country and which has at all times been so great a source of strength to it. If I think how vast is the range of the antiquities preserved in this land, and how strong their claim is upon the interest of devoted students as well as of the public throughout the country, the recognition your Council has been pleased to accord to my work in far-off regions must appear to me doubly precious.

Fortunately I have reason to remember very gratefully how much the generous interest taken in my aims by distinguished British scholars and administrators has helped me from the start to chances of useful and congenial work just in those fields within and beyond the north-western borders of India to which my eyes had been turned since my boyhood. It was through the kind attention which Sir Henry Rawlinson, that great explorer and statesman, Sir William Muir, and Lord Reay, had paid to my qualifications as a student of Sanskrit and ancient Iranian literature, that I secured my first appointment in India 47 years ago.

The duties I had to carry on at Lahore as Principal of the Oriental College and Registrar of the University were heavy enough and left little leisure for research even in the study.

But thanks to the consideration shown by comprehending British officials in the Punjab and a succession of British Residents in Kashmir I could make good use of vacations and short periods of leave for antiquarian labours connected with the old Sanskrit Chronicle of Kashmir. It is the only work of a truly historical character to be found in the vast mass of classical Indian literature. Months of strenuous travel were needed year by year for ancient sites, forgotten mountain routes and pilgrimage places, lingering local traditions, etc., in that delightful alpine land, so unlike most parts of India and yet so full of interest for the student of ancient Hindu culture. When it came to recording the results in the three large volumes comprising my edition and annotated translation of Kalhaṇa's Chronicle, even this arduous sedentary work seemed a time of enjoyable relaxation in the alpine seclusion of my camp. Situated on a high mountain top of Kashmir, some 11,000 ft. above the sea, it has ever since remained for me the only true home.

It was after the training thus gained in antiquarian field work and after my entry into the Indian Educational Service that the enlightened interest shown by the Government of India under Lord Curzon's régime enabled me in 1900 to undertake my first Central-Asian expedition. It took me into that great arid region of Chinese Turkestan through which Buddhist doctrine with many elements of Indian culture had once spread into the Far East. Systematic excavation at the ruins of ancient settlements, abandoned for many centuries to the drift sand of the Taklamakan desert, was in a way easy,—apart from the trying physical conditions and the complete absence of water. The absolute dryness of the climate had preserved there abundant relics of those cultural influences from India, China, and the Hellenistic West which had met and intermingled there for close on a thousand years. The study of geographical facts has always appealed to me greatly on account of their bearing on all historical and archaeological questions. So I remember very gratefully the help which the Indian Survey Department has extended to me ever since for useful topographical work.

The results of that first expedition had justified the hope guiding my endeavours. But I could scarcely have counted upon such ready support as was generously continued later on by the Government of India and the Secretary of State had I not been fortunate enough from the start to secure ever willing assistance at the British Museum for the elaboration of the results. I can never feel too grateful for all the help which

expert scholars on its staff rendered, then and after, towards the study and interpretation of my finds. It has always been a matter of real pride to me that I was able to count Professors Rapson and Barnett, Mr. Binyon, Mr. Allan, Mr. Joyce, Mr. Hobson and other distinguished savants, together with others from outside the Museum, among the chief collaborators on the detailed publications dealing with my successive Central-Asian expeditions. But above all I feel grateful to the kindly fate which has given me from the start the most devoted and experienced helper for the manifold tasks connected with the arrangement and description of my collections in the person of my old artist friend, Mr. F. H. Andrews. I owe it largely to his unfailing care that I was able to return again and again to work in the field with a good conscience as regards the materials gathered on former journeys.

The very helpful interest taken by the authorities of the British Museum enabled me after short periods of routine duty in India to start in 1906 on a second Central-Asian expedition. Once again I was able to gather plenty of perfectly preserved ancient records at desert sites, where it was possible for me to walk among dead trees planted while there were still Caesars ruling Rome; to recover from Buddhist shrines wall-paintings quite Hellenistic in style, etc. Passing farther east beyond the wind-eroded Lop desert I could trace and explore the remains of the ancient Chinese *Limes* constructed a century before Christ to protect the route of the earliest expansion of China's trade and domination into Central Asia. And then Fortune showed special favour; for at the 'Caves of the Thousand Buddhas' there awaited me the great cache of ancient Buddhist paintings and thousands of well-preserved manuscripts which has since made the walled-up rock chapel of Tun-huang famous.

On my return from this journey of close on three years I could not have coped with the great mass of antiquities brought back had I not found once again most effective help provided at the British Museum, new collaborators joining the former. Only those well acquainted with the ever-increasing difficulties about accommodation within the walls of the great national treasure-house could fully appreciate what the work on this and later collections of mine owed to the unfailing consideration shown by Sir Frederic Kenyon and his successor, Sir George Hill.

I have spoken, perhaps, already too long and may, therefore, restrict myself to the briefest mention of my third Central-Asian expedition. It took me for another three years again across the whole length of Chinese Turkestan, and well beyond the

confines of China proper, and towards its end, during the Great War, also westwards across the Russian Pamirs to easternmost Iran. Once again I was fortunate enough to secure a large number of expert collaborators to work up the ample materials brought back. But I cannot turn my thoughts from that fascinating ground of my Central-Asian labours without acknowledging what I owed there to my faithful Indian assistants, all of them picked men from the Survey of India or the Bengal Sappers and Miners. Whether Gurkha, Pathan, Sikh, or Punjabi Muhammedan, they all willingly gave what practical help they could offer, however trying the hardships they had to face in waterless wastes and wind-swept wintry deserts.

And last, but not least, I have reason to remember very gratefully the friendly interest of those scholarly Chinese Mandarins of the old régime, without whose support my labours in that field could not have been carried on. The inherited historical sense of such cultured administrators as my old friend and patron, Pan Ta-jên, made them fully understand that my search for the relics of a distant past was not prompted by desires of material gain; that their unearthing would help to throw light on the beneficent rôle played for centuries by ancient Chinese culture and statesmanship in innermost Asia. Unfortunately that comprehending spirit had passed away by the time when, after official sanction of the Central Chinese Government had been accorded for a fourth expedition of mine in 1930, obstructive tactics imposed by the unreasoning nationalist jealousy of irresponsible elements necessitated the abandonment of that fresh effort after the loss of ten precious months.

Before that I had been fortunate enough to carry out a succession of fruitful archaeological tours all along those northwestern borderlands of India towards which I had been drawn since my youth. And now the opportunity could be seized for extending them westwards into adjacent parts of Southern Iran, little known and hence offering an attractive fresh field.

For these archaeological tours of the last nine years a few words must suffice now. Whether carried out on behalf of the Indian Archaeological Survey, then under Sir John Marshall's direction, or later under the auspices of Harvard University and the British Museum, or with the assistance of the British School in 'Iraq, they all led over ground where I could feel the vivifying contact with the ancient western world. There were the tracks to be traced which Alexander had followed on his Indian campaigns and on his disastrous return through the wastes of Gedrosia. Much farther back in time there were the remains

of that prehistoric civilization to be searched for, which, some millennia before our era, linked Mesopotamia and adjacent parts of the Near East with the valley of the Indus.

On this ground, less arid for the most part, and hence less favourable for rapid excavation, my work had largely to take the form of extensive archaeological reconnaissances. But even here, while blazing the trails, as it were, for successors commanding a larger allowance of years and larger means, I had plenty of opportunities to appreciate the value of the effective support which those representing British rule in India or the British Foreign Office abroad are ever able and willing to extend to serious archaeological enterprise.

Knowledge of this support, and the honour just received, will greatly encourage me to continue my endeavours in the field, while life and physical fitness last. So it seems fit in conclusion to offer my tribute here jointly for what I owe *genio imperii britannici et studio antiquitatis*.

The Excavation of Maiden Castle, Dorset

First Interim Report

By R. E. M. Wheeler, D.Lit., V.P.S.A.

With the consent of the Duchy of Cornwall (the owners of the site) and H.M. Office of Works (its guardians), the Society of Antiquaries and the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society have undertaken a limited exploration of Maiden Castle, Dorset, over a period of three years. The first season's work was carried out in 1934 under the direction of Mrs. T. V. Wheeler and Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew, with the writer, and is here summarized.

The project was determined by two factors. The first was geographical. A stretch of country 70 miles wide between the Salisbury Avon and eastern Devon forms a reasonably coherent geographical unit containing upwards of seventy major fortified hill-towns of Early Iron Age type (pl. xxviii). Many of them have been partially explored but, with the important exception of the coastal, and therefore perhaps non-typical, site on Hengistbury Head, none of them has yielded a mass of material comparable with that now available from the marsh-villages of the Somerset plain on the northern fringe of this region. It was felt accordingly that the time had arrived for the exploration of a hill-site on a scale sufficiently elaborate to secure a quantitative as well as a qualitative survey of the Wessex hill-fort cultures, and so to provide a solid basis for comparative study. For this purpose Maiden Castle, situated centrally within the zone in question, is eminently suitable. The second factor was the outstanding distinction of the earthwork itself. Enclosing 45 acres and covering close upon 100 acres, it is not, as is sometimes claimed, the largest hill-fort in the country, but it is unsurpassed in Great Britain, if not in Europe, for the grandeur and complexity of its defences. On this ground alone, the time has arrived when British archaeology should be able to give a reasoned account of the period and purpose of its building and the nature of its construction.

Slight and ill-recorded excavations carried out intermittently by Edward Cunnington of Dorchester culminated in 1882 with the partial uncovering of a Roman building in the eastern part of the earthwork. For the rest, the only significant clue was provided by the structure of the earthwork itself: it was evident from the plan (pl. xxix) that the 'camp' had originally been

restricted to the eastern of the two knolls now included within the defences and had been surrounded by a single bank and ditch. These had subsequently been almost obliterated on the western side, where they remain merely as a broken line across the interior of the enlarged work. The obvious points of attack in 1934 were thus: (1) the 'slighted' western defences of the original Maiden Castle (sites A and C on plan), and (2) the area of the Roman building sampled by Cunnington in 1882 (site B).

Site A

i. *Neolithic*

An exploratory trench, 211 ft. long and 10 ft. wide, here revealed not only the character of the earlier Iron Age defences but also an unexpected feature beneath them—four pits of the Neolithic period (pl. xxx, pits A 1, A 2, A 7, and A 23). Of these, the largest (A 2) was 11 ft. wide, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep and square-bottomed; it extended north and south beyond the limits of the cutting, and, both from its size and from its position near the head of the slope, may be conjectured to have formed a part of an intermittent trench-system of the familiar 'Windmill Hill' type. Within it, a hearth capping the rapid silt indicated actual occupation, whilst the other pits had been used wholly or largely for cooking. They contained large quantities of primary flakes, a number of hazel-nuts, and bones of sheep, pig, and a large ox of the distinctive 'Neolithic' type found at Whitehawk Camp, Woodhenge, the Sanctuary on Overton Hill near Avebury, and a long barrow excavated in 1933 on Thickthorne Down near Farnham in Dorset.[1] The pottery is of simple 'Neolithic A' or Windmill-Hill types, entirely devoid of ornament. It is mostly of Mr. Piggott's basic types A, B, and C,[2] only one example showing a carination. On two examples a pronounced roll-rim is present. On the whole, it conforms closely with pottery found, it is understood, in the lower and earlier levels at Windmill Hill; but since similar pottery has recently been encountered by Mr. C. W. Phillips in a layer containing sherds of a 'B' beaker in the long barrow known as Giant's Hill near Skendleby in Lincolnshire, these rudimentary types may have lasted throughout the period of the 'Neolithic A' culture, for which a maximum span of about 2500–2000 or 1900 B.C. has been suggested.

The associated flint-industry at Maiden Castle includes a flint

[1] The excavators are deeply indebted to Dr. J. Wilfrid Jackson for reporting upon the animal bones. His reports will later be published in detail.

[2] *Archaeological Journal*, lxxxviii (1931), 75.

IRON-AGE HILL-TOWNS OF WESTERN ENGLAND
FROM THE SALISBURY AVON TO EAST DEVON
BRIDGEWATER BAY
WOOKEY HOLE
GLASTONBURY
MEARE
SOMERSET PLAIN
TAUNTON
HAM HILL
HEMBURY FORT
SIDMOUTH
LYME BAY
HOD HILL
DORCHESTER
MAIDEN CASTLE
WEYMOUTH BAY
PORTLAND
CHESIL BANK
HENGISTBURY HEAD
BOURNEMOUTH
■=HILL-TOWN
⊙=MARSH-VILLAGE
Scale of Miles
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35
LAND BELOW 200FT
MOSTLY MARSH & WOODLAND
FORMER FORESTS

MAIDEN CASTLE
DORSET
ROMAN TEMPLE
SITE B
SITE C
SITE A
DEW POND
FIXED DITCH
WELL
444
TUMULUS
B.M.
Feet
Metres

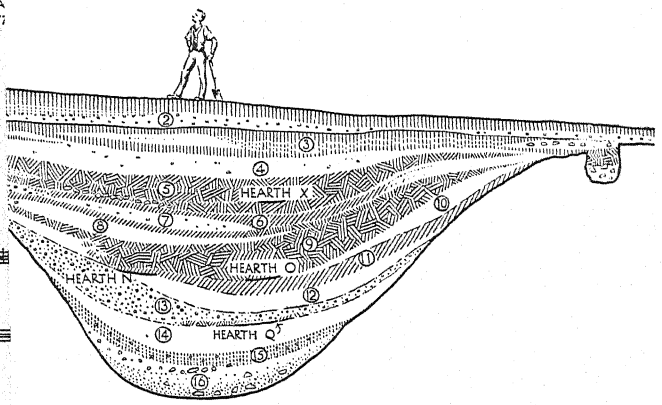
EAST

WEST

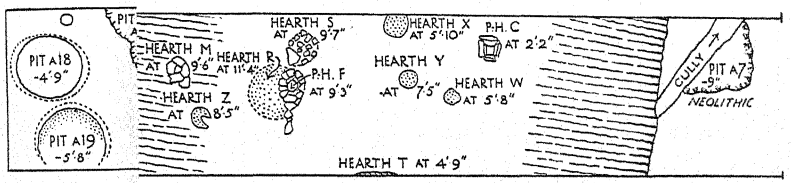
PIT A
NEOLIT

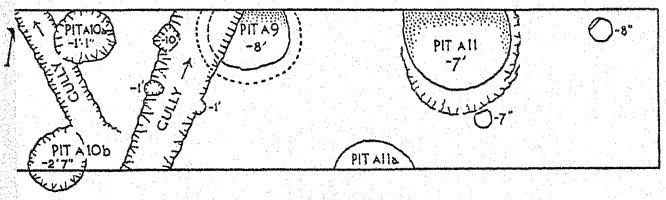
SCALE 1

SCALE 10



R.E.M. WHEELER 1934





adze, several flint axes (one of them polished and re-chipped), circular scrapers, flakes with one edge toughened by almost vertical retouching on one side (the 'bevelled' flakes of Miss Dorothy Liddell's Neolithic industry at Hembury Fort, Devon[1]), and a derivative *petit tranchet* of type F of Dr. Grahame Clark's recent classification.[2] The last is of a type normally associated with Peterborough-Beaker pottery and is apparently later than the bulk of the 'Neolithic A' culture; but it occurred at a high level in the filling of pit A 2 and may therefore not be representative of the mean date of the site.

A general analogy may be observed between the Neolithic culture of Maiden Castle and that of Hembury Fort, Devon, where the pottery is of similarly simple type.

ii. *Early Iron Age*

The Neolithic pits were filled up and were sealed by a thick and well-marked layer of turf before the Iron Age earthwork was built over and through them (pl. xxxi, layer B). Not a vestige of Bronze Age pottery was found either here or anywhere else during the excavations, and the lacuna is probably significant. A flattened barrow, presumably of the Bronze Age, can still be identified within the western part of the Castle, and the neighbouring downs are covered thickly with barrows, all or most of which may be ascribed to the same epoch. Here as elsewhere it is clear that, for burial and doubtless for traffic and grazing, the high downs were used freely during the Bronze Age. But the absence of evidence for Bronze Age occupation at Maiden Castle is in accordance with analogy, and it may be supposed that the dry sub-boreal climate of the second millennium B.C. largely depopulated the chalk uplands.

Ultimately, when the supervention of a damper sub-atlantic climate had brought the downs once more into commission, the first Iron Age earthwork, with a palisaded bank and a ditch some 50 ft. in width, came into being (pls. xxx–xxxii). Both the bank and the inner slope of the ditch were badly mutilated by subsequent Iron Age pits, but two post-holes of the palisade, each 1 ft. in diameter, were identified behind the present crest of the bank. No trace of a parallel series (as at Hollingbury in Sussex and elsewhere[3]) in the foreward part of the bank was recoverable. The palisade-posts were 8 ft. apart.

[1] *Proc. Devon Arch. Expl. Soc.* (1931), p. 94; 1932, p. 178.
[2] *Archaeological Journal*, xci (1934), 35, 50.
[3] E. Cecil Curwen in *Antiq. Journ.* xiii (1933), 162; and C. F. C. Hawkes in *Antiquity*, v (1931), 71.

In anticipation of the chronological scheme outlined below (p. 274), it may be observed that in the filling of the ditch the nine lowest layers (8–16)—more than half of the total filling—contained pottery exclusively of Iron Age 'A 2' type, ascribed approximately to the fourth and third centuries B.C.; whilst of the hut-pits cut into the rampart, and therefore subsequent to it, two (A 15 and A 16) contained similar pottery.

Finally, an important fact revealed by the cutting is that the ditch was not deliberately filled in, e.g. by throwing the bank into it, but was gradually choked by the processes of occupation. At all levels above the lowest layers of silt, hut-floors and hearths occurred freely, indicating a peaceful period during which the defences were not actively in use for military purposes, and when, as it seems, an increasing population was swarming over them. This apparent increase of population, combined with some external stimulus not yet clearly identified, may be supposed to have led ultimately (at a date yet to be ascertained) to the enlargement and refortification of the site—in fact, to the building of Maiden Castle as we see it to-day. A parallel process of development may be observed at Yarnbury in Wiltshire, where the excavations of Mrs. M. E. Cunnington have shown that an earlier and smaller Iron Age earthwork was obliterated and replaced by a larger one in the course of a continuous occupation.[1]

Site C

On this site, adjoining site A, work was restricted mainly to a narrow trench driven along the line of the ditch to find whether at the highest and most obvious point there was an original entrance into the early camp on the west. The trench proved that there was no original causeway here or hereabouts, but indicated that, after the processes of filling described above, causeways of chalk-rubble, in one case with a carefully constructed curb, had been built at various superficial levels towards the end of the Early Iron Age—doubtless after the original rampart in the vicinity had been largely destroyed.

Site B

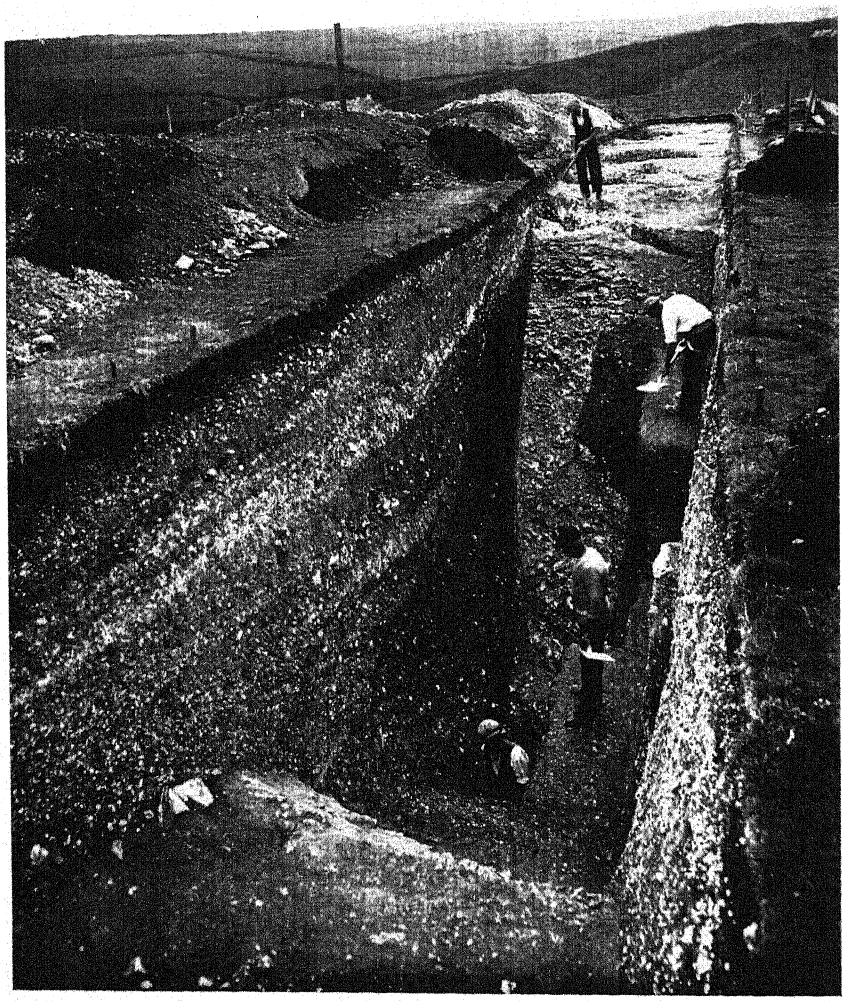
i. *Early Iron Age*

The area trenched by Cunnington in 1882 was fully cleared in 1934 and was extended to cover about one-third of an acre (pl. XXXIII). In this area the soil was everywhere removed down to the chalk-rock except where Roman masonry still existed.

[1] *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* xlvi (1933), 198 ff.



Site A: A, Neolithic pit or trench; B, turf-line over A; C, post-hole for palisade of Early Iron Age defences; D, rampart of Early Iron Age defences; E, material overlying the back of the rampart



Site A: The western ditch of the earlier Maiden Castle, from the east. The lowest man is standing on the original bottom of the ditch; behind the uppermost man are hut-pits, and in the distance are the later earthworks of Maiden Castle

Save for a space traversing the northern part of the site and probably representing a prehistoric street,[1] the whole area was honeycombed with pits, post-holes, and gullies. The pits ranged from shallow depressions to holes 10 ft. deep beneath the surface of the chalk-rock, and no less than 26 of the pits were upwards of 5 ft. deep below this datum. The smaller pits were normally cylindrical in shape, but the larger pits were of the beehive form common on Iron Age sites, the top being 2 or 3 ft. less in diameter than the bottom. It is certain that these pits were roofed or were included within a hut; otherwise, as experience showed, the overhang would not have lasted through the rains of a single summer season. It was difficult to identify related systems of post-holes in a site so long used and so extensively disturbed superficially in the Roman period. Some at least of the huts, however, were oblong; notably the hut which included pit B 19, where the pit is flanked by two parallel rows of contemporary post-holes (pl. XXXIII). A part of another small rectangular building with a central hearth was also identified on the western fringe of the site (post-holes hatched on plan).

In one instance, a large pit (B 1a) had been supplemented by the digging of a second pit alongside and partially into it (B 1b). A section of this double pit is shown in pl. XXXVI. Large pits such as these were doubtless used, in part at least, for habitation: thus the lowest made-floor in pit B 1a had a continuous ring of mutton-bones round its periphery, suggesting that the family had squatted round their hearth in the centre and had thrown the gnawed bones over their shoulders.

The smaller pits were apparently designed primarily for cooking and normally contained thickly superimposed hearths. Other pits were used wholly or partially for storage, parts of animal carcases (*Bos longifrons*, sheep or goat, and pig, with occasional dog) occurring frequently in them. One pit (B 12) contained over 4,000 sling-stones—selected pebbles from the Chesil Bank—and another (B 17) contained a hoard of chalk loom-weights.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the site was the extensive series of gullies which interlaced it. In many cases these gullies had been filled up or interrupted by new pits during the prehistoric occupation: but it was evident that, in some instances at least, they had originally been designed for conducting rain-water to storage-pits. A clear instance of this

[1] This street was metalled with rammed flints and pebbles during the Belgic phase of occupation (first century A.D.), but seems previously to have had no special surfacing.

is provided by pit B 9 which was fed originally by a Y-shaped system of gullies, as shown on the plan. Pit B 15 probably provides another example. The pits were presumably lined with skins to prevent percolation: certainly in some cases a dark seam round the walls of the pits suggested a lining of timber or of skins—a point on which more may perhaps be said when results of analysis are available.

Of the pits which produced a significant quantity of pottery, both in this site and on site A, twelve may be ascribed to the cultural phase defined below (p. 274) as 'A 2', dated approximately to 400–200 B.C. or a little later; whilst thirty belong to the phase 'AB', dated approximately to the second and first centuries B.C. and the opening years of the first century A.D.

Two crouched infant-burials were found, in one case associated with a bead-rim bowl, of Iron Age 'B' type but wheel-turned and therefore ascribable to the first half of the first century A.D. The skull (cephalic index 80) and incomplete skeleton of a woman, between 40 and 60 years of age, were found in the lower filling of pit B 42 with Iron Age 'B' pottery.

ii. *Belgic*

No Belgic pottery was found amongst the contents of the dwelling- or storage-pits, and it is clear that the use of these ceased before or soon after Belgic influence reached the site.[1] On the other hand, over the lower and more northerly half of the area there was a considerable superficial deposit containing a scattering of Belgic types. Fragments of a number of Belgic pedestals and of one grey imported Belgic plate of derivative Arretine form were found in this deposit, together with a worn *denarius* of Lepidus (71 B.C.), and a little early Samian of forms 18, 27 and part of a base of form 29. Alongside these intrusive types, the native bead-rim 'B' ware continued with modifications due mainly to the introduction of the potter's wheel.

In date the Belgic occupation may be ascribed to the second quarter of the first century A.D.; and culturally it suggests influence rather than domination.

iii. *Roman*

A straight and notably square-cut drain traversing the centre of the area from south-west to north-east and cutting through the upper filling of pits B 14–16 contained fragments of Roman

[1] For example, a lined post-hole of Belgic period occurred in the top filling of pit B 42.

brick and must belong to the Roman period. To the same period likewise belongs a parallel drain on the eastern fringe of the area, cutting through pit B 3. These drains suggest that search would reveal a Roman building farther up the hill. Otherwise, the greater part of the Roman period—during which the population of Maiden Castle may be supposed to have gravitated down-hill towards Roman Dorchester—is represented merely by occasional sherds of pottery, including a few fragments of second-century Samian. It was not until the last quarter of the fourth century A.D. that the building which Cunnington identified as a 'villa' was erected on the site. Complete excavation has now shown that this 'villa' was a temple of the usual square 'Romano-Celtic' type with a central shrine and a surrounding portico or verandah (pl. XXXVII). The building had been badly wrecked, but the external verandah-wall survived to a maximum height of 3 ft. (indicating that the colonnade, if there was one at all on this stormy site, was founded on a breast-high wall) and retained its painted external plastering. The floors had been of concrete, capped, at least in the case of the verandah, by red tesserae, which had subsequently been replaced by a secondary flooring consisting largely of hexagonal stone roofing-slabs. The entrance had been on the eastern side and had been approached by a carefully pitched road.

The date of the building was securely indicated by a number of coins sealed by the primary cement flooring: Constantine I (1), Magnentius (1), Constans (1), Constantius II (2), barbarous *Fel. Temp. Reparatio* type (1), Valens (3), Valentinian (1), Gratian (1). Equally significant was a number of coins found under the compact mortared foundation of the road adjoining and contemporary with the temple: Claudius Gothicus (1), Crispus (1), Constantine I (1), Constans (2), Constantius II (4), Constans or Constantius (1), barbarous *Fel. Temp. Reparatio* type (1), Magnentius (2), Valens (1). The latest coins lost prior to the completion of the temple were thus four of Valens (A.D. 364–78) and one of Gratian (A.D. 367–83). The temple is therefore not earlier than A.D. 367.

Its secondary floor sealed other fourth-century coins, including one of Theodosius, and was therefore not earlier than A.D. 379.

The further occupation of the building was represented by eighty fourth-century coins, including eight of the House of Theodosius, together with a small hoard of four gold coins of Honorius and Arcadius found with a gold finger-ring close outside the east wall.

Cunnington found a fragment of a bronze statue and a 'feathered' bronze votive plaque bearing a figure of Minerva in repoussé. In 1934 a small votive bull of tinned bronze with the three horns familiar on votive bulls from eastern Gaul,[1] and surmounted by three human busts, one with the head missing, came to light (pl. xxxix). The addition of the busts seems to be unique; discussion of them is reserved for the full report.

Adjoining the temple on the north was a small two-roomed house or bungalow (pl. xxxviii, 2), presumably the dwelling of the priest. The associated pottery equated in date with that from the temple.

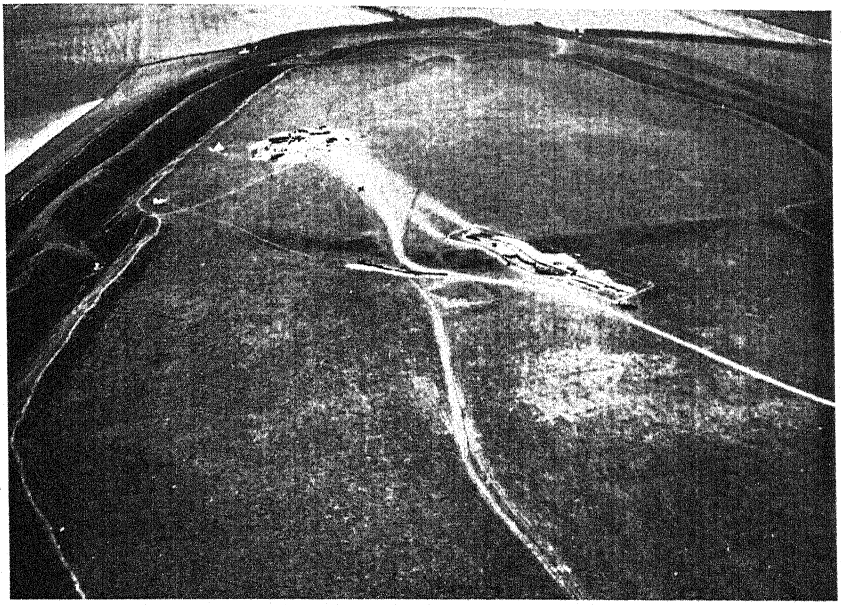
The historic setting of the temple, built within the last generation of official Roman rule in Britain, obviously requires careful consideration in due course. Here it will suffice to recall the parallel evidence at Lydney in Gloucestershire, where an elaborate temple and associated buildings were erected at the same late date; whilst there is more than a hint also that secular building, at any rate in the west of England, was not entirely at a standstill during the last Roman phase.[2] Further, the clumsy repairs in the Maiden Castle temple and at Lydney, implying, as they appear to do, a considerable lapse of time and a depreciation of social standards, may well be as late as the fifth century. Finally, the re-utilization of a pre-historic earthwork for pagan religious purposes during the decline of Roman Britain both at Lydney and at Maiden Castle[3] offers interesting possibilities from more than one point of view. But these again must be referred to the full report.

The excavations will be continued in August and September 1935, and an appeal for funds is issued by the Society of Antiquaries through the Maiden Castle Excavation Committee, whose chairman is Sir Charles Peers. It is obvious that, on a site of which the constructional units are on so large a scale, expenditure is proportionately heavy, and contributions, whether large or small, will be welcomed by Lieut.-Col. C. D. Drew, D.S.O.,

[1] Cf. F. Stähelin, *Die Schweiz in römischer Zeit* (Basel, 1931), p. 510, and references there given both to the three-horned bull and to the three-headed god.

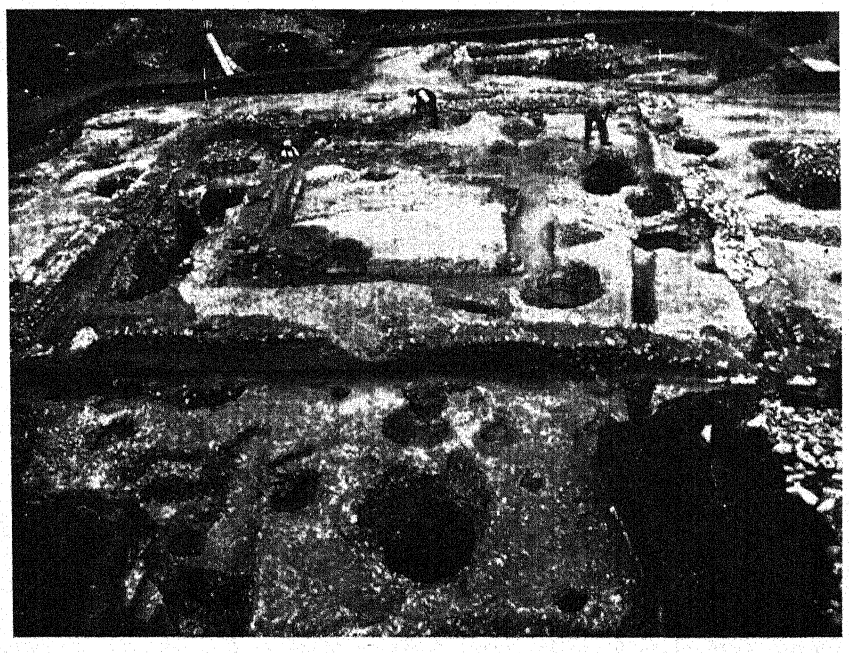
[2] Thus, the recent examination of the Roman house at Bourton-on-the-Water in the Cotswolds has proved a partial reconstruction not earlier than the end of the fourth century.

[3] And possibly at Chanctonbury in Sussex, although the date of the Chanctonbury temple has not been ascertained. See *Sussex Arch. Collections*, liii (1910), 131 ff.



1. The eastern half of Maiden Castle, showing the extent of the earlier earthwork. In the foreground, sites A and C; in the middle distance, site B

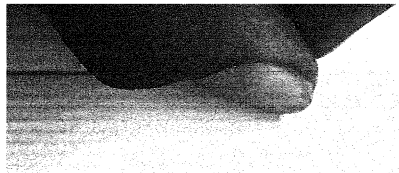
(Air-photograph by Major G. W. G. Allen)



2. Site B from the south, showing Roman Temple and underlying Iron Age pits



Site B: double pit B 1 from the south



F.S.A., Treasurer of the Maiden Castle Excavation Fund, The County Museum, Dorchester, Dorset.

Provisional basis of classification

A note may be added on the system of classification which I have used provisionally in dealing with the Early Iron Age material from Maiden Castle. A more detailed statement is deferred until the system has been further tested at Maiden Castle and elsewhere.

Mr. Christopher Hawkes's general classification of the British Early Iron Age cultures into three divisions[1]—A, B, and C—is adopted, with modifications and additions. It will be recalled that his Iron Age 'A' is a composite culture derived mainly from the 'Hallstatt' urn-field cultures of the Low Countries and the Marnian culture best known at Les Jogasses. In this country some of its features were first identified at Hengistbury Head, but the type-site is All Cannings Cross, near Devizes. Iron Age 'B' has been identified *par excellence* with the distinctive culture of the Somerset marsh-villages at Glastonbury and Meare. Iron Age 'C' is the culture of the Belgic immigrants. Of the three cultures, 'A' is lacking almost entirely in decorative artistry of any distinction, 'B' is marked by the elaborate and effective curvilinear decoration which has been regarded as pre-eminently Celtic, whilst 'C' is again deficient for the most part in artistic expression but is technically well equipped, e.g. with the potter's wheel.

Geographically, 'A' is found, in one variant or another, over most of middle and southern England; 'B' occurs primarily in south-western England, but extends on the one hand north-east to Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire, along the 'Jurassic zone', and on the other hand eastwards into Sussex, which has always tended to form a cultural promontory of Wessex (herein the original distribution-map in *Antiquity* now requires a slight amendment).

Chronologically, 'A' may be recognized probably as early as the sixth century B.C. In Oxfordshire,[2] in Kent,[3] and in other south-eastern counties, it seems to have remained dominant down to the first century B.C. or later. In the west it was thought to have been replaced by 'B' in or about the second century B.C. The Belgic culture, 'C', entered south-eastern Britain in the first half of the first century B.C.; but even if (as appears likely) wheel-turned vessels with high, rounded shoulders and broad bead-rims are secondary Belgic, there seems to be no good evidence for Belgic intrusion into Wessex before the beginning of the first century A.D.

The further detailed classification of 'C' is a relatively simple matter, and is now proceeding at Colchester and Verulamium. The other two cultures are more difficult, if only because they were more complex in

[1] *Antiquity*, v (1931), 60 ff. Cf. C. A. R. Radford, *Proc. 1st Intern. Cong. Preh. & Protohist. Sciences, 1932*, p. 147.

[2] Cf. E. T. Leeds in *Antiq. Journ.*, xv (1935), 41.

[3] As shown by Mr. R. F. Jessup and Mr. N. Cook at Bigberry, and elsewhere.

origin, and more leisurely and local in development. Provisionally, I propose in the present context to subdivide 'A' into three parts, as follows:

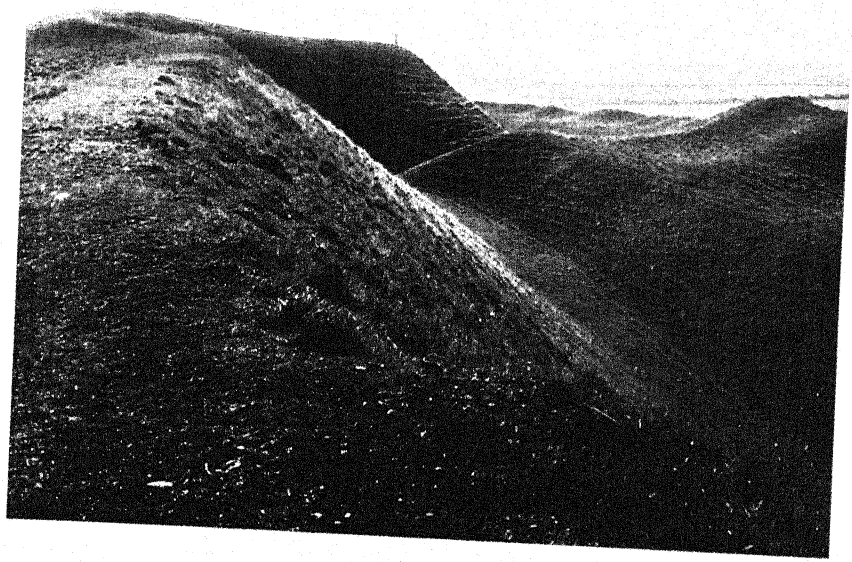
A1, *c.* 600–400 B.C. Marked by finger-tip ornament, particularly on high-shouldered urns of *situla* type; and by red-coated ('haematite') bowls, at first with rilled decoration and later with cordons. All these types abound at All Cannings Cross, but, save for a single sherd of a cordoned bowl, they are notably absent at Maiden Castle.

A2, *c.* 400–200 B.C. (or a little later). Marked by an *absence* of the above types, and by the presence of poor derivatives of the *situlae*, in the form of vessels with weakly rounded shoulders. These vessels are sometimes of considerable size and show much evidence of their handling by the potter. The top of the rim tends to be flat, but this feature is not universal. Red haematite-coating still occurs freely, but no longer on the small bowls of A1. The fabric is generally coarse and rough, but notably *light* in weight. No decoration. A 2 pottery is well represented at Maiden Castle.

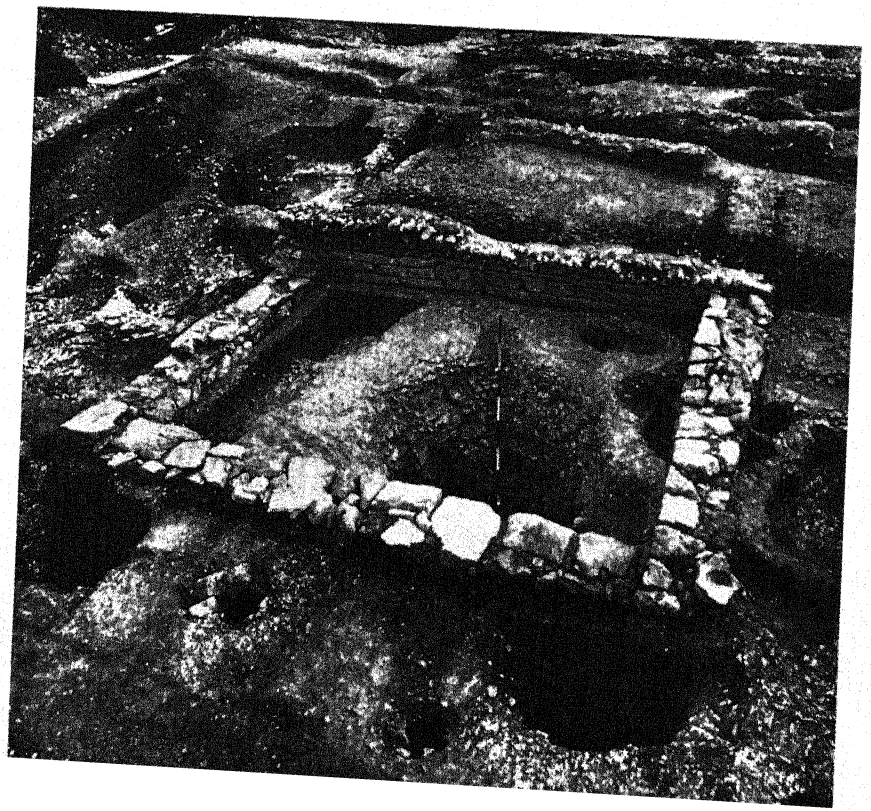
AB, *c.* 200 B.C. (or a little later)–early first century A.D. The smaller and simpler types of A2 last on, together with the occasional use of haematite coating, which occurs in rare cases as late as the beginning of the first century A.D. Throughout this period, however, much of the pottery is of 'B' types, which must now be considered.

Iron Age 'B' has sometimes been regarded as a relatively simple culture, essentially synonymous with 'Glastonbury'. Evidence is accumulating to suggest that it is in fact a complex containing two or three elements of diverse geographical or chronological origin. Without discussing this matter here, it will suffice to define our use of the term in relation to the Wessex hill-forts. In these, the outstanding feature of the Glastonbury wares—their elaborate decoration—is markedly rare. Thus at Hengistbury six months' excavation yielded only half a dozen pieces of decorated 'Glastonbury' ware. At Maiden Castle, amongst some thousands of sherds found in 1934, again only half a dozen bore typical 'Glastonbury' patterns.[1] The *decorated* 'B' pottery is not therefore a useful criterion in the hill-forts, still populated mainly (it seems) by the inartistic 'A' people; and I propose to take as 'B' types in this context two other features which are more widely valid—the *bead-rim* (not, of course, the late and often heavy wheel-turned 'Belgic' variety, but the simple hand-made type), and the '*countersunk*' *handle*. Neither of these features occurs in 'A' pottery; 'A' handles are normally inserted into the side of the vessel, and are never pinched-out in such a manner as to produce an indentation or countersinking in the side of the pot.

[1] Further west, at Hembury Fort in Devon, where Iron Age pottery was relatively scarce, the proportion of 'Glastonbury' pieces was higher—either, it may be suggested, by the chance of discovery, or perhaps because Hembury lay along the line of 'Glastonbury' immigration. But there is insufficient evidence at present, I understand, to regard Hembury as a 'Glastonbury' hill-fort.



1. Southern defences, from the west





Votive bronze bull surmounted by human busts. From the Roman temple. ($\frac{1}{1}$)

It may be added that in the 'B' cultures of Glastonbury and Meare haematite-coating was not practised. Amongst the whole of the pottery from those sites now in the Taunton Museum,[1] only one vessel (from Meare)—of large size and coarse fabric, and doubtless intrusive—bears traces of this feature. In the mixed 'AB' culture of Maiden Castle, however, 'B' types occasionally occur with the haematite surface, clearly instances of the adoption of 'B' types by 'A' potters.

Lastly, as to the Belgic 'C' culture at Maiden Castle. If the available evidence is representative, this did not, apparently, reach the site until the eve of the Roman conquest; its arrival may even have synchronized with that event. It is manifested by a hesitant introduction of normal Belgic wares and, more especially, by the reproduction of modified 'B' types with the aid of the potter's wheel. The composite culture might indeed more aptly be described as 'BC'.

[1] I have to thank Mr. St. George Gray for generous facilities for the examination of the Somerset material.

A New Handled Beaker, with Spiral Ornament, from Kempsey, Worcestershire

By Christopher Hawkes, F.S.A.

The beaker shown in plate XL was found in the early summer of 1934 in working the pits of the Kempsey Sand and Gravel Co., in the hamlet of Draycott in the parish of Kempsey, Worcestershire. The exact site is almost exactly one mile due south of the middle of Kempsey village, and 300 yards ENE. of the fifth milestone from Worcester on the main road to Tewkesbury, the diggings in question being 30–40 yards W. of the lane which here runs parallel to the main road (see fig. 1). The spot is rather over 700 yards from the nearest bend of the river Severn responsible for the drift of gravel that is being worked, and the surface stands here at about 60 ft. O.D. The beaker was found at a depth of 4 ft., embedded in what seemed to be undisturbed gravel; it was whole save for a small chip on the lip and the breakage of the handle at the moment of discovery, both since restored. Other finds in immediate proximity comprise fragments, including one of rim, of a twelfth-century cooking-pot, and a quantity of animal bones, including horse: these were not from the undisturbed gravel, and in any case no definite association can be claimed with the beaker. A habitation-site seems thus out of the question, and in view of the vessel's position in the gravel and its perfect state one would expect its context to be an inhumed burial. A close look-out for human remains in the area concerned has, however, been unrewarded. The beaker was submitted to the British Museum, together with the minor finds, by the Hon. F. D. H. Lea-Smith of Kempsey, in whose possession it remains; the facts concerning the discovery had been carefully ascertained by him, and all is here published by his permission.

The beaker itself has a mildly bulging body, feeble constriction, and gently everted neck accounting for nearly half its full height. These features ally it to the A-beaker family, though there may be something of B influence (see below); and they are not substantially modified by the addition of the handle, which is of something less than half-hoop form, and of more or less oval cross-section, about 1 in. in greatest diameter at the bottom, and ¾ in. at the top. But they are undistinguished, and the vessel is really a somewhat indifferent example of its class, standing askew upon its base, and nowhere at all truly

Handled Beaker, Kempsey, Worcs. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

circular in horizontal section. Irregularities left by the potter's fingers are perceptible both inside and outside, and the handle is put on crooked, its upper end being about ½ in. to the right of the perpendicular above its lower end. The core of the ware, where exposed by the breaks, was grey: the surface without

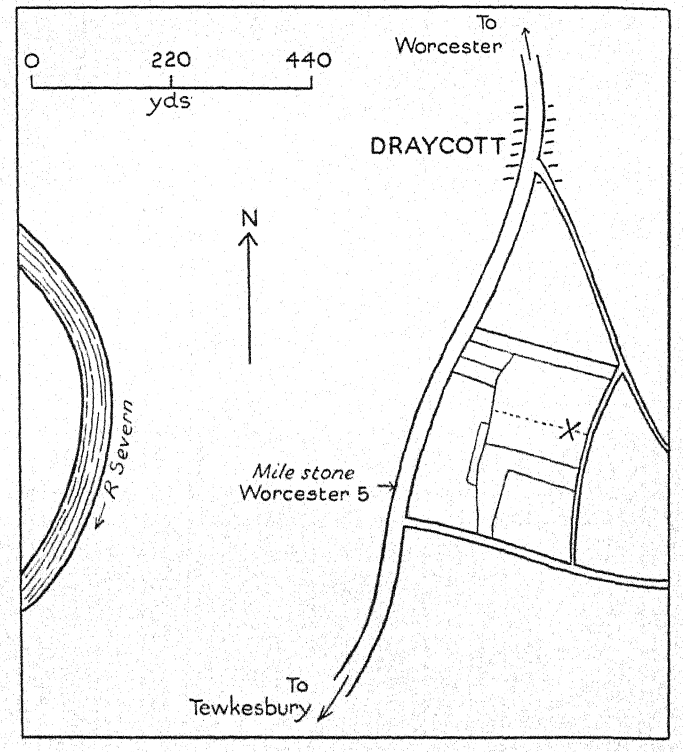


FIG. 1. Sketch-map of the neighbourhood of the site

and within is an almost uniform dull lightish-brown, which originally was quite well smoothed, but can never have attained the fine even polish of the best beaker ware. The paste and fabric are in fact of no more than second-rate quality. The decoration is carried out entirely in the broken- or notched-line 'comb' or 'toothed-wheel' technique. It is uneven alike in design and execution; however, it covers nearly the whole vessel. Immediately below the featureless rim comes a narrow encircling band of lines varying in number from two to four, wavering a good deal but meant to be horizontal. Below this, the whole of the neck is covered with a diagonal lattice pattern, irregularly aligned and spaced, and extending downwards past

the constriction to cover the upper part of the body-bulge. This pattern is interrupted, on the immediate right of the handle, by a triangular space containing an uneven array of short roughly horizontal lines, while immediately to the left of the lower end of the handle it is encroached upon by a triangle filled with slanting lines radiating rather vaguely from the handle's root. The handle itself has its outer surface ornamented with a similar lattice design, flanked by longitudinal double lines, with some diagonal demarcating strokes at the top. Below this upper zone of ornament, all the rest of the body, to within $\frac{5}{8}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ in. of the base, bears a rather remarkable spiral decoration (drawn in development, fig. 2). This begins opposite the slanting lines just described, on the other side of the handle, where the lines filling the triangular space noticed above as interrupting the neck-pattern droop down to vanishing-point. From this region, well above the body's greatest girth, a single line begins (A) to run a spiral course round the vessel. Just above it for about 1 in. runs a parallel line, but when this stops it takes its place as demarcating the upper latticed zone, and so runs right round the vessel, with a sufficient downward slant to bring it, on return, below the lower end of the handle, on approaching which it serves as lower border to the triangle of slanting radial lines mentioned above. On passing the handle the line embarks (B) on the second lap of its spiral, distant about 0·8 in. below the first, and roughly parallel to it. Three short parallel lines help to fill the intervening space for 1–1$\frac{1}{2}$ in. beyond the handle, but these then give place to a single continuous line, which after 1 in. more begins to be linked to the main line below it by a series of steeply slanting vertical strokes, at intervals of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. The single spiral line thus becomes an ornamental spiral band; it varies in width from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in., and so runs on, preserving the same uneven downward slant, with a marked rise about half-way round, till it arrives below the handle once more (C). Here and beyond to the right, for a total distance of 4 in., the steep slanting strokes are replaced by a series sloping only at about 20°, but thereafter they are resumed, and the band so makes yet another circuit of the vessel. On arrival again below the handle (D), it is distant only $\frac{3}{4}$ in. from the base, and the main or lower line ceases: the slanting strokes peter out in another 3$\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the upper line continues alone. After a gap of 1$\frac{1}{2}$ in., its final portion, a bare $\frac{5}{8}$ in. in length, terminates $\frac{5}{8}$ in. above the base at a point almost diametrically opposite to the handle.

While the lattice and other linear ornament covering the

upper part of the vessel calls for no particular comment, as being reasonably well covered by the known repertory of beaker decoration, the spiral design deserves attention. It is wholly foreign to the A-beaker decorative repertory, and indeed is quite incongruous, technologically speaking, with the 'comb' technique employed. The only possible comparison is to those beakers which bear impressed cord-ornament spirally wound round their whole body, and these belong to the true continental

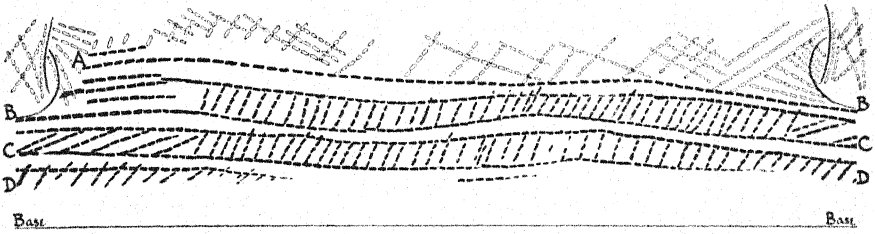


FIG. 2. Decoration on body of Kempsey, handled beaker, drawn in development ($\frac{1}{2}$), the spiral design in full black

bell-beaker and to the British B-beaker classes. The best-known example is the bell-beaker from the famous *allée couverte* of La Halliade in the Western Pyrenees.[1] Of this Abercromby says,[2] 'Although tradition taught that ornamentation should be applied in zones, we find some infringement of the rule at a fairly early time, for instead of leaving blank spaces at intervals the whole body of the vessel was marked with a cord wound spirally round it, as in fig. *17;' he further notes that this is incompatible with the presence of blank zones or of any element of the parallel-line scheme usual in the alternative square-notch (i.e. our 'comb') technique. It would seem, then, that our beaker shows an adaptation, cutting across Abercromby's distinction, of a cord-ornament device to comb-technique. Now it is common knowledge that British beakers in the main, and their continental 'zoned' prototypes, are derived from a blending of the bell-beaker tradition with that of the Central European 'corded ware' or *Schnurkeramik*. Further, of the two main British beaker families, it is the A-beakers which have the larger share of the 'corded-ware' element, while the B-beakers remain closer to the true bell-beaker. But the spiral-cord technique is unknown to *Schnurkeramik* proper, in which the 'corded' lines are either horizontal or arranged in patterns. On the other hand, it is

[1] *Matériaux*, xvi, fig. 17, 3 = Abercromby, *Bronze Age Pottery*, i, *17.
[2] *Op. cit.*, p. 15.

distinctive on true bell-beakers in the west. And Bosch-Gimpera [1] has urged that this must be considered as independent of the 'corded ware' of Central Europe, and as a native element in the western bell-beaker complex. To this the La Halliade beaker would belong, though Bosch-Gimpera states, apparently in error, that its cord-ornament consists of horizontal rings and not of a continuous spiral. Further, the spiral cord-ornament somehow also reached the Rhineland and Holland. Thus its presence in Great Britain must strengthen our estimate of the western bell-beaker elements in our beaker culture, however they were introduced from their western home. It is possible that spiral-ornamented beakers have been overlooked or mistaken for ring-ornamented ones through the same error as Bosch-Gimpera would seem to have made about the La Halliade example, and implied questions cannot profitably be pursued until we have a far fuller and more reliable corpus of both British and foreign beakers than is at present available.

The only British beakers reliably published as spirally cord-ornamented will be found in Miss M. E. Crichton Mitchell's recent list of Scottish beaker pottery: [2] no. 1 without locality, no. 2 from Aberdeenshire, no. 71 from Angus, no. 246 from Drumelzier at the head of the Tweed.[3] She naturally shows these East Scottish B-beakers to be of Lower Rhineland derivation. The same conclusion is presented in his recent book [4] by Professor Childe, who adds that the spiral-cord technique is also found at Glenluce on the SW. Scottish coast (among Miss Mitchell's nos. 277–82); this is considered to be due to the same eastern influence. But the British B-beaker tradition may yet also be shown to include elements directly western, and it is in the west, as we have seen, that spiral cord-ornament is most probably at home.

In any case, that tradition seems to have suggested the derivative spiralling on our Kempsey beaker. And it is not impossible that in the softened degeneracy of its profile, so different from the precise lines of its main A-beaker prototype, we may see likewise something of B-beaker influence. Actually, it may be suggested that the immediate reason why the Kempsey potter preferred such a spiral to horizontal girth-lines was because she had made her pot so askew that the space to be filled

[1] Following the initial work of Åberg; Bosch-Gimpera, Ebert's *Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte*, xi, 309.

[2] *P.S.A. Scot.* lxviii (1933–4), 132 ff.; list, 174; notes, 171.

[3] See Professor Childe, *Prehistory of Scotland*, 85.

[4] *Op. cit.*, 83–7, with the Dutch references.

when the upper decoration was finished was hopelessly asymmetrical. Girth-lines would only have shown this up, whereas a spiral is really the most reasonable way out of the difficulty. Indeed, to those who shrink from such postulates of far-reaching 'influence' as that suggested above, this last may be offered, if they will have it, as the sole explanation of the phenomenon.

But it may be hoped that a special look-out may be kept for spiral cord-ornament in any complete or partial corpus of beakers that may be compiled, since the case of La Halliade quoted above shows that this may easily escape notice.

Unfortunately, it needs a reasonably complete pot to demonstrate its presence.

Since the classical paper on handled beakers was published in 1925 by Dr. Fox,[1] the list has been augmented by quite a number of additions, which it may be convenient to bring together here:—

Cambs. Bottisham Locks. *Camb. Antiq. Soc.* xxxi, 150.
Essex. Sible Hedingham (2). *Antiq. Journ.* ix, 251–2.
Norfolk. Bodney. *Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia*, vii, 1, 107.
Northants. Newton-in-the-Willows. *Antiq. Journ.* v, 430.
Oxon. Cassington. *Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 273 and pl. xxxiii, 2.
Eynsham. *Antiq. Journ.* xi, 280.

SCOTLAND:

Aberdeenshire. Monquhitter, Cairnhill. No. 62 in Miss Mitchell's list, *P.S.A. Scot.* lxviii, 177: cf. 152.
Perthshire. Balmuick, near Comrie. No. 254 in same list: *ibid.*, 187: cf. 152.

It is worth noting that the last is 'a poor imitation of a B-beaker, while the broad horizontally incised lines which encircle the vessel from lip to base are an imitation of the characteristic spiral string-markings' (*sc.* of the B-beaker family). Here is another echo of the suggestion concerning spiral ornament and bell and B-beakers made above, occurring in the case, like our own at Kempsey, of a handled beaker. But as already pointed out, further comment would at present be premature.

In addition to these recent publications, Miss Lily F. Chitty, our local secretary for Shropshire, has kindly communicated the following older discoveries collated by her:

Dorset. Ulwell, near Ballard Down. *Trans. Purbeck Soc.* 159, pl. xv, 2 (cf. *Arch. Journ.* xxv, 249): 'a one-handled cup of red ware' found with a contracted skeleton in a cist cut in chalk under a barrow.
Yorks., E. Riding. Bishop Burton, Littlewood Farm. Greenwell's B.B. CCLV: *Archaeologia*, lii, 30.

[1] *Arch. Camb.* (June 1925), 1 ff., 11–25, 30–1 (list, app. II).

She also suggests recalling here the fact that Abercromby's fig. 296 is not from Brixworth, Northants, but is the same vessel as Fox's no. 3 (Fordham, Cambs.), thus cancelling his no. 10, and that the find 'near Kettering' mentioned on p. 31 of Fox's paper is identical with that from Newton-in-the-Willows here listed above.

The Kempsey vessel thus brings the total of handled beakers published from Great Britain up to 27, and Mr. C. W. Phillips in his recently published *Archaeological Gazetteer of Lincolnshire*[1] mentions fragments of sixteen more from habitation-sites on Risby Warren (Roxby-cum-Risby parish), near Scunthorpe. These are to be published shortly (Scunthorpe Museum: some presented to the British Museum).

Since the maps published by Dr. Fox in *The Personality of Britain*, fig. 2 (p. 11) and pl. II (p. 13) give the distributions of all classes of beaker complete as known up to 1932, it is scarcely necessary to attempt a fresh map of handled beakers here; but it should perhaps be emphasized that the additions to the pattern confirm in every way the comments made in his paper of ten years ago. The Kempsey beaker is no exception, for the site of its discovery lies only very slightly aside from the route to the Black Mountains of Wales (Cwm-du beaker), by way of the Northamptonshire uplands and the Warwickshire Avon valley, suggested on p. 23 of that paper.[2] The starting-point of this and indeed of any other route westwards adducible in this context must clearly lie within the Eastern Plain of Britain, whose preponderance in handled beakers is of course a well-known feature of the easterly bias of beaker distributions in general, now one of the leading commonplaces of British archaeology. The position of the Kempsey beaker on the map, well away to the west of this principal and original concentration-area of its family, thus conforms entirely with the typological suggestion of its form and ornament; we are here dealing with a relatively late and remote outlier, on which such B-beaker influence as has been suggested by its spiral ornament would geographically be perfectly in place.

It is worth noticing, while speaking of typology, that the mug-shaped (convex or cylindrical) form of handled beaker prominent in the Eastern Plain is, morphologically speaking, not a beaker at all. It is indeed an associate of the A-beaker complex, or parts of it, and it displays as a rule typical beaker decoration,

[1] *Arch. Journ.* xci, 178 (correcting 'at least half a dozen', *ibid.* xc, 125).

[2] Cf. *Arch. Camb.* lxxxviii (Dec. 1933), 158, fig. 3, map (the same tentatively elaborated).

but its body-form no less than its handle proclaims it to be a genus of its own, not just a species of beaker. Mr. Stuart Piggott suggests that it is a rendering of a wood prototype, and one may hope that this view will be before long elaborated in detail. However, hybridization between this handled mug and the true beaker soon produces intermediate forms: this process is already clearly perceptible in the Grantham beaker (Fox's fig. 15, p. 17), and diverging or degenerating varieties ensue roughly as one travels westward. Our Worcestershire vessel may thus be most naturally connected with the examples of these in the Southern Midlands—and therein with Northamptonshire, along the Avon route already noticed, rather than with the Oxford district, from which it is separated by the virtually beakerless Cotswolds. But whatever the truth about its B-beaker influence, it is certainly inferior typologically to any South Midland example of the A family to which it must fundamentally be allied. And its inferiority likewise to the Cwm-du beaker beyond it in Brecknockshire reminds us that typological series will not travel with ideal regularity across the map, and reinforces the evident conclusion that this beaker would deserve a late date anywhere. It may be doubted whether it should be put before 1500 B.C., and a date in the fifteenth century, if not too late for the echo of bell-beaker spiral-ornament suggested above, would seem to harmonize well with the views on the South Midland Bronze Age put forward by Mr. E. T. Leeds in his recent publication of the sites at Cassington and Sutton Courtenay,[1] and with the application to Wales and its approaches in Dr. Fox's Cardiff Presidential Address[2] of the chronology submitted by him to the Handbook of the International Prehistoric Congress.[3]

[1] *Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 269.
[2] *Arch. Camb.* lxxxviii (Dec. 1933), 161–3.
[3] *Handbook of Prehistoric Archaeology* (1932), 32–3.

Report on Recent Excavations at Peacock's Farm, Shippea Hill, Cambridgeshire

By J. G. D. Clark, F.S.A., H. and M. E. Godwin, and M. H. Clifford

Percy Sladen Memorial Fund Excavations, carried out on behalf of the Fenland Research Committee

[Read 13 December 1934]

PART I

The excavations and archaeological stratification

By J. G. D. Clark

Peacock's Farm in the parish of Shippea Hill, Cambridgeshire, is situated in the SE. corner of the Fenland some 7 miles ENE. of Ely and about 20 miles almost due south of King's Lynn. The position of the site is shown in fig. 1, in which areas of alluvial deposit are reserved and more ancient deposits are obliquely shaded, marking the margin of the fen basin and in places islands, which break the monotony of the level fen. Crossing the map obliquely in the bottom right-hand corner is the Icknield Way, marked by a solid line where its course is certain and by a broken line where it is less well defined; and situated in immediate proximity to this ancient track on Therfield Heath, near Royston, is the only Long Barrow at present known in the region. A corner of the modern Wash is shown at the top of the map for convenience, though actually the sea was very far away in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. The river system marked on the map is based entirely upon the work of Major Gordon Fowler, F.S.A., F.G.S., and indicates fairly certainly the system which functioned during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, or rather that part of the river system of these periods still available for study above the sea.[1] It will be observed that all the rivers shown on this map form tributaries of a single great river, flowing through the present

[1] The extinct river system, first observed by Major Gordon Fowler, F.S.A., and already mapped by him over part of the Fens (see *P.C.A.S.* xxxiii, 108–28, and xxxiv, 17–33; also *Geogr. J.* lxxix, 210, 351, and lxxxiii, 30), is visible on the modern surface and is known to have been partly active in the Romano-British period. Such borings as have been made (e.g. *Antiq. Journ.* xiii, pl. xlvii) indicate that these rivers have flowed in substantially the same courses for a long way back in the post-glacial period.

site of Wisbech, through the estuary in the sixteenth-century coast line (shown by a broken line), and by way of what are now known as the Lynn Deeps and Silver Pit out across the

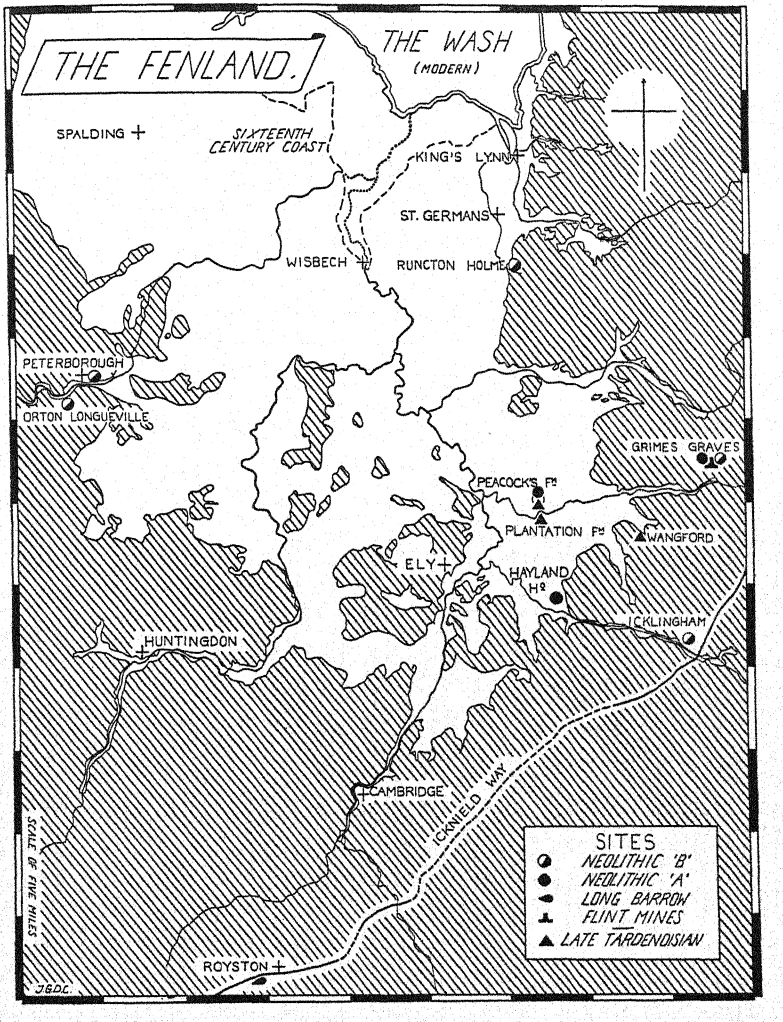


FIG. 1. Map of the Southern Fenland, showing the ancient river system and sites of Mesolithic and Neolithic Age in the area

present North Sea, to reach the contemporary coast-line. The present Great Ouse is not only entirely absent for the major part of its course, but its line is directly crossed by a number of tributaries flowing westwards to join the main river. To the east of the Great Ouse these rivers, of which the Wissey is a

good example, are living streams, but to the west they are extinct, only their silted courses surviving as 'roddons'. It is in close proximity to the extinct course of the Little Ouse river, 2 miles after it has left the present course of the river at Decoy Farm to flow westwards and northwards and join the old central river a mile east of Littleport, that our site is to be found.

The meandering course of the Little Ouse 'roddon' is to be seen on fig. 2 separating the site on Plantation Farm, on which a previous report has been made,[1] and that on Peacock's Farm, the subject of the present report. Both excavations are situated on the riverward flanks of sand-ridges, which, rising from the sand floor of this part of the fens, form at the present time slight surface prominences protruding through the upper peat bed. The succession of beds, covering the sand floor in the neighbourhood, consists of a lower peat bed, a clay and silt bed, and an upper peat bed; the object of both excavations was to establish the stratigraphical position in these beds of the debris of successive human settlement on the sand-ridges. The section cut on Plantation Farm in 1932 demonstrated that the debris of Early Bronze Age settlement are to be found in the neighbourhood of the sand-ridge in the base of the upper peat bed, between 7 and 2 in. from the underlying clay bed. This was found to agree, both on directly stratigraphical grounds and on the evidence of pollen-analysis, with the context of the skeleton of a woman, 'related to the Beaker type' and accompanied by a bronze awl and eight fusiform jet beads of Early Bronze Age character, found between 5 and 6 miles to the north of the site in Southery Fen.[2] Excavations were undertaken on Peacock's Farm during the summer of 1934 in order to try and establish the stratigraphical position of a much earlier culture, the Late Tardenoisian, traces of which in the shape of microliths and the debris of their manufacture were found in some abundance on the surface of the top of the ridge. Indications of this culture were noted on the surface of the Plantation Farm site in the report,[3] and some slight indication of its probable stratigraphical position was obtained by Dr. Godwin during the collection of peat samples by boring. Using a peat borer of the Hiller pattern, fitted with a door or shutter operated from the handle and kept open only at the level of the required sample, Dr. Godwin recovered a flint flake from a

[1] *Antiq. Journ.* xiii, 266–96.

[2] T. C. Lethbridge, Gordon Fowler, and R. U. Sayce, 'A skeleton of the Early Bronze Age found in the Fens', *P.P.S.E.A.* vi, 362–4.

[3] *Antiq. Journ.* xiii, 277, fig. 6, nos. 82–6.

depth of 5·26 metres below ground surface and only 8 cm. from the base of the lower peat bed; this flake, as previously noted, was a primary flake of the thin narrow kind particularly associated with microlithic industry.[1] This discovery at Plantation Farm indicated that the Tardenoisian level was likely to occur at a very considerable depth, and this view was supported at the Peacock's Farm site by the fact that the Tardenoisian flints

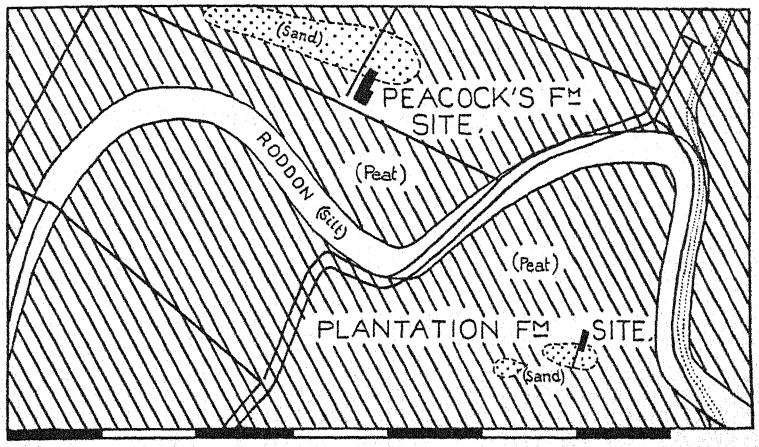


FIG. 2. The situation of the Peacock's Farm and Plantation Farm sites relative to the extinct course of the Little Ouse near Shippea Hill Station. (Scale of hundreds of yards)

were mainly patinated to a marked degree, and had clearly been exposed for a far longer period of time than had the fresh Early Bronze Age flints.

As a preliminary to excavation, trial borings were made, as a result of which it was decided that we could hardly hope to reach the Tardenoisian level at a depth much less than 15 or 16 feet. The enterprise seemed rather hazardous, especially when it is remembered that the whole section is below sea-level, and that in the Plantation Farm excavations water filled any excavation sunk into the surface of the 'buttery clay' at a depth of less than 4 ft. below ground surface. However, the borings were encouraging and the dry summer favoured success. At the same time it was realized that water was going to be our chief enemy, and plans were laid accordingly. As the sand-ridge was likely to hold a great deal of water it was decided to sink the deepest cutting first, and since a depth of at least 16 ft. was

[1] *Ibid.* 271, 283.

necessary, the cutting was made on a width of 30 ft., allowing of stepping back at lower depths. This first and deepest cutting will be referred to as cutting A (see key section and plan, pl. XLI). While pumping and other archaeologically unproductive work was proceeding in cutting A, a small cutting was made higher up on the flanks of the sand-ridge, known as cutting D.

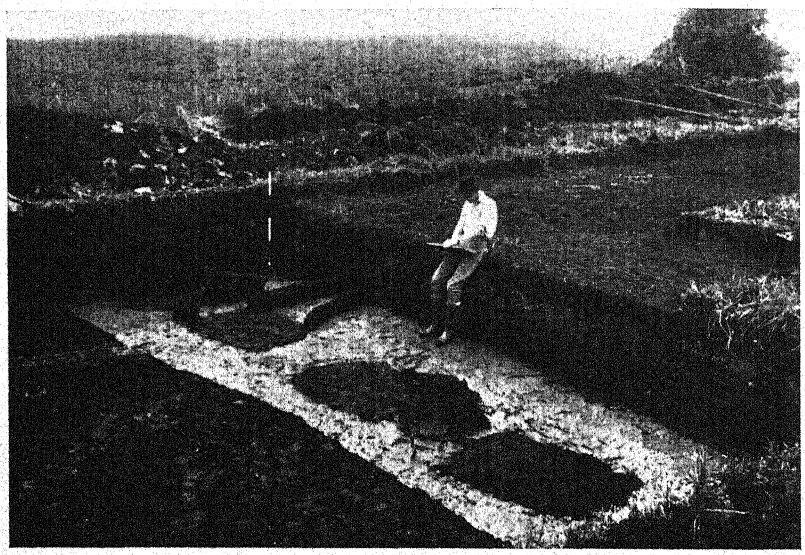
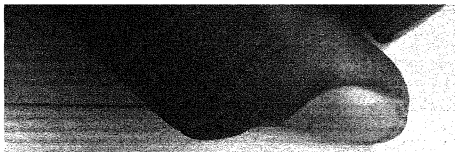


FIG. 3. View of old claying pits as they appeared on the removal of the upper peat bed from the surface of the 'buttery clay'. The ranging-pole stands at 73 ft. on the datum line

Finally, the section was completed by cuttings C and B, excavated in that order. The total length between the extremities of cuttings A and D was 80 ft., from 50 ft. to 130 ft. on our datum line.

Cutting A. The upper peat bed was removed, and, though a careful watch was kept, it yielded no objects of archaeological interest. A feature was, however, noticed at this stage of the excavation which is worth recording. It was obvious that in certain places the upper peat bed had been disturbed, and when the clay surface had been cleared it was found to reveal the outlines of roughly oval pits filled with evil-smelling peaty material (figs. 3 and 4). These pits are the remains of an old type of claying pit sunk through the upper peat and into the clay, which was thrown out and scattered over the surface for agricultural purposes. The modern method of claying land is



either to use a machine or else to cut long trenches. Half a century ago, however, when the upper peat bed was much thicker, it was more economic of labour to sink pits of the kind revealed by cutting A, which bell out as they get into the clay bed (see sections to be seen in the upper half of the 'buttery clay' bed in pl. XLIII). The 'buttery clay' layer, which in this section reached a thickness of nearly 7 ft., proved to be entirely sterile of archaeological remains.[1] The lower peat bed, which was closely examined, proved to be archaeologically sterile for the

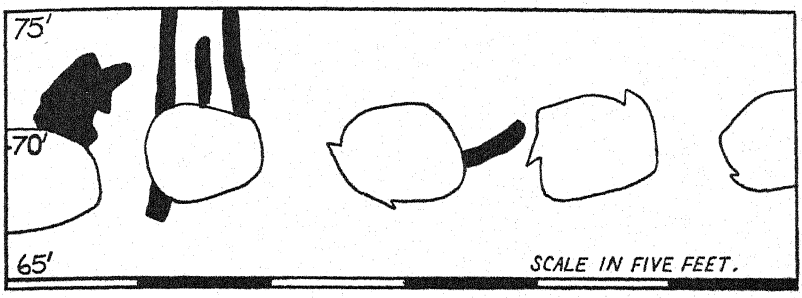


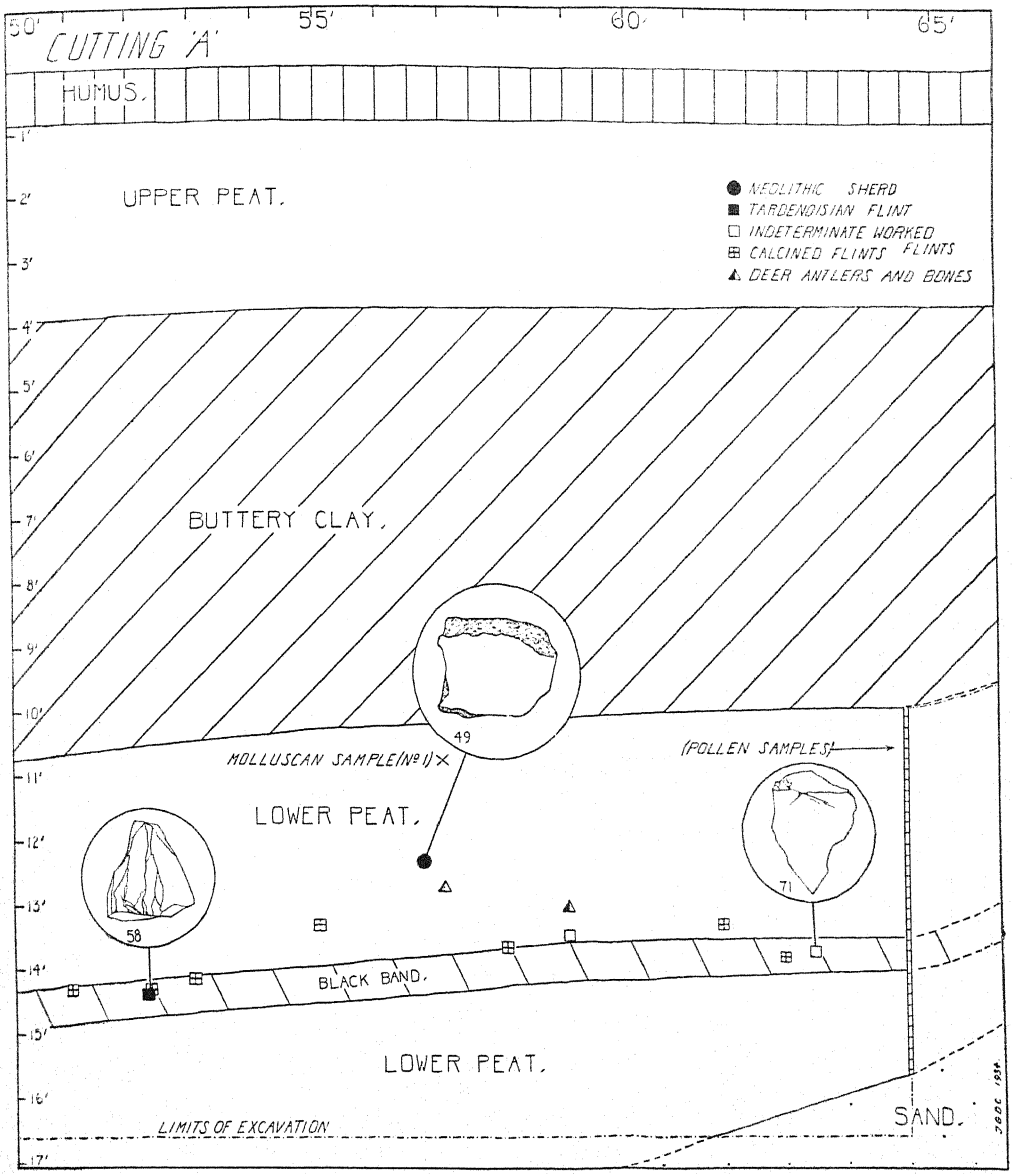
FIG. 4. Plan of old claying pits, cutting through wooden stumps and boughs at the base of the upper peat bed

top 2 ft., but at between 4 and 8 in. from the top of this layer a rich molluscan faunule was observed; a report on this faunule by Mr. A. S. Kennard is to be found on p. 306. The position of these samples and of the archaeological finds in cutting A is accurately recorded by pl. XLII. At a depth of 25½ in. in the lower peat bed and at 56⅔ ft. along the datum line a fragment of pottery (no. 49) was found; this proved very puzzling at the time, as pottery was hardly expected at this depth—some 12½ ft. below ground level. Finds continued to be very few, but a pair of red-deer antlers and some bones of the same animal occurred at a depth of 30 in. and one branch of another pair of antlers, showing six points with a seventh missing, occurred at 35 in. This antler was found in fragments, having presumably been fractured by the weight of overlaying deposit. A calcined flint occurred just below this level, but the next important find was a typical core of microlithic industry (no. 58) found at a depth of 44 in. in the lower peat bed, 14½ ft. below ground level, and at a point 52¼ ft. along the datum line. This core occurred in a marked zone in the peat, indicated on pls. XLI and XLII as the 'black band'. This zone, which as its name

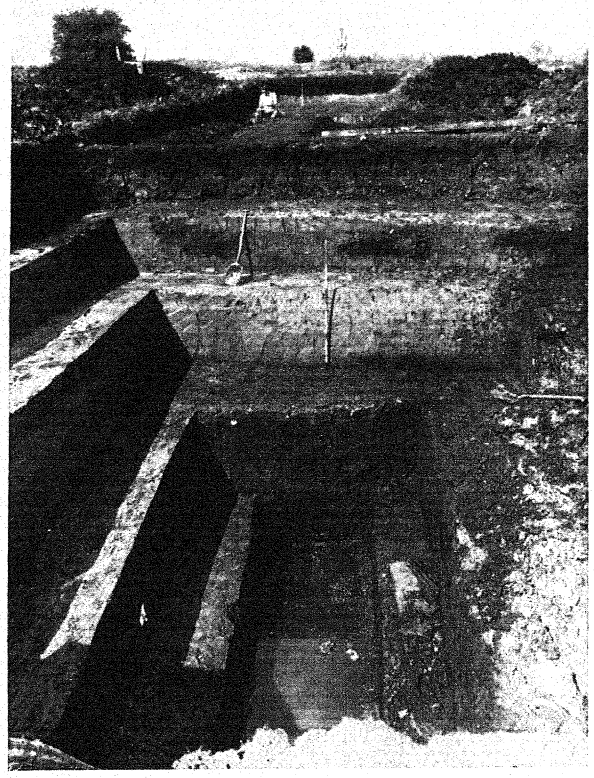
[1] The clay is very soft, while still damp, and there would be little chance of missing a scatter of objects in it.

suggests was black in colour in contrast to the reddish-brown peat, was distinguished also by its unpleasant smell and by its notably high sand content; it occurred persistently through the whole of cutting A at a depth of between 43 in. and 49 or 50 in. from the top of the lower peat bed, and seems to mark some natural phase. From the stratigraphical point of view it is important, because in cutting A it marked the Tardenoisian level, as indicated by the typical core (no. 58). It also produced a flake, showing no special features (no. 71), and five calcined flakes. Immediately above the black band occurred another flake and another calcined flint. Below the black band the peat was searched assiduously, but it yielded nothing of archaeological interest. It would appear, therefore, that the sand-ridge was not inhabited until the period of the formation of the black band, which dates from the later half of the Tardenoisian period; occupation appears to have continued with or without interruption during the formation of 2 ft. of peat, but during the period of the formation of the top 2 ft. of upper peat the site appears to have been abandoned. A vertical series of peat samples for the purpose of pollen-analysis was taken through the lower peat bed at 64½ ft. on the datum line. A good impression of cutting A, as completed, is given by pl. XLIII. Before filling in the section the bottom bench or step was hastily removed, exposing the trunk of an oak-tree with a girth of something like 5 ft. The trunk was inclined at a steep angle, but it was not possible to find its roots or to discover how it had reached such a position. Some indication of the physical difficulties encountered in making the deeper parts of cutting A may be given when it is stated that the excavation used to fill up over night to a level slightly above the lower peat bed, and that it required at the end 3½ hours' pumping before work could begin. When the last draw of peat above the sand floor had been reached it was seen to heave under the pressure of water, which flooded in very rapidly as soon as the sand was exposed.

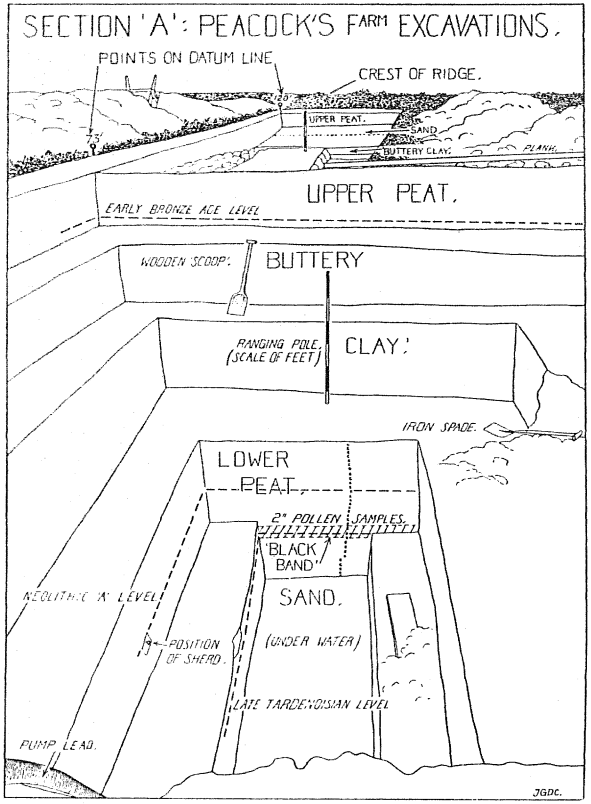
Cutting D (fig. 5). The upper peat bed was removed over the whole area of excavation between 50 and 130 ft. on the datum line on fronts of 30 ft. between 50 and 75 ft. on the datum, 22½ ft. between 75 and 87½ ft., and 15 ft. between 87½ and 130 ft. At the upper end of cutting D, where the peat rested immediately on the sand and had thinned out considerably, flints of the Early Bronze Age, fresh and unpatinated, e.g. no. 40, were found on the same sand surface as patinated microliths. At 125 ft. a small round scraper of typical Early Bronze Age form (no. 39) was



Cutting A drawn to scale and indicating the positions of archaeological finds, and of mollusc and pollen samples



1. Cutting A completed. The figure on the sky-line stands on the summit of the sand-ridge



2. Key to the photograph of Cutting A

found in the base of the upper peat only $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. above the sand. Three animal bones were also found in the base of the upper peat bed and presumably mark the same horizon. Between 124 and 130 ft., and on a width of $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft., the sand was excavated to the depth of a foot, and found to contain quantities of flint flakes, calcined flints, and three patinated microliths (nos. 61, 64, 66).

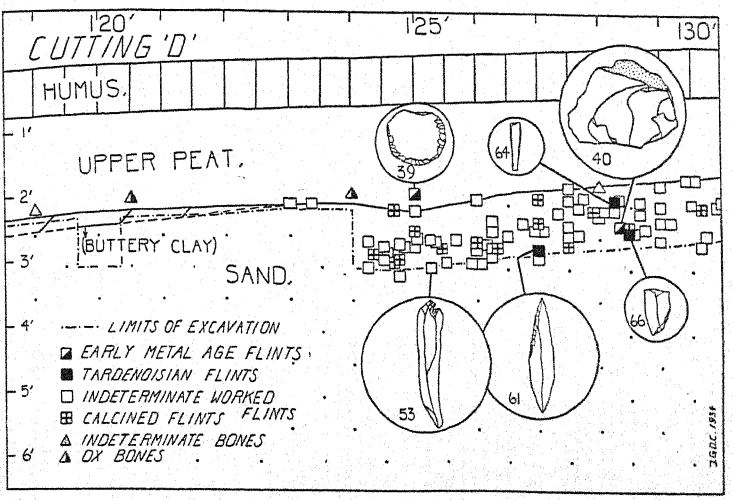


FIG. 5. Key to cutting D

Cutting C (pl. XLIV). In removing the upper peat three ox bones, one pig bone, and one flint flake were found between one and three inches from its base, carrying on the slight scatter of occupational debris at the Early Bronze Age level. The 'buttery clay' occurred throughout this section below the upper peat bed, increasing in thickness from 9 in. at 112 ft. along the datum to 3 ft. lower down the slope of the ridge at 91 ft.; as in cutting A this clay bed proved entirely sterile. On the sand surface, fairly high on the slope, was the stool of an oak-tree (fig. 6), the roots pointing uphill; as shown on pl. XLIV the stump of the trunk just protrudes above the top of the 'buttery clay', and a 5-ft. length of the trunk itself was found pointing downhill and partly sunk in the 'buttery clay'. Below the clay layer, on the lower slope of the section, was a narrow wedge of the lower peat bed some 6 in. thick at 91 ft. along the datum and fading out entirely at $101\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; this also was sterile. The sand surface was carefully searched to a depth of a foot and on a front of 15 ft. between 105 ft. and 111 ft. along the datum and on one of 11 ft. between 90 ft. and 105 ft.; below 105 ft. on the datum line the section

had to be stepped back and the sand surface became water-logged when dug into, necessitating a central drainage gulley. However, sufficient objects were found and accurately measured into the section to demonstrate clearly the stratigraphy, so far as it was observable at this level. A satisfactory feature of the cutting was the recovery of 23 sherds of pottery identical in

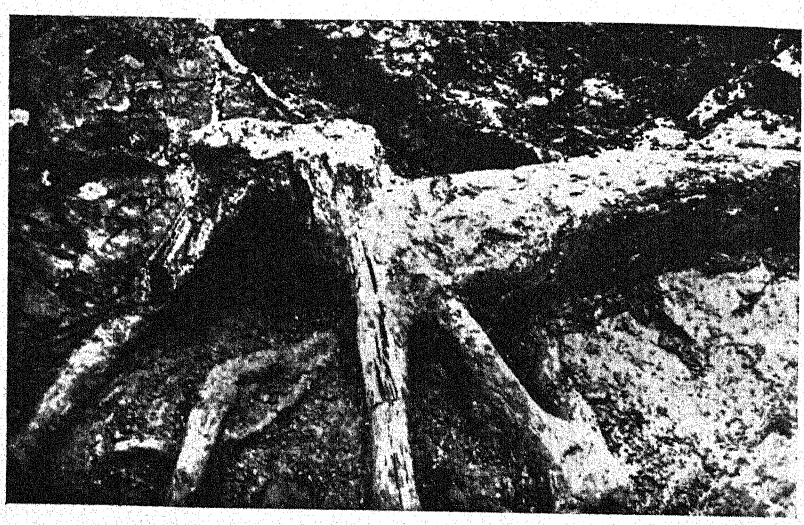
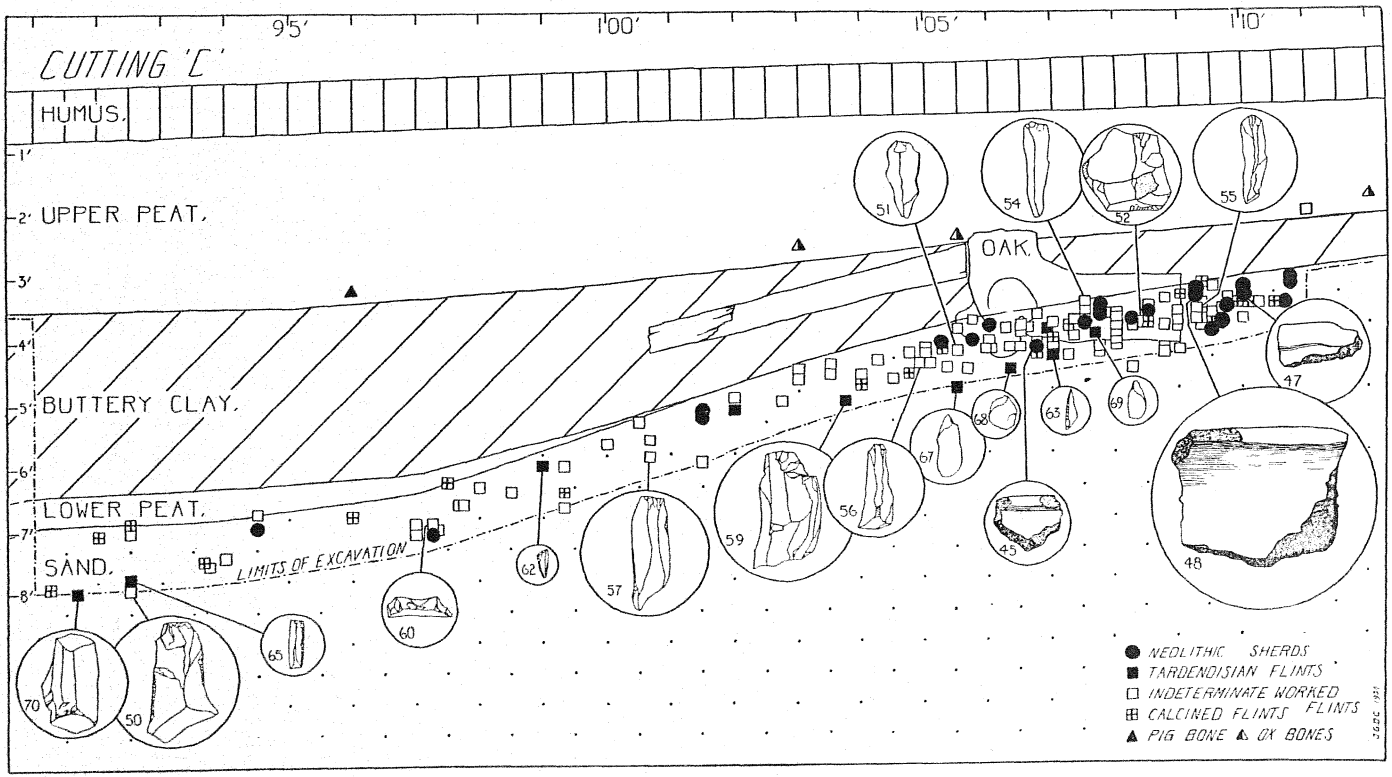


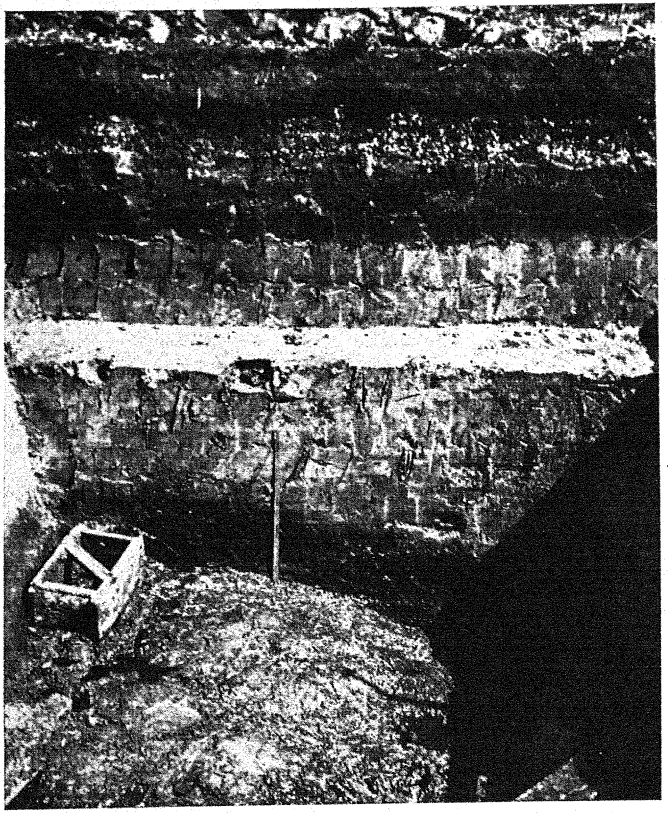
FIG. 6. Stool of an oak-tree at least sixty years of age; the lower part of the trunk can be seen recumbent to the right of the picture. For exact position in the section see pl. XLIV

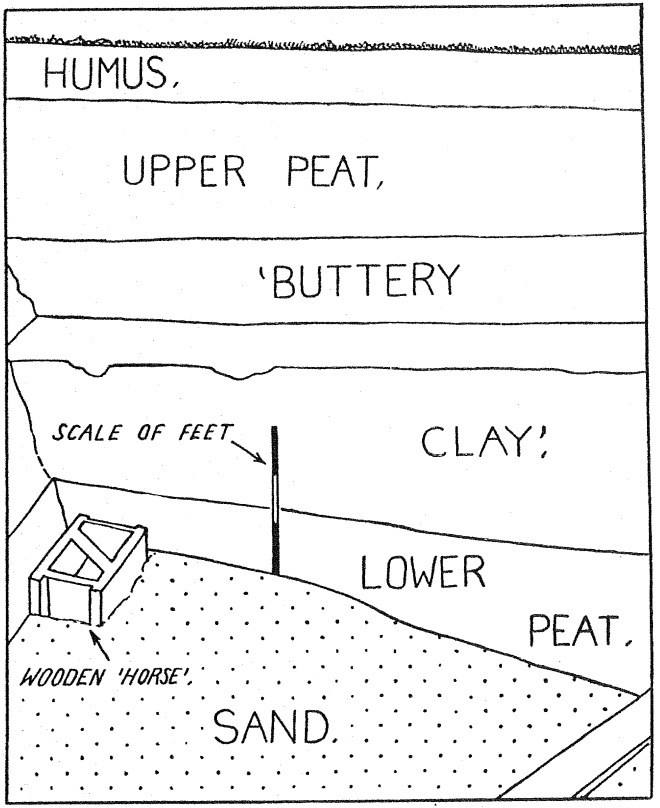
composition to the single piece found in cutting A (at 25½ in. in the lower peat bed); they included three rim pieces (nos. 45, 47, 48). It was noticed that the sherds were badly preserved,[1] having obviously been exposed on the sand surface for some time. In addition to featureless flakes and calcined flints, a good amount of Tardenoisian material was obtained, including three microliths (nos. 62, 63, 65), three micro-burins (nos. 67–9), and a number of typical by-products of microlithic industry (nos. 70, 59, etc.). As between the Neolithic sherds, the Tardenoisian flints, and the general scatter of flint work in the top of the sand surface, there was no good stratigraphy, as all were lost on the same surface. It was notable that the sherds were found closer to the surface of the sand on the average, than was the microlithic material.

[1] A few in fact were so decayed that they have not survived removal from the ground.



Key diagram to cutting C, illustrating the exact positions of finds, which are numbered for reference to illustrations. The oak tree is also illustrated on fig. 6





Photograph of cutting B, with Key, showing sequence of natural deposits in cutting B. Note the thickening of the lower peat towards the right of the picture

Cutting B (fig. 7). Owing to difficulty with water a balk was left below the level of the upper peat between 87½ ft. and 91 ft. on the datum line. The upper peat bed produced a pig bone

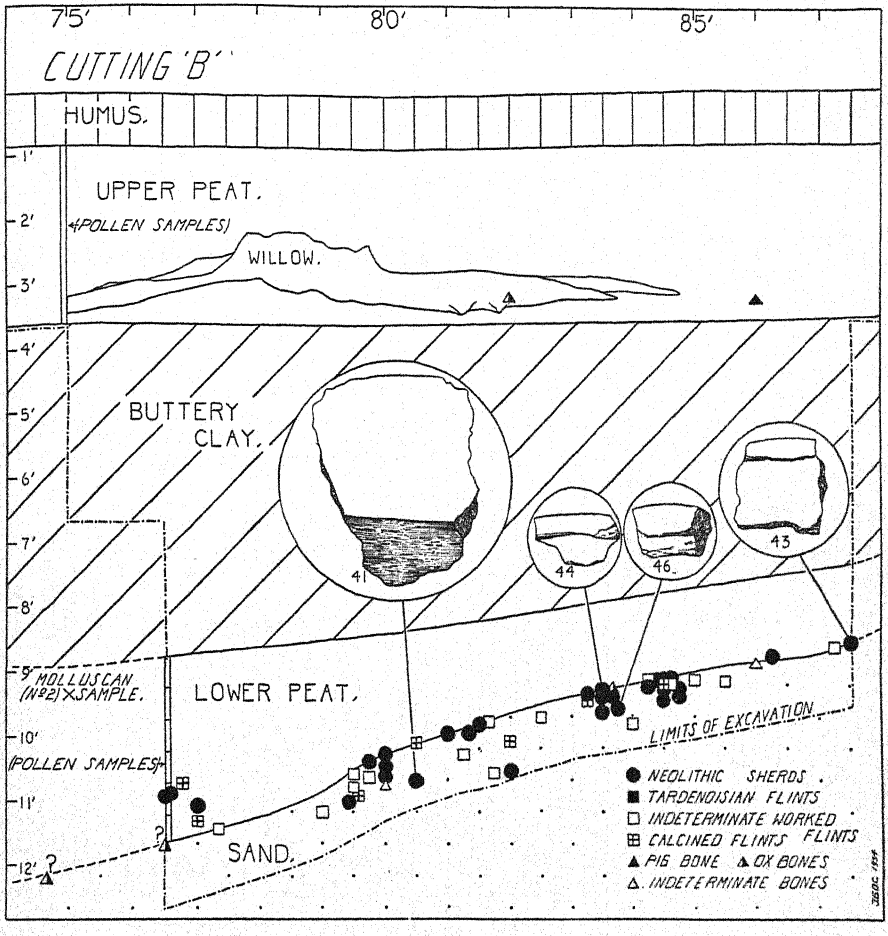


FIG. 7. Key to cutting B

4 in. from the base, and an ox bone at 5 in. from the base, marking the last limits of the Early Bronze Age scatter from the settlement higher up on the slopes of the sand-ridge. The decayed stump of a willow tree occurred at the base of the upper peat, its roots spreading out at the Early Bronze Age level. A vertical series of peat samples was taken through the upper peat at 75 ft. The 'buttery clay', which thickens to as much as 5½ ft. in this section, again proved entirely sterile. The cutting yielded 29

sherds, of which the position was accurately recorded,[1] and of these no less than 24 occurred between 79½ ft. and 85 ft. along the datum. It is true that in this cutting the sand floor was examined on a front of 18 ft., but the conditions for searching were very difficult, and the density of sherds between 79½ ft. and 85 ft. along the datum suggests that it was on this portion of the sand slope that Neolithic man found conditions most suitable, just above the contemporary limit of the peat. Between 79 ft. and 83 ft. the sand floor takes a sudden dip, and the lower peat increases considerably in thickness until it reaches a depth of 3 ft. at 76½ ft., where a vertical series of peat samples for pollen analysis was taken. The sudden dip in the sand floor is visible in pl. XLV, though the full depth of the lower peat is unfortunately obscured in the shadow. It is very significant that below 79 ft. on the datum line no sherds were found on the sand surface, but three sherds were found *in* the lower peat bed, two of them at 76½ ft. at depths of 25½ and 26 in. in the peat, and the third at 77 ft. at 28 in. in the peat. It is clear that these sherds mark the stratigraphical level of the pottery in the lower peat bed, and it is satisfactory that these levels agree very closely with that of the original sherd found in cutting A. In addition to the sherds a number of worked flints, calcined flints, and bones were found on the sand surface, but nothing that could be associated specifically either with the Neolithic or with the Tardenoisian. Owing to the fact that the sand was water-logged, and was worked with very great difficulty, it is conceivable that small microliths, such as those recovered from cutting B, were missed.

Summary of stratigraphical results obtained in cuttings A–D

(1) A feeble scatter of domesticated animal bones and flint flakes was traced between one and five inches from the base of the upper peat bed; the only datable flint (no. 39) at this level was a circular scraper of Early Bronze Age type. This level coincides with that obtained for the Early Bronze Age at Plantation Farm.

(2) Neolithic pottery was found on the sand surface on the slopes of the sand-ridge under the 'buttery clay' layer and under the lower peat layer until it reaches a depth of a little over two feet when the sherds scatter out into the peat bed. The depths of the four sherds found in situ in the lower peat bed were 25½ in., 25½ in., 26 in., and 27 in., respectively. Peat samples were taken at the site of finding of the sherd

[1] Owing to the difficult conditions three or four sherds were recovered without exact provenance, two pieces, for example, from a sump. On the lower slopes of the sand-ridge the surface was waterlogged, and the sand had to be held by throwing down heavy wooden horses.

from cutting A, while two of the sherds from cutting B were obtained at the very place where a vertical series of samples were taken (at 76½ ft. along the datum line). Dr. Godwin has analysed these samples and has found that they confirm the reality of the stratigraphy so closely that it can be regarded as fixed.

(3) Microliths, typical, as is shown on p. 304, of the Late Tardenoisian, were found on the surface of the sand-ridge from the top of the sand-ridge downwards. In cutting C they were found under such of the lower peat as was present in the section, but unfortunately there were no flints definitely assignable to the Tardenoisian from cutting B. In cutting A, where the lower peat was better developed, a typical Tardenoisian core was found with other worked and calcined flints of no particular affinities in a well-defined and constant 'black band', at between 43 and 49 or 50 in. in the lower peat bed. Nothing was found below this 'black band' and it may be taken as marking the Late Tardenoisian level.

The general result of the stratigraphical investigation is shown by pl. XLVI, 1, in which each of the three cultural levels, Early Bronze Age, Neolithic 'A', and Late Tardenoisian, are indicated by a different colour or hatching; the solid lines indicate the extent of the sand slope available to settlement at the period, and the broken lines indicate the actual stratigraphical positions of the three cultures relative to one another and to the natural deposits. Actually the stratigraphy is given by relatively few objects, which is due to the fact that objects found their way into the peat beds more or less by accident; on the other hand the extent of the slope of the sand-ridge occupied by each culture affords a good check on the reality of the stratigraphy, no Early Bronze Age objects, for example, occurring on the sand slope below 'buttery clay', no Neolithic sherds occurring below more than 27 in. of lower peat, and no microlithic material occurring below the black band. The stratigraphy can be demonstrated more simply by a series of diagrams (pl. XLVI, 2) illustrating the natural deposits arrested at each of the periods of human settlement; in this way it is made clear that as the deposits formed on the flanks of the sand-ridge the area available for settlement became restricted, and the scatter from such settlement would tend to find its way into higher levels of the fen beds. The final diagram illustrates by a broken line the probable level of the top of the upper peat bed before the modern drainage of the fens.[1] It will be seen that the whole site was well blanketed by peat.

A very interesting confirmation of the stratigraphy observed

[1] For the phenomenon of peat shrinkage or wastage, see Fowler, *Geogr. J.* lxxxi, 149.

is to be found in the state of preservation of objects of different periods discovered on the higher slopes of the sand-ridge. The Neolithic sherds, for example, are mainly well preserved, with a good surface, when found on the lower slopes; in cutting C, on the other hand, they are so ill preserved that it has not been possible to preserve some of them or even to remove them from the ground in solid form, while on the present surface of the ridge the pottery is not to be found at all, having presumably rotted completely. The Early Bronze Age flints found on the surface, on the other hand, are mainly fresh and unpatinated, having been exposed for the most part only during the last century, whereas the microlithic material from the surface and from high up on the slope (e.g. cutting C) is practically all patinated, often severely, indicating prolonged exposure on the sand surface before the formation of the upper peat.

Reference has several times been made to the fact that peat samples have been taken for pollen analysis. A report on this has been made by Dr. and Mrs. Godwin, and this report is reinforced by a contribution on other plant remains from the peat by Mr. M. H. Clifford. These reports give important archaeological information of three distinct kinds:

(i) The analyses of key objects found in situ in the lower peat bed help to confirm or otherwise the stratigraphy observed by vertical measurement. For example, the sherd from cutting A can be tied into the appropriate level in the vertical series taken at $64\frac{1}{2}$ ft. on the datum, and these spectra can be compared with the level in the vertical series at $76\frac{1}{2}$ ft., at which two other sherds occurred in situ. Again the reality, as a genuine stratigraphical feature, of the black band, in which a microlithic core and other flints were found in section A, can be demonstrated by analyses from different points on it, including the actual finding-place of the core.

(ii) The investigation of plant remains throws valuable light on the natural conditions prevailing at different levels in the peat beds. Since the archaeological levels in these beds are fixed, the relations of the human settlements to these conditions are also fixed. The fact that the sand-ridge, though a marked feature in a flat area and on the line of a natural means of communication, was settled at certain well-defined periods only—during the period of the formation of the base of the upper peat, and during the period of the formation of 2 ft. (from 2 to 4 ft. from the top) of the lower peat—finds its explanation in the unfavourable physical conditions prevailing at other periods.

(iii) The analysis of the varying forest-tree pollen content of

samples taken throughout the peat beds makes it possible to fix the context in the forest history of the area of any archaeological culture of which the exact stratigraphical level has been fixed in these beds. Since forests underwent historical development in as real a sense as human cultures, the correlation of stages in the history of both is of great value from a chronological viewpoint. This is especially true where, as in this case, one has as many as three archaeologically fixed levels in one vertical section.

No new work has been done at Peacock's Farm on the clay bed which separates the two peat beds and was found to be archaeologically sterile. Reference may, however, be made to the report made by Dr. W. A. Macfadyen[1] on samples from the same deposit on Plantation Farm at a distance of about 350 yds. from the present section. The 'buttery clay' bed was found to contain a certain amount of silt and, in fact, as is shown by the key section of the Plantation Farm excavations,[2] the clay merges without any well-marked transition into pure marine or estuarine silt in the lower silted-up channel. Two samples from the 'buttery clay' on the riverward side of the Plantation Farm sand-ridge were investigated; a sample from the middle of the deposit at 2 ft. 9 in. from the top was found to contain 19 indigenous species of foraminifera, and another from the base of the deposit at from 6 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. 10 in. from the top yielded 24 species. Details of the species may be found in the earlier report, but it is worth quoting Macfadyen's conclusions again as they are very relevant to the present section: 'The predominance of species such as *Rotalia beccarii*, *Nonion depressulus*, and *Elphidium* spp., together with *Quinqueloculina fusca* and *Trochammina* spp., suggests that the water in which these samples were deposited was distinctly brackish; but the comparative abundance of these forms, together with species of *Lagena*, *Discorbis*, and *Virgulina*, seems to impose a limit on the degree of freshness of the water. The presence of the grey micaceous silt and derived chalk foraminifera appears to be due to influx of estuarine water of nearer approach to normal sea-water.'[3]

One final remark must be made concerning the section, before passing on to a description of the archaeological objects and the botanical reports on the peat beds. As stated earlier in the paper, the whole of the Peacock's Farm section is below present sea-level (Ordnance Datum, Newlyn). The levels in terms of present

[1] *Antiq. Journ.* xiii (1933), 289–92.
[2] *Ibid.* pl. XLVII. [3] *Ibid.* 291.

sea-level, so defined, of the various deposits and archaeological levels at 55 ft. on the datum line are:

Upper peat bed $-2\frac{3}{4}$ ft. to $-6\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
Early Bronze Age level at -6 ft.
'Buttery clay' bed $-6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to $-13\frac{1}{5}$ ft.
Lower peat bed[1] $-13\frac{1}{5}$ ft. to $-21\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
Freshwater mollusc samples at $-13\frac{3}{4}$ ft.
Neolithic A level at -15 ft.
Late Tardenoisian level at -17 ft.

Archaeological Finds

Early Bronze Age

Excavated (fig. 8, nos. 39 and 40). In removing the upper peat bed to get at the earlier deposits a scatter of flints and bones was found at the same level in the base of the peat as at Plantation Farm. Only two flints, however, are in any way typical, a small circular scraper (no. 39) and a core with the scars of squat flakes and of the form typical of the Plantation Farm flint industry (no. 40).

Surface finds. (a) *Pottery* (fig. 9). The disappearance of the upper peat from the top of the sand-ridge has left behind a considerable amount of pottery. As the archaeological scatter in this peat bed was confined to the bottom few inches, it is reasonable to assume that the pottery belongs to this level; the great increase in aquatic plant pollen observed above this level, indicating very unfavourable conditions, confirms this view.[2] Only one fragment of decorated Beaker pottery was found, the bulk of the sherds belonging to category 2 of that described from Plantation Farm. The ware is similar, the same everted rims, flattened inside the lip (no. 2), and the same techniques of decoration, impressed cords (nos. 1, 2, 4, and 6) and stabs (nos. 2 and 5), occur. A collared rim piece (no. 1) and a rolled-over rim piece (no. 5) were also found.

(b) *Flints* (fig. 10). Quantities of flints typical of the first half of the Bronze Age occurred. Typical forms, plano-convex knives (nos. 7–9), barbed and tanged arrow-heads (nos. 10–12), and a triangular knife or scraper pressure-flaked on one face (no. 13) are illustrated.

Flints of Doubtful Age

Excavated (fig. 8, nos. 50–2). A very considerable number of primary flakes and cores, etc., showing no special cultural affinities was recovered during the excavation, and the position of each one is accurately recorded in the sections of each cutting. Three pieces showing secondary flaking (nos. 50–2) are illustrated, but it does not seem possible to say to what period they belong on typological grounds. They all came from the sand surface exposed in cutting C.

[1] At 50 ft. the lower peat bed was established by boring to $-22\frac{1}{2}$ ft. (O.D.).
[2] *Antiq. Journ.* xiii (1933), fig. 8, and p. 285.

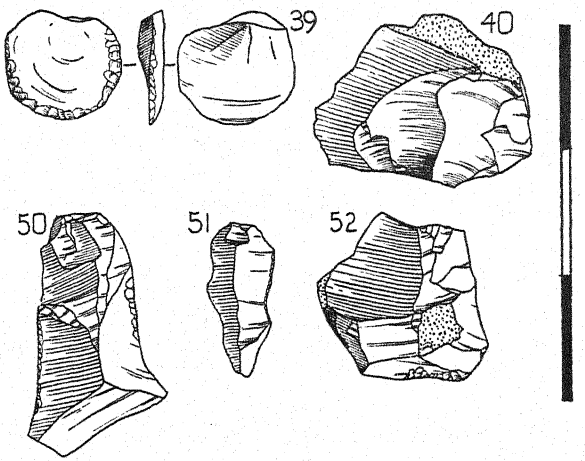


FIG. 8. Nos. 39, 40. Typical Early Bronze Age flints (excavated). Nos. 50–2. Excavated flints of doubtful age—Tardenoisian or Neolithic. (Scale of inches)

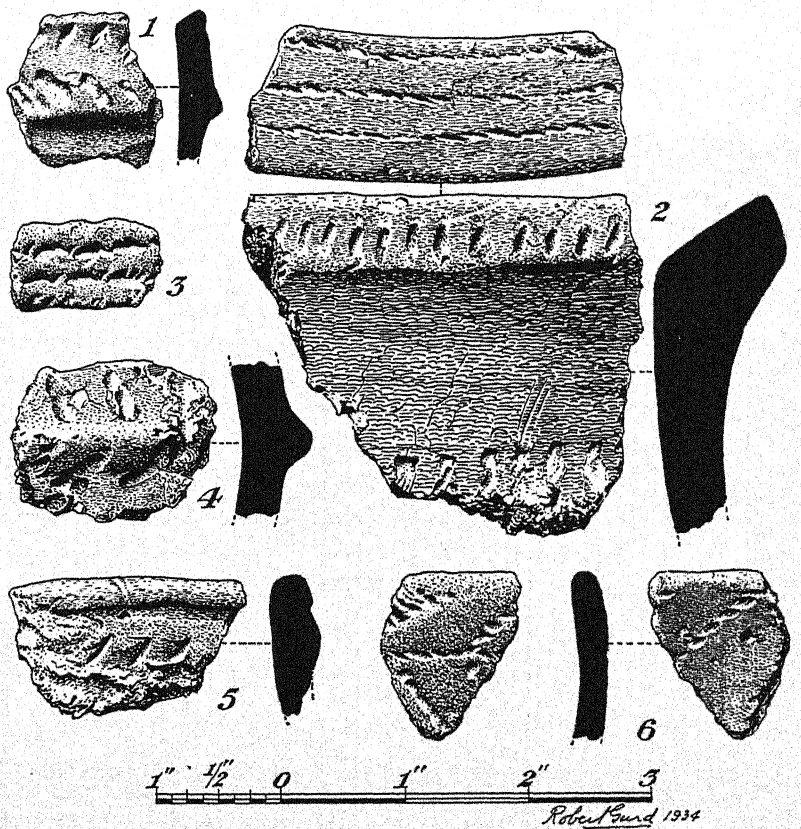


FIG. 9. Bronze Age pottery from the surface of the sand-ridge at Peacock's Farm

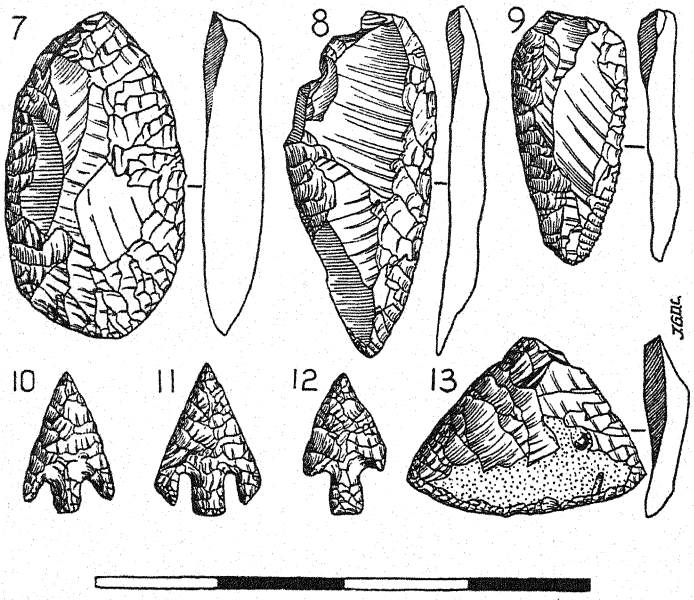


FIG. 10. Typical Early Bronze Age flints from the surface of the sand-ridge at Peacock's Farm. (Scale of inches)

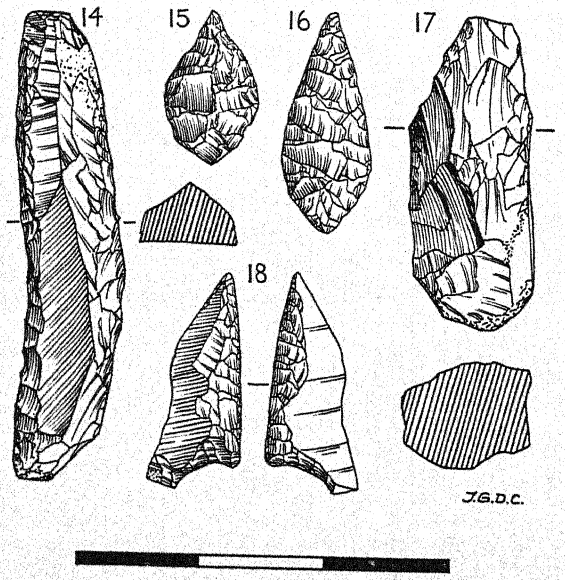


FIG. 11. Flints of doubtful age from the surface of the sand-ridge at Peacock's Farm. (Scale of inches)

Surface finds (fig. 11). Numerous flint implements were found, which in the present state of knowledge are datable only within wide limits. These include leaf arrow-heads (nos. 15, 16), 'fabricators'

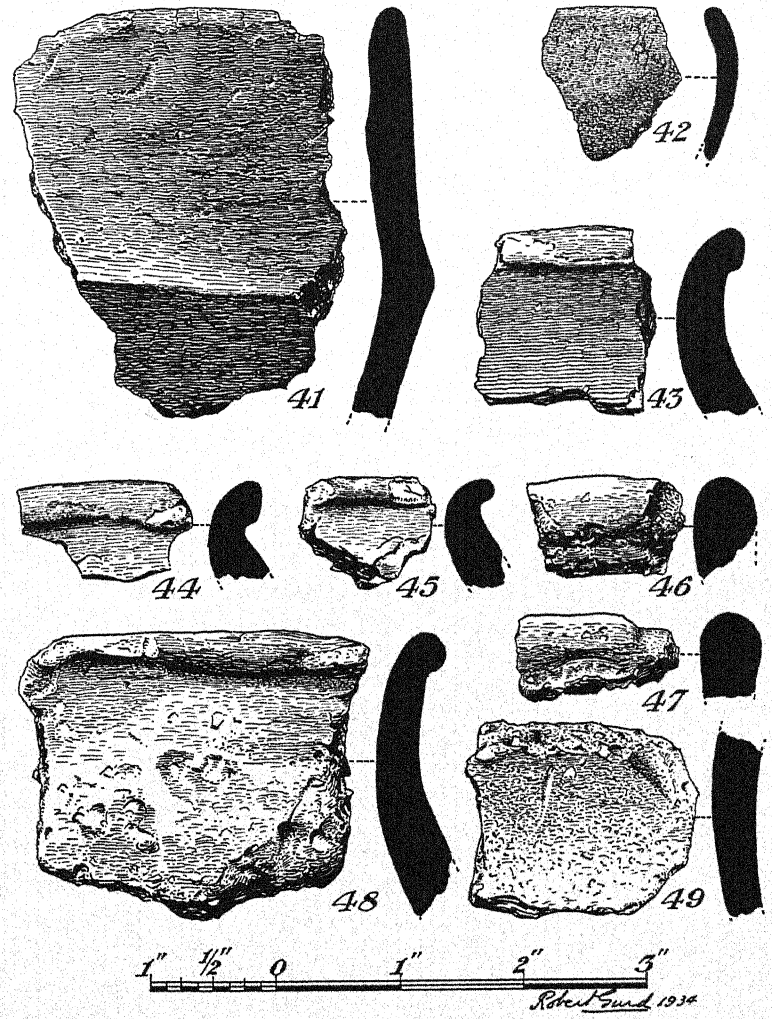


FIG. 12. Neolithic 'A' sherds from the excavation at Peacock's Farm

with more or less symmetrical section (no. 17) and with flat primary flake surface (no. 14), and *petit tranchet* derivative form H (no. 18).[1] A fragment of polished flint axe, which was absent from Plantation Farm, also occurred.

[1] J. G. D. Clark, 'Derivative Forms of the Petit Tranchet in Britain', *Archaeological Journal*, xci, 35.

Neolithic 'A'

(a) *Flints.* There are no flint forms at present known to be exclusively typical of Neolithic 'A' (or Windmill Hill) culture. The leaf arrowheads from the surface might be of this age but might be later, as also the fragment of polished flint axe. It is to be presumed that some of

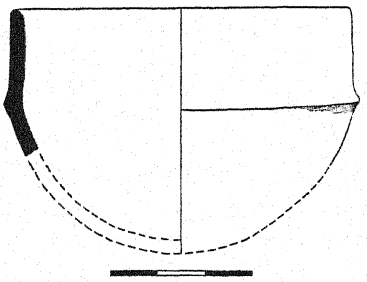


FIG. 13. Neolithic 'A' carinated pot (form E), restored from sherd No. 41 from cutting B at Peacock's Farm. (Scale of inches)

the calcined flints and primary flakes from the excavation belong to the Neolithic 'A' settlement.

(b) *Pottery* (figs. 12 and 13).

Report by Stuart Piggott:

The sherds appear to form a homogeneous group, and, to judge from the rim fragments, at least seven and possibly nine vessels are represented.

Ware

All the sherds are of dark-faced ware, with a grey or black core and exterior surfaces varying from black to greyish buff. The paste is good and fairly hard, and the backing consists of small angular fragments of quartz and a small admixture of sand. No. 41 has a backing exclusively of fine sand. The surfaces, where they have been preserved unweathered, are well smoothed. To sum up, the ware is technically of a high quality and compares with the type 'b' ware of Whitehawk[1] and in general with that of a large number of vessels from sites such as those in Yorkshire or at Hembury in Devonshire, which are outside the main Wessex area.

Typology

1. *Forms.* Two sherds give indication of the original form of the vessel. No. 41 shows a simple rim, a straight neck and a slight but distinct carination at its junction with the body. The type of pot which this implies would approximate to Form E[2]—a form by no

[1] *Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 114. [2] *Arch. Journ.* lxxxviii, 75.

means common in England, although represented to some extent by sherds from Abingdon and Whitehawk. The pot is illustrated as restored in fig. 13. Sherd no. 42 is part of a small cup of Form C, with introverted rim.

2. *Rims.* Apart from featureless rounded forms (nos. 41, 42, 46, 47) the main type represented is a rolled-over or beaded rim (nos. 43, 44, 45, 48) below which the neck curves outwards, possibly to a carination at the junction with the body of the pot, although direct evidence on this point is lacking. No. 49 is presumably the neck of a pot from which the actual rim is missing.

Conclusions

The group of pottery is clearly Neolithic 'A' ('Windmill Hill') ware, and of the A 1 phase of this complex. The most significant points for comparison are the rolled rims, which find the best parallels in the Essex Coast sites[1] and in Yorkshire,[2] but which are not typical of the Wessex-Sussex area. In common with the bulk of Neolithic 'A' pottery outside this 'metropolitan' region, the Peacock's Farm sherds are undecorated, and while precise resemblances are dangerous to stress, they do appear to have points in common with both the Essex Coast and the Yorkshire group, as the geographical position of the site would itself suggest as a probability.

The carinated bowl, no. 41, is difficult to parallel exactly in England, but in view of the Rhenish strain which, as the writer has elsewhere shown, we have cause to believe was dominant in the early Neolithic ceramic types of Eastern England, one may tentatively suggest comparison with the carinated vessels of precisely similar form which are characteristic of the Michelsberg culture of the Rhine.[3]

Late Tardenoisian Flints

Excavated (fig. 14). The excavated material includes narrow flakes (nos. 53–6), cores with the scars of narrow flakes (nos. 58 and 70), a core-dressing flake (no. 60), complete and fragmentary microliths (nos. 61–6), micro-burins (nos. 67–9), and a flake showing numerous narrow flake scars on one face and burin-like flakes at the extremity opposite the bulbar end of the flake (no. 59)—probably only a pseudo-burin resulting from the flaking down of a microlithic core. A featureless flake (no. 71) must belong to this culture, as it comes from the 'black band' in the lower peat bed.

Surface finds (fig. 15). The surface finds are similar in character to the excavated material. They include narrow flakes, microlithic cores (nos. 22, 23, 30), core-dressing flakes of various types (nos. 21–2),

[1] S. Hazzledine Warren Collection, to be published shortly.

[2] E.g. *Arch. Journ.* lxxxviii, 99, 101, 103.

[3] E.g. Reinerth, *Chronologie der jüngeren Steinzeit*, Taf. VI (from Michelsberg), Childe in *Arch. Journ.* lxxxviii, 46, pl. 1A, left-hand pot in middle row (from Spiennes).

microliths (nos. 25–32), micro-burins (nos. 33–5), a series of intermediate forms (nos. 36–8),[1] and a point with bulb (no. 24).

Typological affinities. The cultural affinities of the microlithic industry are fairly clear and definite. The absence of a heavy industry and the typical method of micro-burin and microlithic production

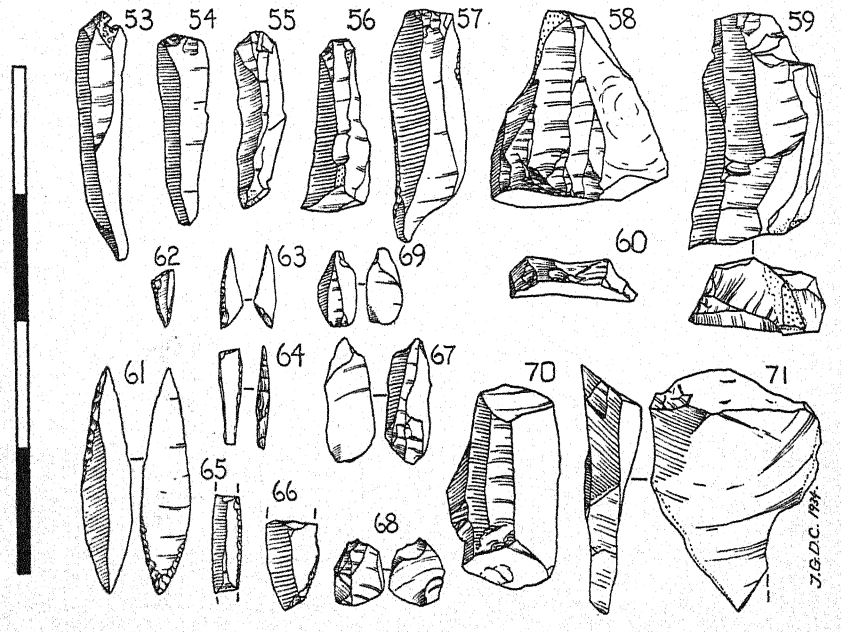


FIG. 14. Tardenoisian flints excavated from the Peacock's Farm section. (Scale of inches)

indicated by the debris show quite clearly that we have to deal with a Tardenoisian culture, and the forms of the microliths themselves indicate a fairly advanced stage of this culture. In addition to the simple and primitive forms found in the Early Tardenoisian, such as the obliquely blunted point (nos. 25–7), there occur more specialized forms, in particular:

(i) The minute geometric triangle from cutting C (no. 62).
(ii) The minute form from the same cutting, flaked down one edge and obliquely across the base (no. 63).
(iii) The obliquely blunted form, with inverse retouch at the base forming a point (no. 61).

[1] No. 36 is interpreted as a flake prepared for the production of a microlith by the removal of the butt-end of the primary flake, by an oblique blow, the butt-end itself becoming the so-called micro-burin. In the case of nos. 37 and 38 an effort has been made to carry this out, but has ended in failure.

(iv) The very rare and characterized narrow chisel-ended form with vertical edge blunting (no. 64).[1]

It is of interest to notice that each of these distinctive forms occurs in the richly developed Tardenoisian industry found under the sand-dunes between Wangford and Lakenheath, slightly more than six miles to

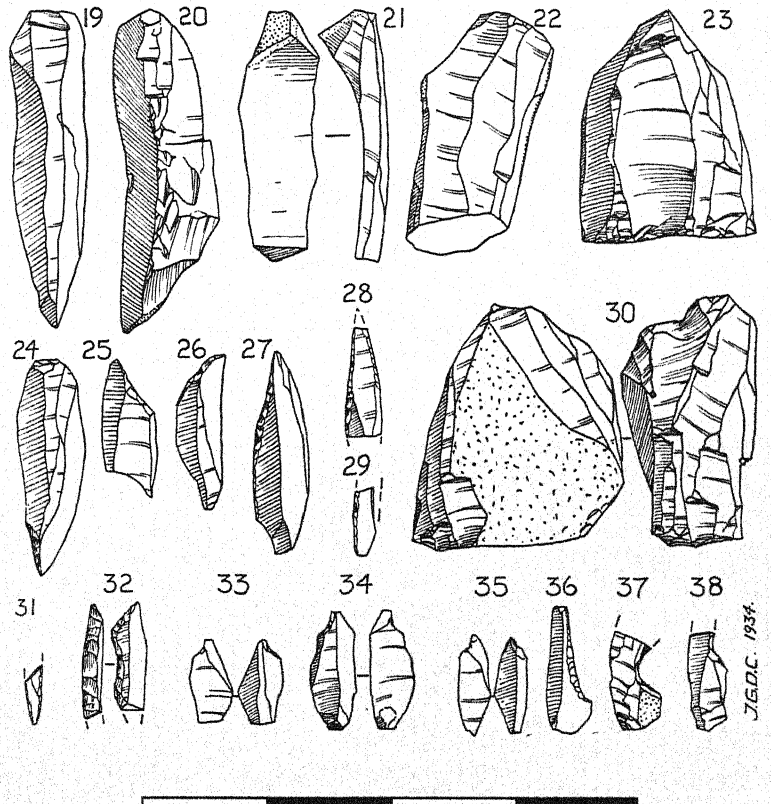


FIG. 15. Tardenoisian material from the surface of the sand-ridge at Peacock's Farm. (Scale of inches)

the east of Peacock's Farm.[2] The Peacock's Farm material is insufficiently plentiful to afford a complete parallel, but it is significant that every form it has yielded—and some of them are highly specialized—does occur in the Wangford-Lakenheath industry. The Peacock's Farm material can, therefore, fairly safely, on typological grounds, be ascribed to the developed Tardenoisian of Britain.

[1] This also occurs with an oblique edge in the 'narrow blade' microlithic industry of the Pennines. See J. G. D. Clark, *The Mesolithic Age in Britain*, fig. 9, no. 31. Also at West Keal, Lincolnshire, *ibid.*, fig. 17, no. 18.

[2] *Ibid.*, fig. 15, nos. 4, 18, 43, and 29 respectively.

Animal Remains

Dr. Wilfrid Jackson very kindly identified animal bones from the excavation. The position and species of each excavated bone is indicated in the sections of the cuttings (figs. 5, 7, pls. XLII, XLIV). Dr. Jackson remarks that the associated limb-bones of a small ox from the base of the upper peat bed at 105½ ft. on the datum 'agree with examples found by Phillips at Skendleby with Beaker pottery: the radius is longer than that of the Skendleby skeleton, but otherwise agrees. The bones seem to be smaller than the ox bones from Woodhenge and Whitehawk Camp, and I think they might be classed as *Bos brachyceros* Owen (the small Celtic Shorthorn). The Woodhenge and Whitehawk beast was a different animal with larger horns.' The other ox bones, including those from the lower peat bed, were too fragmentary for accurate determination of species, but of one from 74⅔ ft. on the datum from the lower peat[1] Dr. Jackson was able to report that it 'looks larger and more robust than that of the Skendleby skeleton'. In addition to ox the upper peat bed yielded pig, and the lower peat bed red deer.

Mollusca

Quantities of mollusc shells were observed near the top of the lower peat bed. Mr. A. S. Kennard, A.L.S., F.G.S., very kindly examined two samples,[2] no. 1 from between 5 and 8 in. in the peat at 57 ft. along the datum, and no. 2 from between 4½ and 6 in. in the peat at 75 ft. With the assistance of Mr. C. Oldham, F.L.S., he has identified the following species:

	Sample 1	Sample 2
Pseudamnicola confusa (Frauen)	C	C
Valvata cristata (Müll.)	C	C
Limnaea pereger (Müll.)	C	C
L. palustris (Müll.)	C	C
L. truncatula (Müll.)	C	C
Planorbis leucostoma (Müll.)	C	C
P. contortus (Linn.)	C	–
Segmentina nitida (Müll.)	VR	–
Vertigo antivertigo (Drap.)	–	VR
Carychium minimum (Müll.)	–	VR
Zonitoides nitidus (Müll.)	VR	VR
Vitrea crystallina (Müll.)	VR	–
Clausilia rugosa (Drap.)	VR	–
Succinea pfeifferi (Rossm.)	C	C
S. sp.	–	VR
Pisidium cinereum (Ald.)	C	C
P. nitidum (Jenyns)	C	–
P. personatum (Malm.)	C	R

[1] Actually recovered from the sump and therefore without accurate vertical provenance, but almost certainly from the lower peat bed.

[2] Mr. Kennard states that 'both samples are clearly of the same age'.

	Sample 1	Sample 2
P. milium (Held.)	R	–
P. subtruncatum (Malm.)	R	–
P. hibernicum (West.?)	VR	–
P. obtusalastrum (B. B. W.)	C	–

C = more than 10 examples; R = more than 5; and VR = less than 5.

Mr. Kennard reports that 'the abundance of *Pseudamnicola confusa* (Frauen) is of great importance. This small freshwater operculate is decidedly a southern form. Westerland gives its distribution as Southern France, Spain, Italy, Algiers, Morocco, and Sardinia. In these islands it is known living from W. Sussex, W. Kent (extinct?), E. Suffolk, E. Norfolk, N. Lincoln, Kilkenny, Clare, Limerick, and Waterford, so it is obviously a "relict" species. In nearly all the English and Irish habitats it lives in slightly brackish water, but on the Continent it is a freshwater form. It may be that in adapting itself to this habitat it is better able to survive our winters. The conditions indicated appear to be a shallow swamp not subject to desiccation. The probability is that the climate was warmer than to-day; possibly the winters were less severe but it certainly was not colder.'

PART II

Analysis of Peats

By H. and M. E. Godwin and M. H. Clifford

Investigation of the peat beds exposed at the Peacock's Farm excavation has been carried out by two distinct but complementary techniques, namely the method of pollen analysis (H. and M. E. Godwin) and examination of the abundant plant material other than pollen recognizable in the peat (M. H. Clifford). The former method has been explained elsewhere,[1] and its limitations and potentialities assessed. It depends on the recognition and counting of the pollen of different tree genera in samples taken in vertical series through geological deposits, chiefly peat. Subject to qualification in detail we may say that the tree pollen content so observed reflects the woodland conditions prevalent throughout deposition of the bed, presenting a generalized or smoothed picture of the vegetation of a fairly wide area. Since the post-glacial period has been marked by the advance and recession of regular forest-belts dominated by different tree genera in response to climatic and historic

[1] H. Godwin, 'Pollen Analysis. An Outline of the Problems and Potentialities of the Method', *New Phytologist*, xxxiii, 1934.

changes, it will be recognized that the pollen-analytic technique is likely to afford a most valuable chronological index to post-glacial deposits. This it has indeed proved to do over the greater part of Europe, where by its means the same sequences of forest change have been most consistently proved. In the British Isles, though parallel changes probably occurred, their exact correlation with archaeological and geological horizons is still very much a matter for future work.

The second method, that of examining all the other plant remains in the peat beside pollen, is an obvious but difficult line of approach where the peat is at all decayed, as it so frequently is in the lowland (niedermoor) peats of the Fenlands. It has, however, the very great advantage that it is an index of the vegetation actually growing in situ on the peat during its development, and thus affords a much more direct clue to local vegetational conditions than pollen analyses can ever do. It has been necessary for this work to identify wood, both from twigs and roots as well as from large stems, and from bushes such as hazel and ivy as well as from forest trees: it has been necessary to identify leaf-fragments, rootlets, leaf and stem cuticles, and a wide range of fruit and seed structures. For such work only small inadequate keys and descriptions are available, and it has been necessary to compile type collections, to develop new keys and new techniques of preparation. The work is only in an early stage, but already gives promise of useful applications, particularly in tracing out the exact sequences of bog-development.[1] The author responsible for this section wishes to acknowledge the grant from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research given to make this work possible.

The Lower Peat

The gross stratigraphy of the peat beds has been described in the earlier sections of this paper and may also be seen set out in pl. XLVI and fig. 19. The chief features are the coarse sand below the base of the peat, and the two layers of high sand content lying at 18–24 in. and 42–48 in. from the surface, and roughly coinciding with the Neolithic A and the Mesolithic horizons respectively. The upper few inches of the bed is made of very clayey peat with remains of the reed and abundant foraminifera, and at 6–8 in. from the top are pockets of freshwater shell-marl. The upper half of the peat bed contains abundant wood and

[1] H. and M. E. Godwin and M. H. Clifford, 'Controlling Factor in the Formation of Fen Deposits, as Shown by Peat Investigations at Wood Fen, near Ely', *Journal of Ecology*, xxiii, 1935.

frequent hazel nuts; these are much less frequent in the lower half.

Pollen analyses. The major series of analyses was a set of samples collected directly from the open face of the excavation at $64\frac{1}{2}$ ft. on the base line (cutting A). The black sandy peat layer in which was found the microlithic core was clearly evident

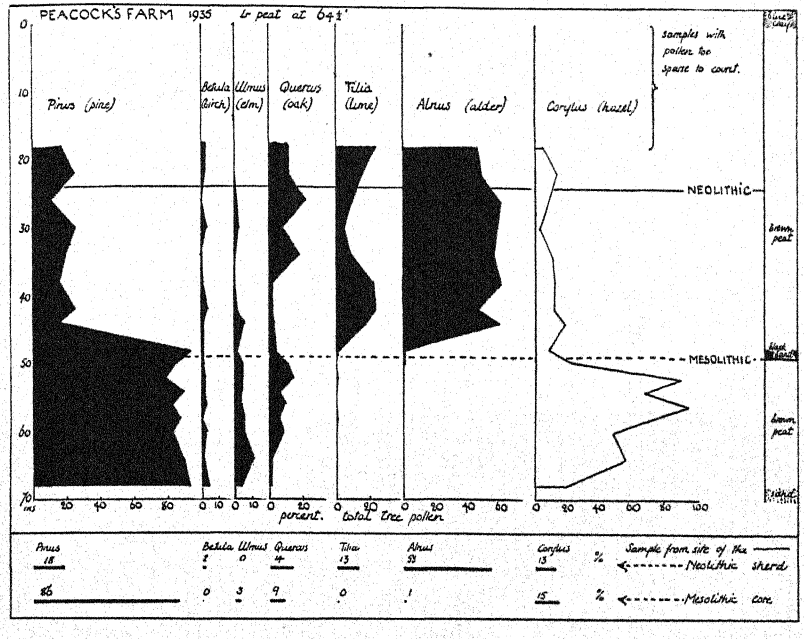


FIG. 16. Pollen analyses taken in series through the lower peat at Peacock's Farm, at $64\frac{1}{2}$ ft. on the base line. Below are shown the analyses of two separate samples from the site of prehistoric objects

in the series. The results of analysis are set out in fig. 16. The pollen of each recognizable tree genus is separately expressed as a percentage of the total tree pollen. Hazel (*Corylus*) pollen is shown separately though reckoned as a proportion of the total tree pollen. The sequences thus indicated are of the greatest interest and may be summarized as follows. In the lowest foot of peat pine pollen is overwhelmingly dominant; birch, elm, and oak pollen are present in small amounts, but lime and alder are absent. At between 58 and 50 in. lime and alder appear, but at 50 in. they both increase very strikingly in amount with a corresponding fall in the importance of the pine pollen. The sequence we have described is one quite typical of the end of the Boreal climatic period, which is usually considered to end with the cross-over of the falling pine and rising alder pollen

curves. The age determination is very strongly supported by the prominent hazel pollen maxima between 60 and 50 in. Such late Boreal hazel maxima have been found very widely indeed on the European continent.[1] It thus appears that the microlithic horizon lies very close to the Boreal-Atlantic transition. This very clear dating is confirmed by two other local analyses. The first is of material from the peat surrounding the microlithic core itself. This yielded the following pollen percentages:

Microlithic core

Pine	*Birch*	*Elm*	*Oak*	*Lime*	*Alder*	*Hazel*
86	0	3	9	0	1	15

The high pine, coupled with low lime, alder, and hazel pollen values, leaves no doubt at all that it can fit into the main series only at 48 in., which is the black sandy peat layer and which, as we have said, relates to the Boreal-Atlantic transition. The second confirmatory analysis is the series already reported from Plantation Farm.[2] Borings into the same river channel as that at Peacock's Farm gave a pollen sequence through the lower peat bed which is illustrated in fig. 17. The *base* of the lower part is in this case also seen to represent the Boreal-Atlantic transition level, though the process of transition is much more drawn out, and the exchange of dominance between pine and hazel in the base, and alder higher up, occupies a considerable thickness of peat. One of the borings at Plantation Farm brought up from the base of the lower peat (clearly *in* it, however) an untrimmed microlithic flake, and analysis of the peat sample surrounding it gave the following results:

Microlithic flake (Plantation Farm)

Pine	*Birch*	*Elm*	*Oak*	*Lime*	*Alder*	*Hazel*
73	5	3	2	3	14	29

There is little doubt that this too is of late Boreal age.

[1] G. Erdtman, 'The Boreal Hazel forests and the theory of pollen-statistics', *Journal of Ecology*, xix, 1931.

[2] H. and M. E. Godwin, in 'Report on an Early Bronze Age site in the South-eastern Fens', by G. Clark, *Antiq. Journ.*, xiii, 1933.

These pollen analysis results afford extremely strong grounds for correlating this microlithic industry with other mesolithic sites in this country and on the Continent, for these have in many cases also been determined by pollen analysis technique to be referable to the same period. We need mention only the

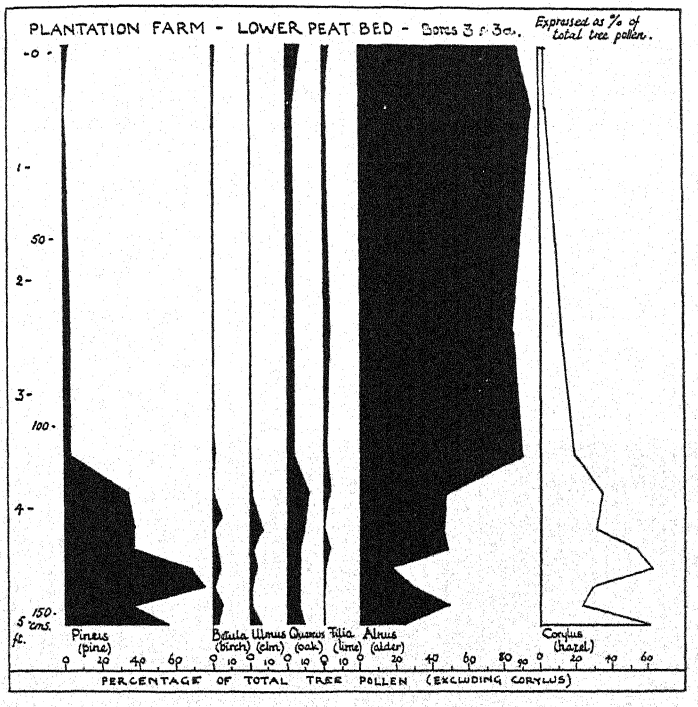


FIG. 17. Pollen analyses taken in series through the lower peat of the old river channel at Plantation Farm

Maglemose-Mullerup cultures in Denmark,[1] the Kunda cultures in Esthonia,[2] the Skipsea Maglemose harpoon (E. Yorks),[3] and flint industry at Broxbourne (Essex).[4]

Sherds of Neolithic 'A' pottery were found in the lower peat at 56½ ft. along the base line in cutting A and 25½ in. from the peat surface, and in cutting B at 76½ ft. along the base line and

[1] K. Jessen, 'Conditions géologiques des deux stations de plus ancien âge de la pierre dans la tourbière de Holmegaard', *Mém. de la Soc. Roy. des Antiq. du Nord*, 1926–7.

[2] P. W. Thomson, 'Geologische Datierungen archäologischer Funde in Estland', *Fornvännen*, 1930.

[3] H. and M. E. Godwin, 'British Maglemose Harpoon Sites', *Antiquity*, 1933.

[4] H. and M. E. Godwin, 'Pollen analysis of peats from Rickoff's Pit, Broxbourne', *Journ. Roy. Anthrop. Instit.*, 1934.

at a depth of 26 in. From the first of these sites one sample was taken for analysis, and from the second, two, one at 24 in. and the other 30 in. below the surface of the lower peat. The results of these analyses are given in the table below, together with samples at 18 in., 22 in., and 26 in. of the main series at 64½ ft. on the base line.

Neolithic 'A' horizons

Samples	*Pine*	*Birch*	*Elm*	*Oak*	*Lime*	*Alder*	*Hazel*	
76½ ft. 24 in.	14	+	+	15	20	49	7	← Sherd from cutting B
30 in.	14	0	+	9	21	55	5	
56½ ft. 25½ in.	18	2	0	14	13	53	13	Sherd from cutting A
18 in.	17	2	0	12	24	45	5	Series in cutting A
64½ ft. 22 in.	25	2	0	12	15	47	13	
26 in.	11	0	1	21	9	59	7	

It is evident that there is good general agreement between the three sets of samples, and the method thus justifies the drawing in of the Neolithic 'A' horizon in the main series at about 2 ft. below the surface of the peat bed (fig. 16). The pollen analyses at this horizon show no such sharp characterization, however, as fortunately distinguished the mesolithic horizon, and it is not possible to use them to date the Neolithic horizon except to establish that it must be post-Boreal, and, to judge from the peat depth above the Boreal-Atlantic transition, considerably post-Boreal.

Plant remains other than pollen. The lower peat was examined by 8 in. cubes collected in vertical series from the face of cutting A to a depth of 48 in. Below this the only available material was the coarse residuum from the pollen preparations. All wood was separately taken from the samples and identified by sections, seeds were directly extracted, and rootlets, cuticles, and other plant fragments were collected after gentle maceration in 10 per cent. potash, and were subsequently identified microscopically.

A summary of the chief results of the examination is set out in pl. XLVII, together with the major features in the peat strati-

graphy, and these may now be examined to see how far they reflect former occurrence of peat-forming vegetation, such as now occupies fenland areas like those in the Norfolk Broads, and what evidence they afford of changing edaphic conditions.

The peat below 48 in. is difficult to judge in view of the paucity of samples, but it is interesting to note that all the wood present consists of alder *roots*; the pollen analyses show the alder not to have been present at these levels, and the roots must therefore have grown down from a higher level, probably 32 in. or higher. It is also interesting to note that pine wood is absent, though in the pollen analyses at this stage pine pollen is very strikingly dominant.

Unfortunately very little can be concluded from examination of the black layer which contained the microlithic horizon. In it plant remains were so highly humified as to be unidentifiable save for the particularly dense mass of alder rootlets and a few fruits of hemp agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*). The even scatter of the abundant sand grains in this layer suggests wind-carriage at a time when sandy areas uncovered with vegetation were present. At 30 in. a striking change occurs in the fossil content of the peat; above this level wood is strikingly abundant, and examination reveals not only stem wood of many different trees and bushes but also their leaves and fruits. At 32 in. for the first time is found stem wood of alder, and it is supplemented at 28 in. by stem wood of ash and hazel, at 14 in. by stem wood of *Rhamnus catharticus*, and at 4–6 in. by elm wood. To these we must add fruits of *Rhamnus catharticus*, of dogwood (*Cornus sanguineus*), hazel, and raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*), and leaves of oak. This assemblage, together with the roots and fruits of *carices* suggests the local colonization of the valley peat by dense bush and tree growth, corresponding to the later stages of 'carr' development in present-day fen vegetation. Under such vegetation, though there is a comparatively firm ground surface, it is all buoyed up on semi-liquid peat, the growth of which continues and covers the trees as they die or fall. It is not possible on the evidence available to say with certainty that all this wood is not drifted material, but this, in the author's view, is unlikely for various reasons. The tree and bush assemblage is represented both by seeds and fruits, the species involved are those which might be expected in dry carr, and one of the tree trunks carried on its bark plants of a woodland moss, which would not have withstood much water-transport.

From 16 in. to the top of the upper peat there are signs of a return of aquatic conditions, first in the fruits of hemp agrimony

and prickly sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) and afterwards in the rhizomes of reed-mace (*Typha*) and prickly sedge (*Cladium*) growing down from higher levels. This agrees with the presence of pockets of shells and of abundant foraminifera in the upper peat layers; both indicate the land submergence leading to invasion of the valley by the thick deposits of semi-marine silts and clay.

The botanical evidence of the conditions of formation of the lower peat thus appears to be consistent with progressive peat formation throughout a period of relative stability, closed eventually by a definite submergence. There is no definite indication of any break in the peat formation due to land uplift or other cause, though such a possibility is by no means excluded.

The Upper Peat

The structure of the top foot or so of the upper peat has been destroyed by cultivation, but living plant roots have penetrated below this, and only the lower two feet of the bed are suitable for exact analysis. The base of the peat rests upon the fen clay, and the excavation showed that it contained stools of willows growing *in situ* (see fig. 7). Each had a strikingly horizontal root-system, doubtless representing response to growth in shallow peat immediately above the water-table. Below each stool was about 3–7 in. of peat; below one the peat was 14 in. thick. About 20–27 in. from the base the peat was of a light fibrous character, and contained abundant pockets of white crystals determined by Mr. H. H. Nicholson, of the Cambridge University School of Agriculture, as calcium sulphate.

Pollen analyses were difficult on account of the extensive corrosion of the grains, but enough results were obtained to show a close conformation to the sequence in the upper peat at Plantation Farm, where also an Early Bronze Age horizon had been determined within a few inches of the bottom of the peat. The results for the two sites are set out in fig. 18, and the general agreement between the two will be apparent at once. In both, oak and alder are the dominant tree pollen, at first the oak slightly more abundant and then the alder. Absence of pollen from the sample at the appropriate level prevents comparison with the high lime-pollen values at the 3·5 in. level in Plantation Farm. In both there are high initial hazel-pollen percentages, which diminish at higher levels. The basal sample at Peacock's Farm contains an enormous concentration of fern spores, which might perhaps be regarded as evidence for bush (carr) development preceding the willow growth. In both sites

the pollen of aquatic plants (*Typha*, reed-mace; *Potamogeton*, pond-weeds; *Sparganium*, burr-reed) shows small values in the lower samples and very large ones higher up, suggesting strongly conditions approaching shallow open water.

Perhaps the most striking feature in the Peacock's Farm diagram, however, is the high percentage of beech pollen, 12 per cent. at 20 in. and 1 per cent. at 16 in. and 24 in. This is only

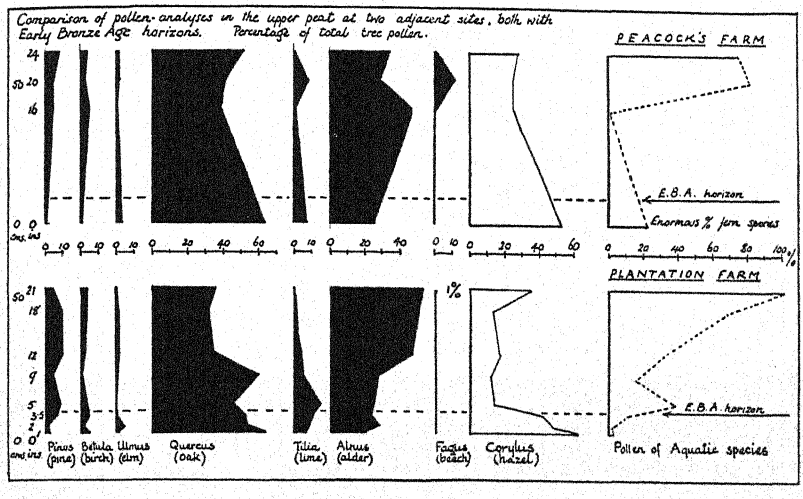


FIG. 18. Pollen analyses taken in series through the upper peat bed at two sites, Plantation Farm and Peacock's Farm, at both of which an Early Bronze Age horizon was established near the base of the peat. The series at Peacock's Farm is at 75 ft. on the base line

represented by 1 per cent. beech pollen at 21 in. in Plantation Farm. The interest lies in the fact that the dates of immigration and spread of the beech in Britain are at present practically unknown. This find supports other pre-Roman beech-pollen discoveries in the fens, and especially one recently described from Methwold Fen, where small beech-pollen percentages occurred at and below the horizon where a late Middle Bronze Age spear was found.[1]

Examination of plant remains other than the pollen showed only decayed *Phragmites* in the lower peat. The layer of fibrous peat from 20 to 27 in. seemed to be made up almost entirely of cyperaceous rootlets (sedge), though it was not possible to judge of the genus or species. Here also were found fruits of *Cladium mariscus* (prickly sedge), and an unidentified *Carex* (sedge) and

[1] H. and M. E. Godwin, J. D. G. Clark, and M. H. Clifford, 'A Bronze-Age spearhead found in Methwold Fen, Norfolk', *Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia*, 1935.

leaves of *Salix cinerea* (sallow), the last especially at about 21 in. These results agree with the suggestion that local shallow water conditions prevailed above the Early Bronze Age horizon.

A general correlation of botanical, geological, and archaeological events is given in fig. 19. It will be apparent that although the base of the lower peat is now about 22·5 ft. below sea-level, it must have been at least 10 ft. above sea-level when peat was first formed. There has been, therefore, a net relative land-subsidence of at least 32·5 ft. since the basal peat formed: it is impossible on this local evidence to say what absolute changes of land or sea-level are involved. Similarly, the Early Bronze Age peat is now 6 ft. below Ordnance datum, and must have formed at least 16 ft. higher above sea-level than it now is. Positive evidence of marine transgression is given by the returning wet conditions at the top of the lower peat and the semi-marine conditions of the fen silts and clays. It is difficult to postulate the causes which initiated peat-formation above the basal sand, but it is not unreasonable to attribute it to the influence of land subsidence and backing up of the river drainage. Increased general rainfall might, however, have similar effects. The continued formation of peat throughout the lower bed might represent conditions of stability or of movements of elevation or depression too slow to affect the progress of peat accumulation.

The rooted willows in the upper peat seem to indicate stability or slight elevation after the deposition of the fen clay; the return of wet conditions later suggests renewed subsidence, a suggestion supported by the present level below Ordnance datum. It is, however, possible that here again the effect is due to increased rainfall or local drainage effect.

It should be noted that near the top of the lower peat the fauna of the shell-marl pockets has suggested to Mr. Kennard the probability that temperature was higher during deposition of this bed than it is now.

PART III

Summary of the Chief Results of the Excavation

(1) The Early Bronze Age level is again established at the base of the upper peat bed of the neighbourhood.

(2) Windmill Hill or Neolithic 'A' pottery is recorded for the first time from the area of the fenland. Its previous absence from distribution maps is probably due to the great depth at which it was found—over 12 ft. below modern surface. The pottery was recovered from below the 'buttery clay' bed;

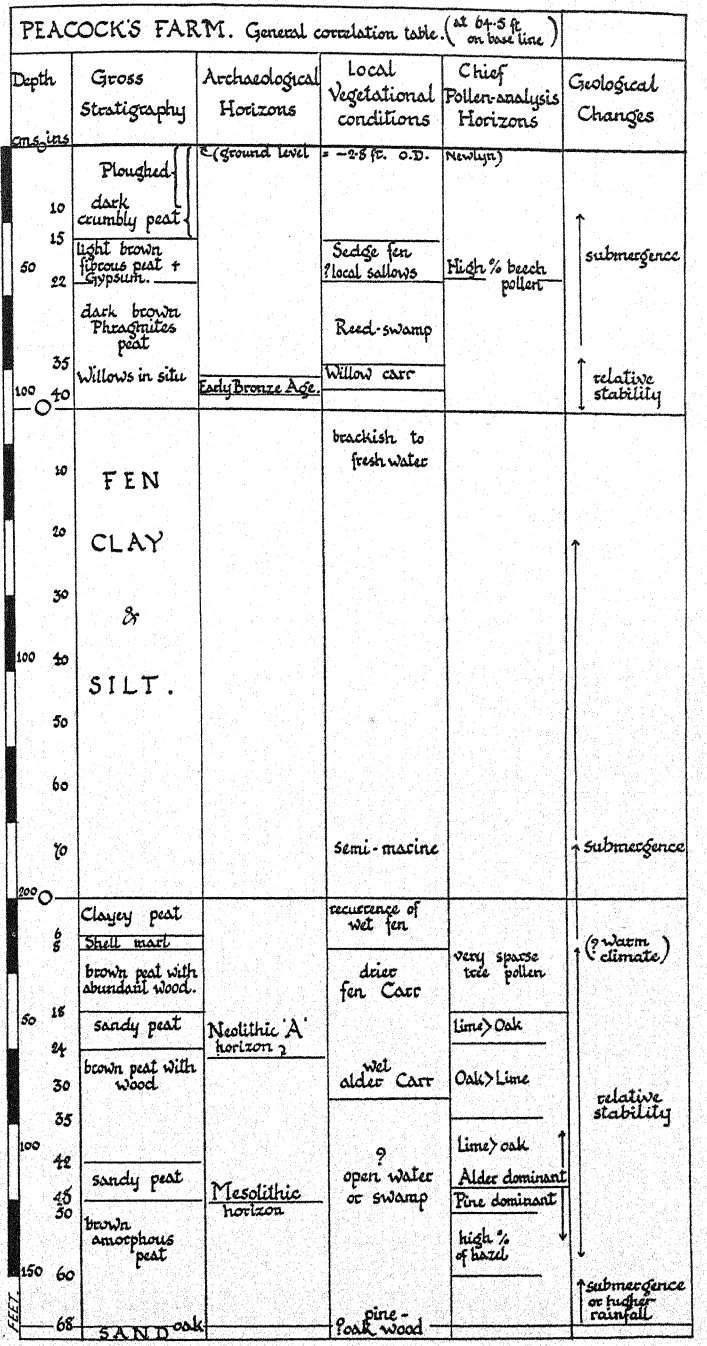


FIG. 19. Table to show general correlations of botanical, geological, and archaeological events throughout formation of the fen beds at Peacock's Farm

stratigraphically this is extremely important, because here for the first time Neolithic 'A' ware is found in a post-glacial peat-bed. When the local development of post-glacial forests is fully worked out this find should help to date Neolithic 'A' culture both in relation to the natural sequence of events and relatively to other cultures found in such deposits. Neolithic 'B' (Peterborough) ware is found round the fen margin (see map, fig. 1) fairly plentifully; its recovery in a polliniferous deposit in the area should help to solve the archaeological problem of its chronological relationship to Neolithic 'A'. The fen area, in fact, will probably prove to be a test area in this respect, since here, if anywhere, would Neolithic 'B' have arrived early. In the present state of knowledge it looks as though Neolithic 'B' was contemporary with the deposition of the 'buttery clay',[1] which would account for the marginal distribution of the culture; in this case, of course, it must have arrived considerably later than Neolithic 'A'. Certain evidence on this important point, however, can only be forthcoming when Neolithic 'B' pottery is recovered from a section of post-glacial beds. A second significant fact, which is emphasized by this section, is the considerable depth of deposit separating the Neolithic 'A' level from the Early Bronze Age level. Further work may throw light upon the length of time necessary for the accumulation of the 9 ft. of deposit which separates the levels, but it cannot have been entirely negligible.

(3) A microlithic industry, suggesting a fairly evolved stage of the Tardenoisian, similar to that from beneath the sand-dunes near Lakenheath, was found to occur in the same section below the Neolithic 'A' level, 4 ft. deep in the lower peat bed. This is not only the first time that such an industry has been recovered *in* a peat bed and therefore related to forest development in a certain and definite way in Britain, but it is only paralleled by two or three finds over the whole of north-western Europe.[2] The rarity of such finds is due to the fact that Tardenoisian man mainly settled in sand-dune regions. In this case the sand-hillock on which he dwelt was situated in immediate proximity to a growing peat bed.

(4) The recovery of Early Bronze Age, Neolithic 'A', and Late Tardenoisian remains in vertical stratigraphical succes-

[1] This clay was deposited under water, and at the time of its deposition wide areas of the fenland must have been covered by lagoons.

[2] The only good example is furnished by the work of Dr. H. Reinerth and Carl Bertsch at the Federsee, Württemberg. See Reinerth, *Das Federseemoor als Siedlungsland des Vorzeitmenschen*, Augsburg, 1929, pp. 44–57.

sion in one section is unique. The importance of the succession is, however, much enhanced by the fact that all three levels occur below present sea-level and in peat beds which contain the history of local forest development. Moreover, separating the two peat beds is a geological deposit of widespread occurrence in the region, 'buttery clay' (fen clay and silt) to the depth of between 6 and 7 ft., denoting an important phase in the geographical evolution of the fen basin. The section shows that this deposit was laid down after the arrival of Windmill Hill culture, but before the Early Bronze Age.

(5) By pollen analysis in the lower peat bed it has been established that the basal and oldest part of this peat-bed is Boreal in age, and that the microlithic horizon lies very close to the Boreal-Atlantic transition. Both of these facts agree with and extend earlier observations made in the same river channel at Plantation Farm.

(6) The pollen-analytic dating of the microlithic horizon allows a broad correlation with other mesolithic cultures investigated in this country and elsewhere with the help of pollen-analytic technique.

(7) Pollen analyses contribute little to dating the Neolithic 'A' horizon, but check analyses from different exposures indicate that the horizon can be locally identified by this means. Analyses of the upper peat bed agree closely with a similar series examined earlier at Plantation Farm.

(8) Examination of the plant remains other than pollen have been used to indicate the nature of the local peat-forming vegetation throughout the section. The upper part of the lower peat bed gives evidence strongly suggestive of formation in a phase of fen 'carr' (scrub) or woodland (the German 'Bruchwaldtorf'), from which a large number of component species have been identified. In the upper peat, open fen carr seems to have been temporarily present at about the Early Bronze Age horizon, but afterwards shallow fresh water seems to have covered the area. This corresponds with the shell-marl formation already noted in the upper peat at Plantation Farm.

(9) From extended observations of this kind we may clearly hope to form, first, a picture of local forest history in the area which will serve as a post-glacial time scale, and secondly, a detailed history of the interchange and development of different types of fen vegetation which will serve as index not only to the environment of prehistoric inhabitants of the fens, but will illustrate the nature of major topographic changes which have been responsible for the geological structure of the fenland basin itself.

Finds from Coity, Ogmore, Grosmont, and White Castles

By B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.

During the clearance of the moats and wards of these castles in Glamorgan and Monmouthshire, which has been undertaken by H.M. Office of Works in conjunction with the work of consolidating the masonry, a number of finds has been made. Some of these are of more than passing interest, and it has seemed advisable to place on record a complete list of all [1] which in any way illustrate the history of the castles concerned.

All the finds have now been most generously presented to the National Museum of Wales by the respective owners who placed the castles under the guardianship of the Commissioners of H.M. Works, viz. The Dunraven Estates Co., Ltd. (Coity), the Duchy of Lancaster (Ogmore), Mrs. Lucas Scudamore (Grosmont), Sir Henry Mather Jackson, Bart., C.B.E. (White Castle).

Coity has produced nothing of real value. Ogmore, besides yielding an inscribed stone (of *c.* A.D. 1000, *v.* p. 322), has a small stratified deposit of coarse pottery (A.D. 1130–40, *v.* p. 324). From Grosmont comes a Syrian vase (p. 328), probably unique in Britain, and an interesting class of unglazed cooking-pots (p. 330), whilst at White Castle there was found the fine collection of glazed pitchers of the first half of the thirteenth century (p. 333), which now forms a conspicuous feature of the medieval gallery in the National Museum at Cardiff.

The finds will now be described under sites, and in each case the list is prefaced by a short historical note taken from the published official guide, which was written by Mr. C. A. Ralegh Radford.[2]

Coity Castle, Glamorgan

The lordship of Coity was acquired probably early in the twelfth century by the family of de Turbeville, and Sir Gilbert, who held the fief about the year 1200, must have been responsible for the earliest masonry at the castle, viz., the keep and the south curtain, which are of late twelfth-century type. The projecting southern tower is of the succeeding century. In the

[1] Except the iron-work, which will be described in a later article.

[2] The writer is indebted to Mr. Radford, also to Sir Cyril Fox, and to Mr. G. C. Dunning, for help during the compilation of this paper.

fourteenth century Coity passed to Sir Roger Berkerolles, and after his son's death to Sir William Gamage. At this time the castle was almost completely rebuilt, most of the buildings within the inner ward and the fortification of the outer ward being of this period. The whole work was probably completed before 1400. A final reconditioning of the castle took place in the Tudor period, and, after the death of the last Gamage to hold the lordship in the fourth quarter of the sixteenth century, the site appears to have been deserted.

The finds made during the work of clearance of the two wards and portions of the moat are few in number and of little interest. The coins (four) and other small objects (six) are all post-medieval.

A large quantity of post-medieval pottery was found, but few examples of earlier wares, and none of these is sufficiently important to call for illustration. All are late medieval.

From the inner ward came the handles with portions of the necks of two dark green-glazed, bulging, short-necked pitchers. One is a twisted handle and has the glaze imperfect. There was also a cup with dark brownish green to brown glaze.

From the outer ward excavations came another handle and portion of the neck of a pitcher in mottled green and brown glaze. The handle is circular in section and plain, except that it is 'slashed' at the sides at both top and bottom. There is one sherd of an unglazed cooking-pot with sagging base of smooth reddish-brown ware with black outside surface.

Below the paving level in the outer ward five typical medieval potsherds were found, but the deposit was not stratified. They are (1) a pinched base of grey ware with red surface and pale green imperfect glaze; (2) a piece of the body of a vessel of similar ware, but with dull dark green glaze: this has many body grooves; (3) rim of a cooking-pot of brown ware with reddish-brown surface; (4) one fragment of a very coarse ware bowl; and (5) one piece of plain red ware with applied strip decoration.

The bottom of the moat produced more medieval material. This includes fragments of ware with imperfect pale yellow-green glaze; one of these is a piece of a base, and two have applied strip decoration. Two bases of 'slashed' handles have a darker, perfect glaze. Other sherds are a lip of a dark green glazed pitcher of red ware and a rim of an ordinary unglazed cooking-pot of gritty brown ware.

Ogmore Castle, Glamorgan

Ogmore was held in the twelfth and early thirteenth century by the family of de Londres, and the Keep may be attributed to the second quarter of the former century. The curtain wall and the hall are of the early thirteenth century. Hawise, the heiress of the de Londres family in 1223, married Walter de Braose. Subsequently Ogmore passed through various hands until, in 1322, it became part of the Honour of Lancaster, to which it still belongs. Apart from slight alterations the only building which dates from this later period is the court house in the outer ward, which is of fourteenth- or fifteenth-century date. At this time the importance of the castle seems to have been restricted to its function as the site of the court and prison.

The finds made during work of consolidation by H.M. Office of Works are few in number. They consist of an inscribed stone, dated *c.* A.D. 1000,[1] which has been fully described and discussed in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (1930, 396–402, and 1932, 232–8), six coins (including a London groat, probably of Henry VI, and a Bristol halfpenny of Edward III), and a small quantity of glazed and unglazed pottery and tiles.

Pottery

A. *Glazed.* There are some thirty sherds of medieval glazed pottery. They are all of fine gritty grey ware, with red or reddish-brown fairly smooth interior surface. The glaze is of normal thickness, and usually dull green with only occasional touches of brown. No pieces are early or of much importance.

The chief fragments (not illustrated) are as follows:

1. Neck and shoulder of pitcher including very small pinched spout. Glaze brighter green and more brown than usual; three irregular series of grooves on neck, etc.
2. Similar, but the spout is larger and the fabric is rougher and the glaze more dull.
3. Upper section of tall pitcher of usual ware but rather thick; flat rim. There are traces of slashings at the side of the upper junction of the handle. On the bulge are parallel grooves.
4. Fragment of rim and top of 'slashed' handle.
5. 'Stabbed' handle of common type.
6. Fragment of a thumbed base.
7. Piece of flat base with late (or post-) medieval light brown glaze with some green spots.

[1] This had been re-used in the Castle period. It was found at the floor-level of the cellar, where a kiln had existed, and forming the mouth of the kiln.

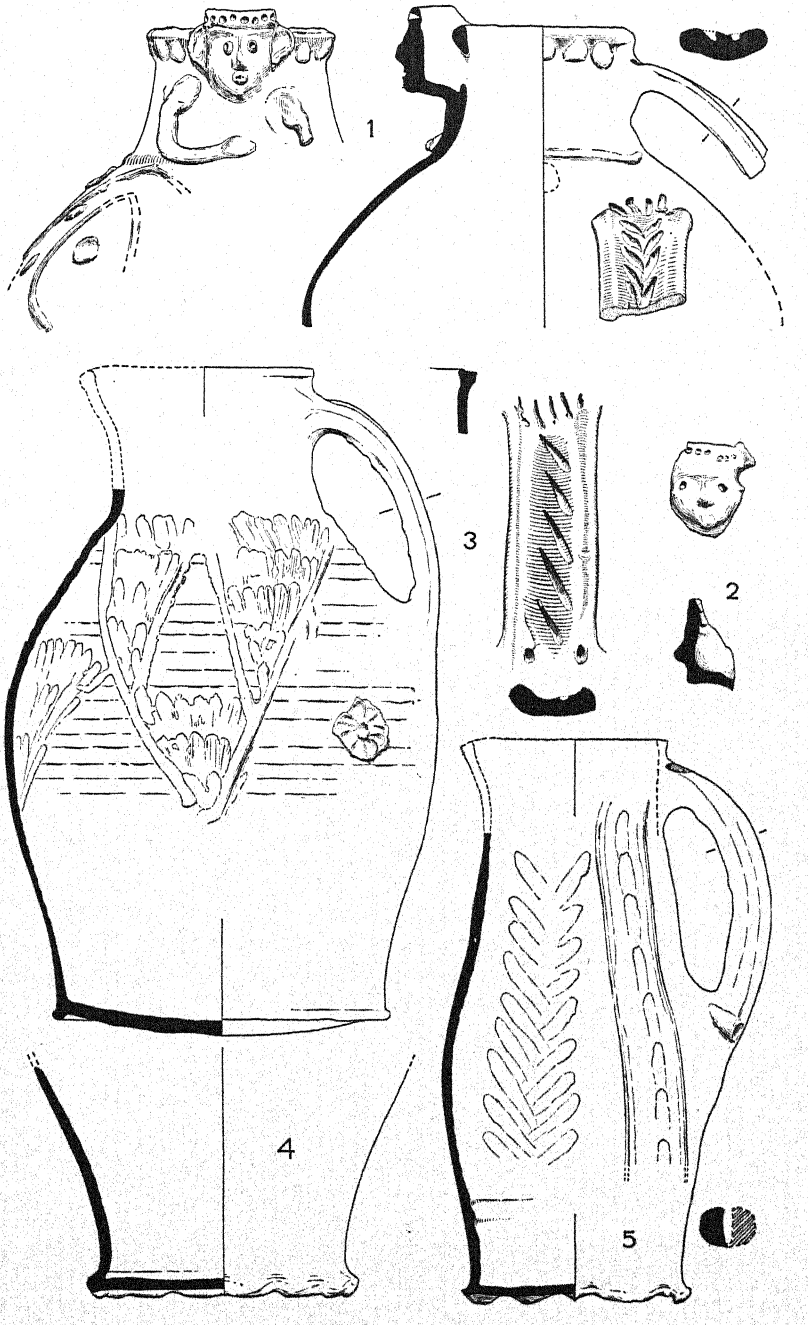


FIG. 1. White Castle: glazed vessels ($\frac{1}{4}$)

8. Three pieces of a flat rectangular plate or dish with internal green glaze. There is a spout at one corner.

There are twelve post-medieval potsherds, all with internal brownish glaze.

B. *Unglazed.* The coarse pottery (all undecorated) can be divided into two groups:

1. Vessels, usually rather thick-walled, of a coarse-grained paste, with a harsh, almost gritty reddish-brown surface, which in some cases can be flaked with a finger nail. The core of the ware is either grey or red. Two rims of this ware (fig. 5, nos. 36 and 37), reddish-buff and brown surfaced respectively, have been mentioned in the Kidwelly Report.[1] They were found in the rubble composing the base of the external stairs to the Keep, and cannot therefore be later than *c.* A.D. 1130–40. The other sherds (fig. 5, nos. 38 and 39), with reddish-brown surface, were unstratified, but are of the same rough ware, and probably also date from this early period. Potsherd no. 36 is of somewhat finer ware, with grey core, and the wall is thinner, but the surface is of much the same character (see Kidwelly Report, *op. cit.*, p. 107).[2] By analogy with these rims it is possible that some of the sherds put in class (2), which were all unstratified, should rather be described as of this early period, but arguments from roughness of ware are notoriously hazardous, and it seems better to leave them in class (2). The early pieces are all of the sagging-base cooking-pot shape, which, although typical of medieval coarse wares in this country, certainly has a much earlier origin (see Kidwelly Report, *op. cit.*, p. 109).

2. Typical ware of the thirteenth century (fig. 5, nos. 33–5). In form the vessels resemble those of group (1), but the ware is finer, thinner, and harder on account of better firing. Normally there is a grey core, and the surface is either red (no. 33), reddish-brown (no. 34), or biscuit-brown (no. 35). There are no sherds with black or grey surface. Sherd no. 34, with concave inner surface to the rim, is typical of many sites in South Wales, and occurs also in Cornwall.[3]

Tiles

These are almost without exception glazed, and are all ridge tiles. The rest of the roof must, therefore, have been covered with stone tiles, slates, or wood.

[1] *Archaeologia*, lxxxiii, 108 (2 not 3).

[2] There are two other potsherds (not illustrated) apparently of the earlier ware; one resembles no. 36, but has a roll rim; the other is similar to no. 39, but has a concave inner surface to the rim (see under no. 34).

[3] *Journal Brit. Arch. Ass.* xxxix, 156, no. 13.

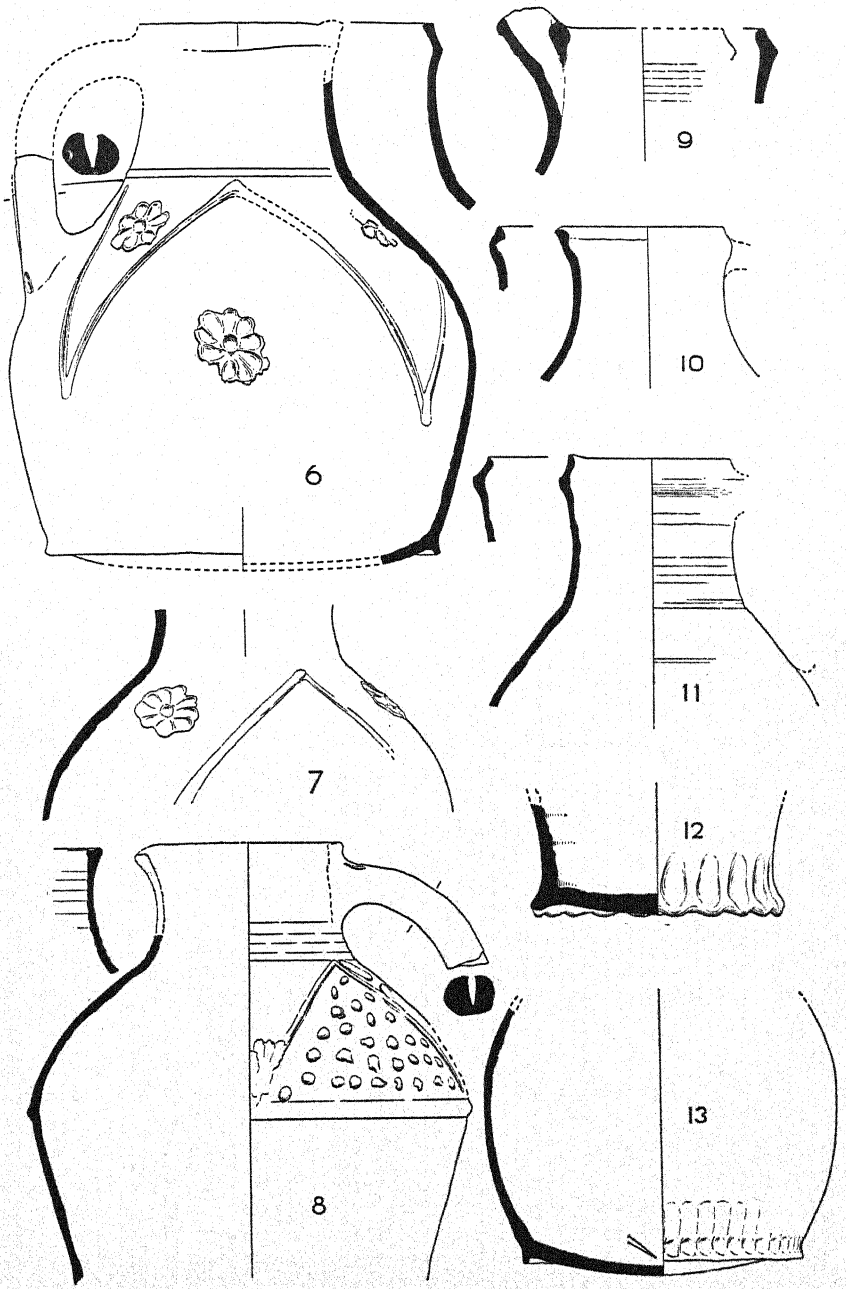


FIG. 2. White Castle (nos. 6–9, 12, 13) and Grosmont Castle (nos. 10 and 11): glazed vessels ($\frac{1}{4}$)

There are no examples here of the very thick coarse ware tiles of the Kidwelly early class (*op. cit.*, pl. XXVIII, fig. 1), which are ascribed to the thirteenth century. The later types which do occur resemble those from Kidwelly and Cardiff (*op. cit.*, p. 119) in certain respects, but there are individual characteristics which render it necessary to place them in a different sequence.

The earliest type seems to be of the fourteenth century (pls. L, 3, LI, no. 1, and fig. 3). It is not common on the site, and may perhaps be attributed to the period 1292–1322. The ware is quite fine and well baked, the glaze is usually thick, greenish yellow in colour, sometimes mottled with reddish brown, but occasionally of a darker green or brownish green. The tiles are half round in section, not angular, as are the early Kidwelly examples. The serrations, however, have been moulded by hand, although it is possible that a knife was used in some of the hollows on the ridge. Decoration of slashings occurs diagonally below or on the serrations, and there is one example (in darker glaze) of the incised line decoration which is characteristic of the intermediate South Welsh type as represented by specimens from Cardiff in the National Museum of Wales.

Apparently the next development is represented at Ogmore by about half a dozen fragments of tiles with crests cut into a succession of waves and not moulded into peaks (pl. LI, no. 2). Ware and glaze are much like that of the foregoing class, although in some cases the latter seems somewhat later in appearance. The diagonal incisions are, however, represented merely by occasional punch-marks below the crest. This type may be attributed to the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

The latest type is by far the commonest on the site (pl. LI, nos. 3 and 4) and may be placed in the fifteenth century, the tiles probably coming from the court house of late date in the outer ward. The ware is finer, but the glaze is usually poor, and is more frequently brown than green in colour. Apart from a few pieces with impressed crosses (no. 4) there is no decoration, and the serration is done throughout with a knife. It is possible that in some cases at least these serrations have been applied separately and were produced by pinching up the clay when wet.

Grosmont Castle, Monmouthshire

The manor was conquered by the Normans at the end of the eleventh century, and by the early part of Stephen's reign had been acquired by the king. In 1182–3 and later years of the century buildings were erected, but these must have been of

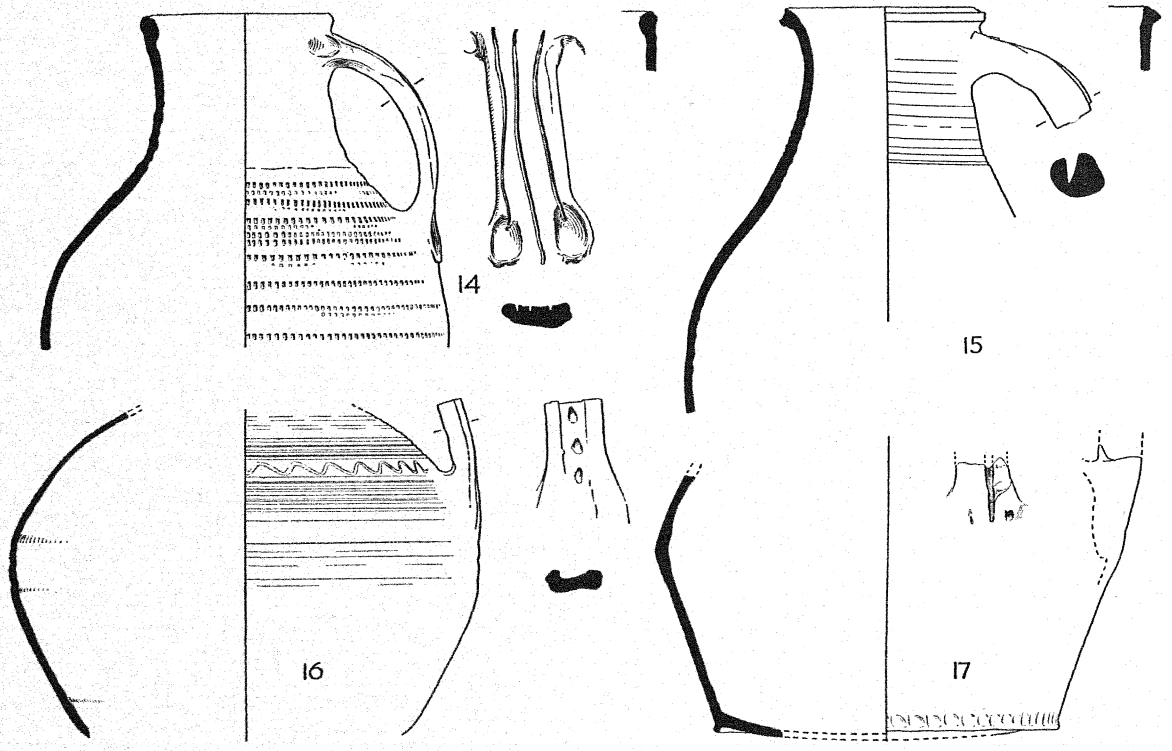


FIG. 3. White Castle: glazed vessels ($\frac{1}{4}$)

wood, and the only existing feature, which can be attributed to this period, is the moat. In 1201 Grosmont, together with White Castle and Skenfrith, was granted to Hubert de Burgh, who held it intermittently until his death in 1243, when it reverted to the Crown. The buildings of Hubert's time are (1) the Great Hall, *c.* 1210, and (2) the curtain with three semicircular flanking towers, which date from the period 1220–40. In 1254 Grosmont was settled on Prince Edward and in 1267 granted to Edmund 'Crouchback', earl of Lancaster. During the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries the castle was a favourite residence of the earls of Lancaster. After a siege by Owain Glyndwr in 1405 it seems to have fallen into decay. The additions of the fourteenth century (*c.* 1330) include a range of rooms outside the north curtain and the enlargement and heightening of the south-west tower.

Apart from the usual number of coins of the Georges the only small finds recovered during work on the castle are a long-cross penny and a Calais groat of Henry VI.

The most interesting piece of pottery is the neck of a jar of Syrian (Rakka) ware, which has already been described and figured in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (1932, 193–4). It may be attributed to the latter part of the thirteenth century, its presence being perhaps due to the fact that Edmund 'Crouchback' returned from crusade in 1272. It is the first recorded example of its class which has with certainty been found in this country. The ware is white and sandy, and is painted in black under a pale turquoise glaze. Round the neck is a mock Arabic inscription.

Pottery

A. *Glazed* (fig. 2).

10. Top of jug of rather soft fine red ware and thin walled with slight lip-spout. Glaze is thick and bright brown, mottled or streaked with dark green or black spots; little glaze on rim.

11. Ware and lip as foregoing. Thick green glaze mottled with darker green spots; little glaze on rim. A thumbed base with the pinchings hardly perceptible probably belongs to this pot.

Pl. XLVIII, no. 9. Hard grey ware, buff inside; green glaze with large applied rosette in purple brown (iron oxide) slip, cf. White Castle, figs. 1 and 2, nos. 3, 6, 7, etc.

Other pieces not illustrated include:

A few sherds of hard thick grey ware with green glaze and applied strips in iron oxide slip.

One sherd with rich green glaze and applied leaves in slip covered with glaze.

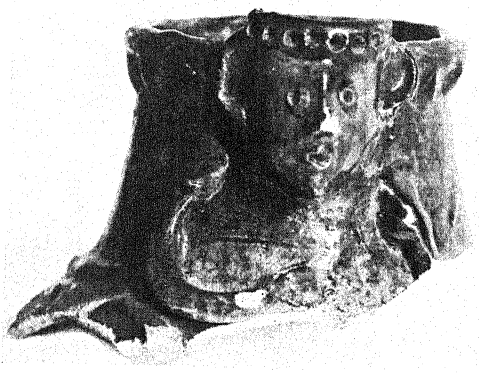
Grosmont: Handles. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



1. White Castle: Vessel No. 3. (about $\frac{1}{4}$)



2. White Castle: Vessel No. 18*a*. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



1. White Castle: Vessel No. 1. (nearly $\frac{1}{2}$)



2. White Castle: Vessel No. 2. ($\frac{3}{4}$)



3. Ogmore Castle: Ridge Tile. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Ogmore Castle: Ridge Tiles. (½)

Sherds of a thick soft red ware with thin pale green glaze mottled with dark green spots. Applied ridges and dots are covered with glaze. The spout is barred. Cf. White Castle, fig. 3, no. 14, but the glaze is poorer.

Sherds of rather coarse, but not very thick grey ware, resembling that of the unglazed vessels. There is a tall neck, probably of a pitcher; the glaze is very thin and yellow to yellowish green in colour.

A thumbed base of very coarse grey ware, buff inside. The glaze is thin and pale green with patches of pale brown.

Sherds of coarse grey ware with thin green glaze and horizontal grooves.

Sherds of finer grey ware with glaze as foregoing and horizontal grooves and at least two horizontal bands of diagonal hatching.

Sherds of very thick fine grey ware, fired white outside; thick green glaze covering applied horizontal and curved strips.

A smoothed base in thick grey gritty ware with thick streaky-green and brown glaze.

Two pinched bases, as White Castle, fig. 1, no. 5, and fig. 2, no. 6, i.e. somewhat conventionalized, in thick softer red ware with pale brown glaze and patches of green.

Sherds of grey ware with red exterior and yellow-green glaze with dark green spots (cf. fig. 2, no. 11 above). Base pinched but not conventionalized.

Handles (pl. XLVIII).

A good series of pitcher handles was recovered from Grosmont Castle and the prevalence of later, conventionalized types agrees with the character of the pottery in general.

1. Fine red ware; brown and green glaze, mottled with dark green spots (cf. fig. 2, no. 11). There are two others similar in green glaze.

2. Red ware; dark brown glaze; no decoration. Six others similar.

3. Red ware; brown glaze with a few green spots. Decoration of a central slash and some stabs. One other similar.

4. Thick grey ware; glaze yellow and yellow-green. Decoration of a slash and stabs.

5. Red ware; thin pale green or brown glaze. Decoration of stabs only. Five others similar, including one in glaze as pl. XLVIII, no. 11, and three in ware as foregoing.

6. Coarse grey ware; dark green glaze; deep stabs.

7. Soft grey ware; very thick dark green glaze.

8. Soft grey ware; pale brownish-green glaze. Decoration of slash and stabs, perhaps a conventional leaf (N.B.—in the figure this sherd is upside down).

10. Coarse grey ware; dark green glaze. Decoration of three lines of stabs.

11. Thin soft red ware; patchy pale green and brown glaze as no. 5. Decoration of deep stabs. One other similar in green glaze, mottled with brown.

B. *Unglazed* (fig. 4, 22–7, and fig. 5, 28–32).

22. Soft light grey ware; buff gritty internal surface and dark brown rather gritty exterior.

23. Red-brown ware; 'soapy' brown surface.

24. Bluish-grey ware; surface as 23.

25. Cooking-pot in very dark grey hard gritty ware with a rather 'soapy' surface.

26. Fine black ware; rather 'soapy' surface; dark grey or black interior; brown at top, remainder of exterior dark grey or black.

27. Rough gritty brown ware; rough reddish-brown surface.

28. Gritty dark grey ware; rough pale grey or bluish grey or brown externally, dark grey internally.

29. Hard gritty grey ware; gritty pale grey to brown exterior, pale grey interior.

30. Fine black ware; both surfaces rather gritty and black or very dark grey in colour.

31. Very coarse black ware; 'soapy' brown to grey surface with large particles of stone, some of which have fallen out.

32. Gritty grey ware; 'soapy' brownish-black surface with protruding particles of stone or shell.

White Castle, Monmouthshire

Like Grosmont, this manor had by the early part of Stephen's reign been acquired by the Crown. Similarly, building was begun here in 1184–5, and continued for some years, but in this case a stone keep and curtain were erected in the inner ward. Of the former only the foundations now remain, but the greater part of the curtain still exists. In 1201, with Grosmont and Skenfrith, White Castle was granted to Hubert de Burgh, who held it, with brief intervals, until his death in 1243. To Hubert's time may be attributed the addition of towers flanking the curtain with the main gatehouse on the north-west and the fortification of the outer ward. In 1254 the three castles were settled on Prince Edward, and in 1267 were given to Edmund 'Crouchback'. At White Castle, however, there was no resident lord, and by the time of James I the structure had long been ruinous. There is, however, some evidence for occupation as late as the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

There are no small finds of importance.

An exceptional number of fine glazed vessels was found during clearance work, many of them in the bottom of the inner moat (i.e. above the primary silt) on the south-west side of the inner ward. Thus they were in proximity to the kitchen. These pieces are specified in the description below. In view of the disuse of

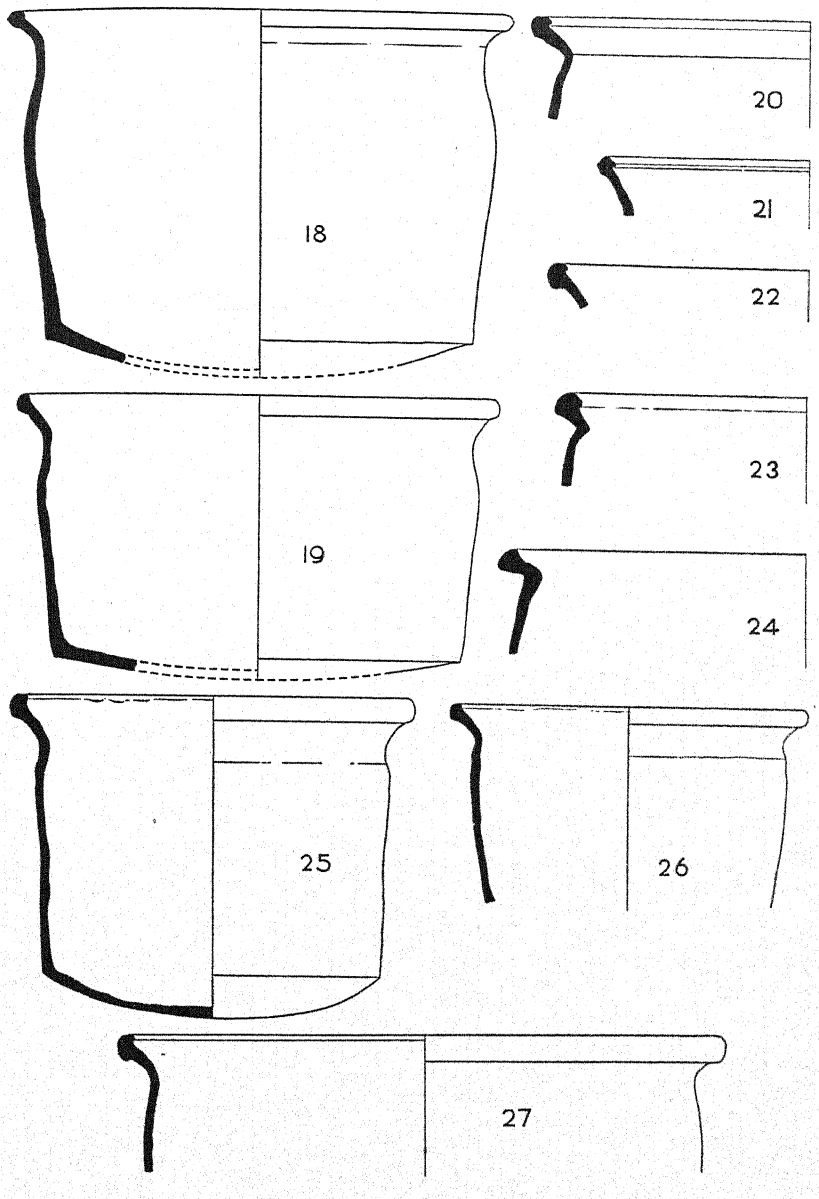


FIG. 4. White Castle (nos. 18–21) and Grosmont Castle (nos. 22–7): unglazed vessels ($\frac{1}{4}$)

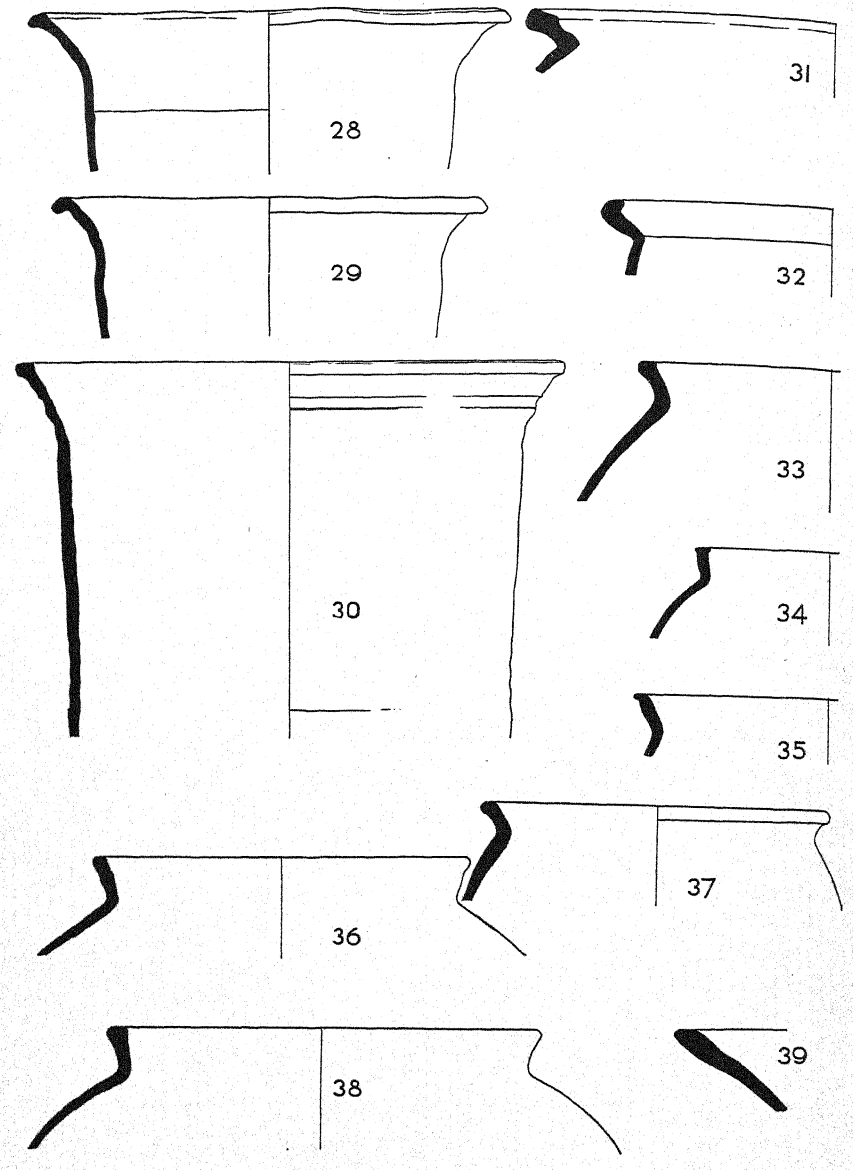


FIG. 5. Grosmont Castle (nos. 28–32) and Ogmore Castle (nos. 33–9): unglazed vessels ($\frac{1}{4}$)

the castle as an important residence from the latter part of the thirteenth century onwards, it seems that these vessels must be attributed to the first half of that century. This is supported by the statement of Matthew Paris (*Hist. Angl.* ii, 426, Rolls Ser.) that the castle was one of the *carissima castra* of Hubert de Burgh.[1] The pitchers in question would appropriately grace his table. But for these facts they might well have been attributed to the following century. Most of them are squat in shape, the pinched bases are fully developed and mostly stylized, the spouts are mainly lips and are not barred, and above all the glaze is thick, and of rich green shades.

Pottery

A. *Glazed* (figs. 1, 2, nos. 6–9, 12, 13), and in 3.

1. Top of thin-walled pitcher of fine hard whitish-buff ware; glaze, very dark and thick, mottled, green covers applied curved strips and bosses on body and just below rim. Handle 'slashed' diagonally to form a conventional leaf. Barred spout in form of human head with arms below. Moat. See also pl. L, no. 1.

2. Portion of spout of similar vessel with lighter green glaze.

A similar spout from excavations in St. Mary Street, Cardiff, is in the National Museum of Wales. Another has been found at Usk Castle recently.

3. Pitcher of rather soft fine red ware. Slashed handle and projecting lip spout of uncertain form but not barred. Base 'smoothed' down by hand. Thick greenish brown glaze. Decoration of applied strips and rosettes of purple-brown (iron oxide) slip, also of applied 'leaves' in yellow slip. See also pl. XLIX, no. 1.

4. Base of fine hard buff ware, pinched out in a 'wave'. Pale green glaze with occasional brown streaks. Moat.

Two other such 'wavy' bases were found.

5. Tall pitcher of fine hard red ware, 'wavy' base as no. 4. Glaze rather thin, dull to dark green, burnt red at the top of the vessel. Decoration of applied strips and leaves in slip as foregoing. Moat.

6. Squat thick-walled pitcher of very fine hard grey ware, fired red on surface of the handle. Inturned rim and projecting lip spout; handle very deeply cut with stabs at base. Glaze thick and green with small patches of brown; applied strips and rosettes of purple-brown (iron oxide) slip on body. Moat.

7. Similar vessel but ware poorer and softer. Internal surface red, external more gritty. Glaze thinner and mottled dark green and green. Decoration as foregoing. Moat.

[1] Adjudicatum est, ut quatuor castra dicta Huberti carissima . . . videlicet, Blancum-castrum et Grosmund in Wallia, et Skenefrith, et Hauefeldiam. In quorum castrorum reaedificationibus praedictus comes Hubertus infinitam expendit pecuniam.

8. Squat thin-walled pitcher of hard grey ware. Thick mottled green and greenish brown glaze. Applied strips and bosses probably of purple-brown (iron oxide) slip, imperfectly covered by the glaze. MOAT.

9. Neck of pitcher of fine buff clay with thick pale green glaze. Spout barred.

12. Globular pitcher of thick and fine hard grey ware with red slip on exterior. Imperfect thick green glaze. Base pinched out, not stylized.

13. Base of thin-walled squat pitcher of fine hard grey ware with reddish buff internal surface. Base stylized, i.e. done with an instrument, not with finger. N.B.—upper impressions on the drawing are very shallow. Thin green glaze imperfect on lower portion of vessel.

14. Squat thin-walled pitcher of soft grey ware, fired to reddish buff at top. Small lip-spout; thick yellow-green glaze imperfect at top of vessel. Decoration of rows of rectangular impressions made with an instrument, probably of wood. MOAT.

15. Top of pitcher of fine hard red ware. Handle deeply cut; lip spout; grooving round the neck. Thick mottled-green glaze. MOAT.

16. Thin-walled globular vessel of hard and fine reddish-buff ware with reddish slip on exterior. Glaze normally very thick and dark green, but where it has been applied thinly, e.g. on handle and near the base, it is imperfect and yellow-brown in colour. Handle stabbed and uneven in section. Decoration of grooves and wavy line on shoulder.

17. Pinched base of similar pitcher but ware thick, soft and darker grey. Handle deeply cut as no. 6. Thick yellow-green glaze. MOAT.

18a (see pl. XLIX, no. 2). Part of thick-walled pitcher of fine hard grey ware with reddish-brown internal surface. Thick green glaze. Handle angular in section and decorated with incised wavy lines. Large areas of the surface are overlaid by purple-brown (iron oxide) slip drawn in flowing curves, decorated with impressed circles; applied rosettes also and a flower design below the handle.

B. *Unglazed* (fig. 4).

18 and 19. Two sagging-base cooking-pots, typical of the thirteenth century, almost identical in rim section and differing only in size. Thin rather coarse black ware, containing many shell particles, well-fired. External surface very sooty, internal brown. The larger vessel has a dark grey internal surface. 18 MOAT.

This rim type is typical of the finds from White Castle and there are four other examples, one in grey ware and three in black ware.

There is also one grey rim as fig. 5, no. 34 (Ogmore) but somewhat more everted. This is a common type in South Wales.

20. Rim of similar vessel but somewhat rougher. Same ware, internal surface black. This rim resembles the Lydney 'folded' type (*Antiq. Journ.* xi, 255) and may have been made in that way.

21. Rim of finer grey ware with less and smaller shell particles. Brownish-black external surface, brown internal. This rim also resembles the Lydney 'folded' type in appearance, but it was probably made not by folding but by thickening the edge of the rim and drawing a line with an instrument, thus undercutting it on the inside. Such an internal projection, perhaps to take a lid, is usual (cf. Grosmont, where there is no suspicion of a folded rim). It seems, therefore, that the earlier method of folding the rim in order to make the projection was not used in the present instance, but that the style of finish was imitated by convention.

NOTE.—Since the completion of this article a ridge-tile finial with fluted collar has come to light at White Castle. This will be published later in a separate note.

The Date of the Beginning of the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela

By Walter Muir Whitehill, Ph.D.

The eleven diligent volumes of Don Antonio López Ferreiro's *Historia de la Santa Apostolica Metropolitana Iglesia de Santiago de Compostela*[1] contain a mass of documents related to the history of the cathedral of Santiago, but, in spite of this wealth of material, the date when the building was begun has never been clearly established. The *Historia Compostelana* (i, 78)[2] states: 'Est autem B. Jacobi specialis et praeclara nova Ecclesia incoepta Era I.C.XVI. V Idus Jul.' (an. 1078), thus giving the date as A.D. 1078. However, in the *Codex Calixtinus*,[3] a twelfth-century piece of pilgrimage propaganda, containing among other things a description of the cathedral, no less than four different

[1] (Santiago de Compostela, 1898–1909.) For the architectural history of the cathedral with reconstruction drawings see Kenneth John Conant, *The Early Architectural History of the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1926). For a guide to the cathedral see José Villa-Amil y Castro, *La Catedral de Santiago* (Madrid, 1909). For an account of the most recent discoveries and for reproductions of the sculptures, see Manuel Gómez-Moreno, *El Arte románico español* (Madrid: Centro de Estudios Históricos, 1934), 112–33, láminas cxliii–clxxxvii. My forthcoming *Spanish Romanesque Architecture of the Eleventh Century* (Oxford: Clarendon Press) will treat of the cathedral in relation to other Spanish architecture of the period.

[2] Enrique Flórez, *España Sagrada* (Madrid, 1765), xx, 137–8. Flórez, in another part of his work (xix, 204), concluded that the church was begun in 1082 on the basis of a statement in the *Historia Compostelana* (iii, 1) under the year 1128 that the cathedral was substantially completed 46 years after it was begun. The passage in question (*España Sagrada*, xx, 473) simply states that, although the church was practically finished 46 years after it was begun, the subsidiary buildings were still lacking, in consequence of which scandalized pilgrims 'in circuitione totius ecclesiae vagabuntur explorantes ubi claustra et officinae haberentur'. The date 1128 appears only in Flórez's editorial marginalia, and I see nothing in the text to imply that the cathedral was begun 46 years before 1128.

[3] A compilation, exalting the glories of St. James, in five books, the last of which is a twelfth-century Baedeker for the pilgrim to his shrine. The Pilgrim's Guide was first published by Fidel Fita and Julien Vinson, *Le Codex de Saint-Jacques de Compostelle* (*Liber de miraculis S. Jacobi*) *Livre IV* (Paris, 1882). The description of the cathedral has been reprinted by López Ferreiro, *op. cit.* iii, Appendix, 8–24, and Victor Mortet, *Recueil des textes relatifs à l'histoire de l'architecture et à la condition des architectes en France au moyen âge* (Paris: A. Picard, 1911–29), i, 397–407, and translated into English by K. J. Conant, *op. cit.* 49–58. The first complete text of the *Codex Calixtinus* will be published in the summer of 1935 by the Seminario de Estudos Galegos of Santiago de Compostela.

dates are given for the event: 'Ecclesia autem fuit incepta in Era MCXVI. Ab anno vero quo incepta fuit usque ad letum Adefonsi fortissimi et famosi regis Aragonensis habentur anni LIX, et ad necem Henrici regis Anglorum LXII, et ad mortem Ludovici pinguissimi regis Francorum LXIII, et ab anno quo primus lapis in fundamento eius ponitur usque ad illum quo ultimus mittitur XLIIII anni habentur.'[1] The initial statement, that the church was begun in Era 1116 (A.D. 1078), agrees with the *Historia Compostelana*, but the three subsequent ones, reckoning backwards from the deaths of the Kings of Aragon, England, and France, are in complete disagreement. Alfonso I of Aragon died in 1134: as the cathedral was begun 59 years earlier, the date works out as A.D. 1075. Henry I of England died in 1135: counting back 62 years one arrives at A.D. 1073. Louis le Gros of France died in 1137: as work was begun 63 years before his death, the date must be A.D. 1074. Thus the *Codex Calixtinus* solemnly affirms that the cathedral of Santiago de Compostela was begun in 1073, 1074, 1075, and 1078! This diversity of date has given rise to considerable confusion, and even Professor Kenneth J. Conant, the most thorough student of the architecture of the cathedral, has been cautious in committing himself as to the year in which work upon the building was begun.[2] However, there is no actual contradiction, for, in the course of preparing a text of the *Codex Calixtinus* for the Seminario de Estudos Galegos, I had occasion to observe that the three numbers (59, 62, and 63) which throw out the calculations are written over erasures. They are, therefore, due to later alteration, and cannot be accepted at their face value. All four dates probably read 1078, with the years reckoning from the deaths of the three kings agreeing with the unaltered 'ecclesia autem fuit incepta in Era MCXVI', until some zealous pedant, who mistakenly thought that he knew his chronology better than the original scribe, changed them to their present form, in which they have greatly puzzled every one. The only *authentic* reading of the *Codex Calixtinus* is A.D. 1078, which is in complete agreement with the *Historia Compostelana*.

However, the question of the date of the beginning of the cathedral is not so easily settled, for a document signed 17 August 1077[3] indicates that work had already been begun at that time. The monastery of San Pelayo de Antealtares was built upon

[1] Fol. 182 verso. W. M. Whitehill, ed., *O Pelerinaxe a Compostela: Codex Calixtinus* (Santiago de Compostela: Seminario de Estudos Galegos, 1935), i, 386.

[2] *Op. cit.* 21–2.

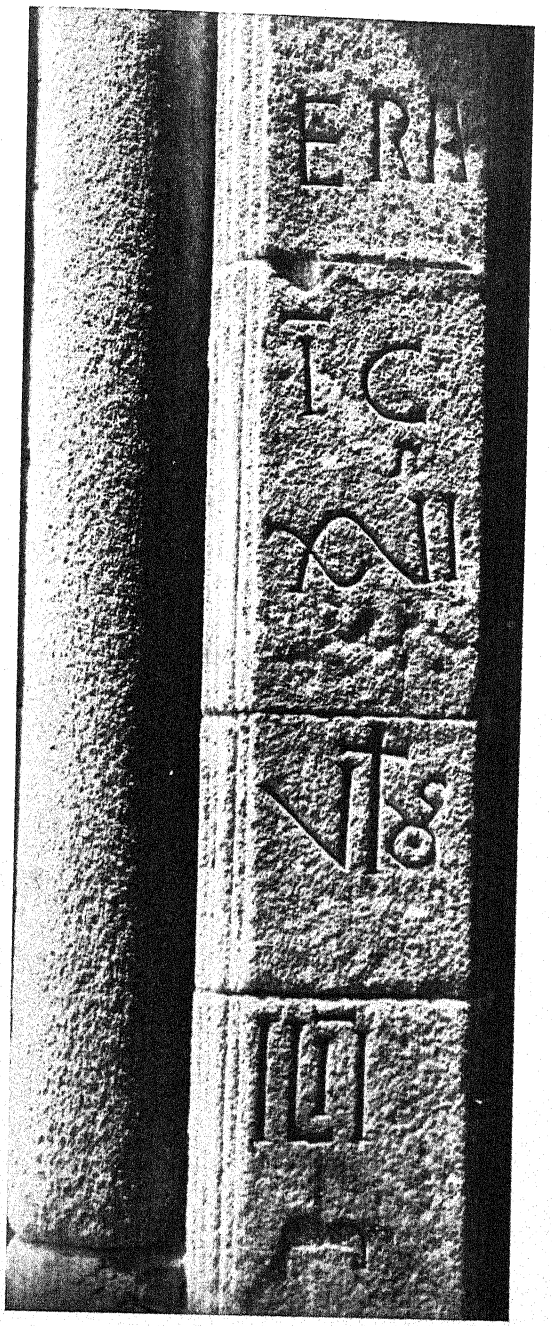
[3] López Ferreiro, *op. cit.* iii, Appendix, 3–7. Cf. *ibid.* iii, 20–4.

ground directly to the east of the shrine of St. James: the two churches communicated with each other, and the monks of San Pelayo had certain rights in the cathedral. When plans for the grandiose new Romanesque cathedral were under discussion, obtaining the site was the first consideration, and there difficulties arose immediately, for the new building had to penetrate the precincts of the Antealtares monastery. This was inevitable, for the new cathedral was to be vastly larger than the old one, and the tomb of St. James had to remain the focal centre.[1] The site of the monastery church was indispensable, but the monks were loath to give it up, for their church was like a prolongation of that of the Apostle. The Bishop, Don Diego Peláez,[2] took matters into his own hands and began appropriating the land that he needed for the east end of his new cathedral. San Fagildo, the Abbot of San Pelayo de Antealtares, protested, and, as Don Diego nevertheless continued serenely on his way digging foundations, carried his complaint to Alfonso VI. The King weighed the issues at stake, and, realizing that the growth of the pilgrimage to Santiago required a worthier shrine for the Apostle St. James, proposed a compromise by which Don Diego Paláez got his land and the monks received in exchange rights over three altars in the east end of the new cathedral, with the revenues from them. Guarantees were given, and the agreement was signed on 17 August 1077.[3] This document indicates that work was

[1] The relics of St. James were preserved in the ruins of a late Roman tomb, which was itself considered as a relic, so there was never any possibility of moving the shrine. Cf. K. J. Conant, *op. cit.* 7, fig. 1.

[2] Don Diego Peláez was given his bishopric in 1070 by Sancho II, who was killed before Zamora, and probably, like most of Sancho's partisans (including the Cid), never became entirely reconciled to his brother Alfonso VI, who must have been involved in the murder. Don Diego conceived the logical idea of delivering Galicia into the hands of William the Conqueror, but William's death in 1087 spoiled the plan. Alfonso got wind of it and clapped Don Diego into prison, allowing him liberty only to appear before the council of Husillos in 1088, where he publicly declared himself unworthy of his episcopal office and gave up his ring and pastoral staff. In spite of the protests of the Pope, he continued in prison until 1094, after which he lived as an exile in Aragon. He died not later than 1122. Don Diego Peláez's political difficulties, due largely to his being a follower of the weaker of two contending monarchs, should not be allowed to obscure his administrative gifts nor diminish the credit due to him as the founder of the cathedral of Santiago. Cf. Flórez, *España Sagrada*, xix, 201–7; xx, 16, 254–5, 373; and Ramón Menéndez Pidal, *La España del Cid* (Madrid: Editorial Plutarco, 1929), i, 197–221, 371–3.

[3] This bargain also gave the bishop during the period of construction the alms offered at the altars of San Salvador and San Juan Apóstol, as well as half of those offered in coin at the altar of Santiago, which pertained to the monastery by old agreements. These funds were insufficient for the work, which Professor Conant



Inscription on portal of South Transept,
Santiago Cathedral



already under way at that time on the ambulatory chapel of San Pedro. We have, therefore, the *Historia Compostelana* and the *Codex Calixtinus* agreeing that the construction of the cathedral began in 1078,[1] yet the pact between Don Diego Peláez and San Fagildo shows that work was in progress before August 1077. Is this apparent contradiction capable of solution?

At this point one must consider the enigmatic inscription (pl. LII) carved upon the left jamb of the right doorway of the south transept portal, the so-called Puerta de las Platerías.[2] George Edmund Street deciphered it as 'Era 1116. 5 Ides of July',[3] the very date given in the *Historia Compostelana* for the beginning of the cathedral, and for many years it was thus commonly accepted as of 1078. Don Manuel Gómez-Moreno, however, in his catalogue of the province of León,[4] stated (without offering any proof) that the date is 1103, and marks not the beginning of the church but the construction of the Puerta de las Platerías. This was accepted by Kingsley Porter,[5] who cited the instance of a tomb inscription at San Andrea de Trobe,[6] near Santiago, where the same character was used to indicate L. However, Mr. Meyer Schapiro has pointed out[7] that, although

has estimated could not cost to-day less than £800,000, so Don Diego placed in the church a special chest—as so many bishops have done since—clearly marked ARCA OPERIS BEATI IACOBI, begged donations wherever possible, and got from the king the right to coin money and the exemption from taxes for any one who worked on the church. The pilgrims were pressed into service to carry stone from Triacastella to Castaniolla, where it was burned into lime and brought by cart into Santiago. Fortunately there were good granite quarries in the vicinity. Cf. López Ferreiro, *op. cit.* iii, 24–8. For a discussion of the architects and their nationality, see K. J. Conant, *op. cit.* 18–19. The name of another architect, one Stephanus 'magister operis beati Iacobi', who worked after 1101 at Pamplona, has recently come to light: cf. J. M. Lacarra, 'La Catedral románica de Pamplona', *Archivo Español de Arte y Arqueologia*, vii (1931), 73–86.

[1] The *Historia Compostelana* even gives the exact day of the month, 11 July.

[2] Thus called because of the silversmiths' shops in the square facing the portal. Similarly, the north transept portal is known as the Puerta de la Azabacheria, because of the shops in which jet (azabache) souvenirs were sold to pilgrims.

[3] *Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain* (London: J. M. Dent, 1914), i, 203.

[4] *Catálogo Monumental de España: Provincia de León* (1906–8) (Madrid: Ministerio de Instrucción Pública y Bellas Artes, 1925), 376. Evidence in support of this conclusion has been eagerly awaited by every one interested in the chronology of Santiago: however, in Sr. Gómez-Moreno's latest book, *El arte románico español*, 115–16, he merely repeats the assertion without bringing forward any epigraphical analogies whatsoever in its defence.

[5] 'Leonesque Romanesque and Southern France', *Art Bulletin*, viii (1925–6), 248–50.

[6] Aemilius Hübner, *Inscriptiones Hispaniae Christianae* (Berlin, 1871), 76.

[7] In review of Paul Deschamp's *Étude sur la paléographie des inscriptions*

in the Trobe inscription and in several others L is written as V, the V is smaller than the X and clearly elevated as an appendage to it, whereas at Santiago the X and V are of equal height: he therefore rejects 1103 and returns to the earlier reading of 1078, although he believes, nevertheless, that the portal on stylistic grounds dates from about 1103. I think that M. Georges Gaillard [1] has struck a root of the matter when he points out that the day of the month of the inscription—V Idus Iulii—is exactly the same as in the date given by the *Historia Compostelana* for the beginning of the cathedral: Era MCXVI V Idus Iulii. It is too much of a coincidence to suppose that the church was begun 11 July 1078 and the Puerta de las Platerías finished 11 July 1103. To me MCXVI is the easiest and most logical way of reading the date, for such ligatures of X and V are found elsewhere,[2] and the coincidence of the day of the month clinches the matter.

But even if one grants that the inscription should read 11 July 1078, there is still the question as to why it was carved on a jamb of the south transept portal. There is, to my knowledge, no precedent in Spain for recording the beginning of the construction of a building in such a manner, and, in addition, we have already seen that work was under way before August 1077. Professor Conant has pointed out in correspondence that the east end of the cathedral was completely hidden by, and involved in, other constructions at first; and that consequently it is possible that a few courses of masonry of the south transept may have been laid so that a corner-stone ceremony, or something similar, to establish the *official* beginning of the church may have been held at this more conspicuous point of the periphery. The inscription 11 July 1078 may have been cut then or later to com-

lapidaires, in *Art Bulletin*, xii (1930), 106, note 42. Don Jesús Carro García has presented evidence in favour of reading the date as 1074 or 1079: 'A data da inscripción da porta das Praterías', *Arquivos do Seminario de Estudos Galegos*, iv (1932), 221–35. I cannot agree with Sr. Carro's conclusions, but his article is of interest, for he publishes reproductions of two old drawings of the inscription, which prove that there has been no significant re-cutting or alteration, at least during the past two centuries.

[1] 'Notes sur la date des sculptures de Compostelle et de Léon', *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, VI[e] période, i (1929), 343–4.

[2] Mr. Schapiro cites a ligature of X and V in an inscription of 951 at San Martín de Salas (Oviedo), preceded by LXX, and hence undoubtedly a symbol of 15: cf. Aemilius Hübner, *Inscriptionum Hispaniae Christianarum Supplementum* (Berlin, 1900), no. 495. Padre C. García Romero, 'De re epigráfica', *Boletín de la Real Academia Gallega*, xiv (1923–4), 187, reproduces an identical ligature, to which he gives the value of 15, in an inscription of 881 at Pastoriza, near La Coruña.

memorate the occasion, and the date accepted by the compilers of the *Historia Compostelana* and the *Codex Calixtinus* as that of the official beginning of operations. This seems to me the most plausible explanation of the Platerías inscription which has been put forward. As the east end of the new cathedral projected into the precincts of the Antealtares monastery, little could be seen of the work that was being carried on there, whereas the site of the new south transept was unencumbered. In view of the pilgrims who came to Santiago, the financial value of an official beginning in a conspicuous position is obvious, and Don Diego Peláez was not a man to let opportunity slip through his fingers. No one has as yet offered satisfactory proof that the inscription should be read as 1103. On grounds of epigraphy 1078 still seems the safest interpretation, and, as that cannot mark the actual beginning of construction, I think that Professor Conant's hypothesis must be accepted, at least until convincing evidence to the contrary can be produced.

Obviously the work that was under way in the summer of 1077 must have been preceded by a preliminary campaign of planning and financing, which, in the case of so large a church, must have been a matter of years rather than months. As Don Diego Peláez was the initiator of the project, plans cannot have been begun before 1070, the year in which he became Bishop of Santiago.[1] Is there any further evidence that will aid in establishing a precise date between 1070 and 1077?

The only clue is a sadly deteriorated inscription in the ambulatory chapel of San Salvador,[2] published by Don Angel del Castillo,[3] which has been ingeniously reconstructed by Sr. Gómez-Moreno in his latest book.[4] With the hypothetical additions,[5] the text reads: 'Consecra*ta* (*mense* . . .) nonasque trigeno anno *post dominice incarnationis milleno se*ptuageno quinto *tempore quo domus est fun*data iacobi', that is to say that the chapel was consecrated on a certain day, thirty years after 1075, in which the church of Santiago was founded. Now the consecration of the

[1] On capitals at the entrance to the ambulatory chapel of San Salvador angels bearing scrolls present Alfonso VI and Don Diego Peláez to an admiring audience as the persons responsible for the building. The inscriptions are: (north capital) REGNANTE PRINCIPE ADEFONSO CONSTRVCTVM OPVS and (south capital) TEMPORE PRESVLIS DIDACI INCEPTVM HOC OPVS FVIT. Reproductions in Gómez-Moreno, *El Arte románico español*, lámina clviii, and casts in the Trocadéro.

[2] The central ambulatory chapel.

[3] 'Arqueología gallega: Inscripciones inéditas de la Catedral de Santiago', *Boletín de la Real Academia Gallega*, xv (1926), 314–20.

[4] *El Arte románico español*, 113.

[5] Indicated by italics.

ambulatory and transept chapels is recorded in the *Historia Compostelana*[1] under the year 1105, which is exactly thirty years after 1075. The coincidence is striking, and, although the reading of the inscription is largely hypothetical, there is a possibility that the church was founded in 1075. I am inclined to think that, as in the case of Professor Conant's hypothesis concerning the Platerías inscription, Sr. Gómez-Moreno's hypothesis that the cathedral was founded in 1075 should be accepted unless evidence to the contrary can be produced.

The situation therefore resolves itself into the following form:

1. The *Historia Compostelana* gives the date of the beginning of the cathedral as 11 July 1078.

2. The *Codex Calixtinus*, in spite of apparent contradictions, agrees with the *Historia Compostelana*.

3. The *Historia Compostelana* date is the same as that of an inscription on the Puerta de las Platerías.

4. Work was, however, under way in the summer of 1077, so the date 11 July 1078 possibly corresponds to a corner-stone ceremony, or some similar event marking the official beginning of the building.[2]

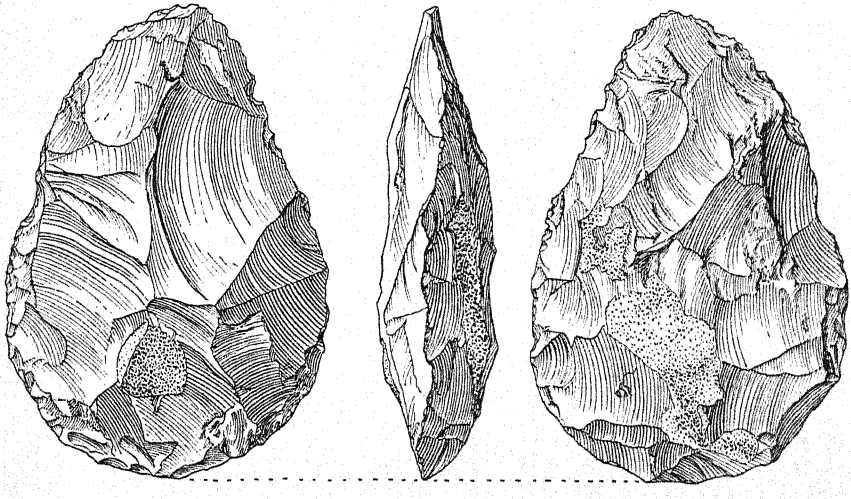
5. The project for the building of the cathedral cannot have been earlier than 1070, and there is some reason for fixing the foundation about the year 1075.

[1] Flórez, *España Sagrada*, xx, 52–3. López Ferreiro, *op. cit.* iii, 228, gives the consecration date as 1102, but without any apparent reason.

[2] According to the *Chronicon Burgense* (*España Sagrada*, xxiii, 309), the winter of 1077–8 was very severe from November to Quadragesima, so little progress could have been made before the spring of 1078. This probably accounts for the delay in proceeding to the corner-stone ceremony.

Notes

A palaeolith from Dorking.—Though Drift implements have been recorded from over twenty sites in Surrey, Dorking seems to be a new



Palaeolith from Dorking ($\frac{2}{3}$)

locality for that period; and this addition to the list is due to Lieut.-Col. W. P. Hewett and his son, who sends the following particulars. The hand-axe (see fig.) is 3·7 in. long and of cherty flint, yellow with white inclusions and a little crust, of true almond shape, with cutting-edge all round and a reversed S twist on one side, the other being zigzag The edges are only slightly dulled, and apart from evidence to the contrary may be assigned to the middle period of St. Acheul (e.g. *L'Anthropologie*, xli, 478, fig. 15, no. 3). It came from a bed of gravel about 2 ft. thick, between the soil and underlying Fuller's Earth, in a bank removed to widen the tennis-court of Pixham Mill House, the garden here sloping towards the north-west to the mill-pond (now drained) and the Pipp brook fifty yards away. The nearest point of the Mole is about 350 yards north-north-east and the height above O. D. is 145 ft. It was thus in a valley deposit just south-west of Box Hill, and may be ultimately related to finds at Limpsfield and in the Holmesdale valley along the foot of the North Downs. Similar material was used in the Ightham district for palaeoliths of the same character.

Palaeoliths from Devonshire.—Several hand-axes have now been found on the surface of Mr. Mark Britton's farm at Rowridge, Halberton, three or four miles east of Tiverton, and other finds in the county belie its reputation of being barren except for cave-deposits on the south coast (*Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 177). The two latest discoveries are here illustrated (figs. 1

and 2) as interesting in themselves, and as affording a close parallel to the Dorking specimen described above, the length of the almond-shaped one being identical (3·7 in.). This has an ochreous patina, one face dark, the

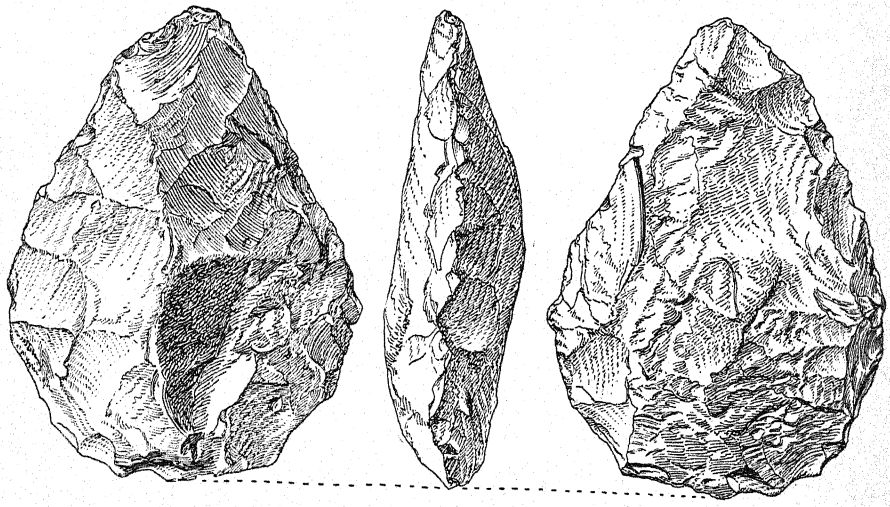


FIG. 1. Palaeolith from Halberton, Tiverton (⅔)

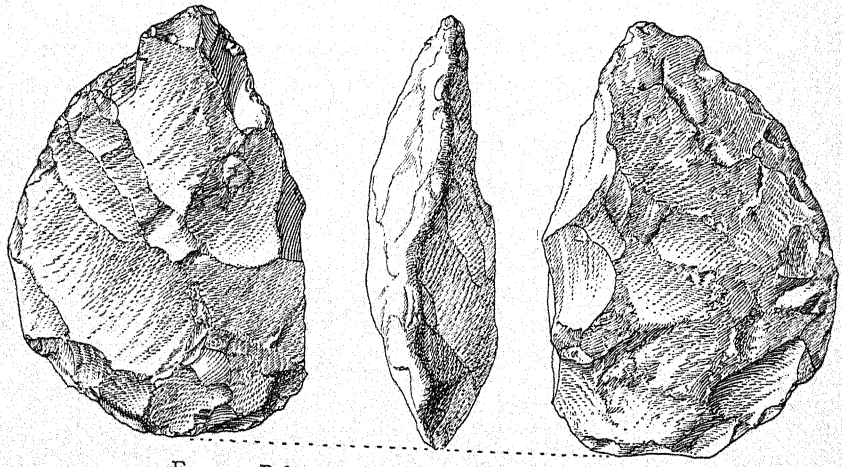


FIG. 2. Palaeolith from Halberton, Tiverton (⅔)

others lighter, with iron-marked ridges. One side has the reversed S twist, the other is nearly straight, and the edges are slightly dulled. The second (fig. 2), 3·4 in. long, has about the same degree of patina, but is rather abraded, and there are two later chips (probably natural) on the straight side, of a bright yellow with darker spots giving a clue to the original colour of the chert. One end of the butt is squared, the other is curved,

forming with the butt and side almost a semicircle. These characteristics are common in the late Drift, and there is no reason to put these two in different periods. They fall into line with Mr. Britton's other local finds and suggest that there was a settlement near, even if the raw material came from Broom.

Menhir at Brwyno, Glandyfi, Cardiganshire.—A menhir consisting of a roughly rectangular stone 6 ft. 6 in. high and 2 ft. 6 in. along its greater length at the base stands on the summit of the ridge at an altitude of about 850 ft. a few feet north-west of the stone boundary dike half a mile north-east of Brwyno Farm, Glandyfi, Cardiganshire.

A smaller monolithic slab 3 ft. long stands 7 ft. away on the eastern side. It is tilted sharply away from the larger monolith. Between these two stones two smaller upright stones are to be observed while a further rock slab, which appears to have been roughly shaped, lies flat on the ground eight feet away to the south. These stones lie in an area of exposed masses of natural rock. Prof. Daryll Ford's attention was called to them by Major Pugh of Cymmerau, Glandyfi.

Two rostrate Hand-axes from Swanscombe, Kent.—Mr. J. P. T. Burchell, F.S.A., sends the following: Attention has been drawn from

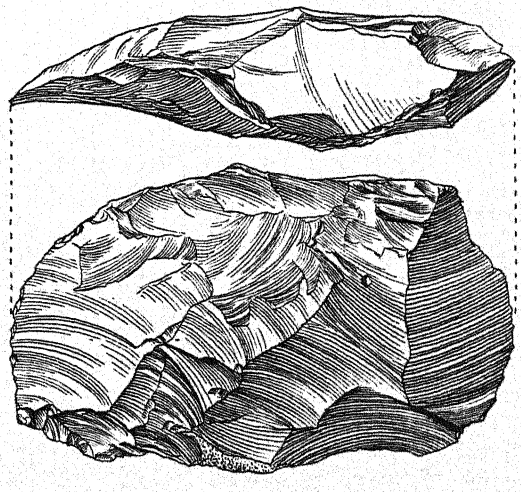


FIG. 1. Rostro-carinate hand-axe from the Boyn Hill Terrace, Barrack Pit, Swanscombe. Ipswich Museum ($\frac{2}{3}$)

time to time to instances of rostrate hand-axes from various localities. The two specimens here described represent, in the opinion of Mr. J. Reid Moir, perhaps the finest examples of this type yet discovered. They were found in the gravels of the Boyn Hill or 100-ft. terrace of the Thames at Barrack and Barnfield pits, Swanscombe.

The Barrack Pit implement (fig. 1) is unrolled and shows on one face slight brown staining: it exhibits in its profile a markedly rostro-carinate form with very definite dorsal platform, the ventral surface having been transformed into a cutting edge.

The specimen from Barnfield Pit (fig. 2) also shows a developed rostro-carinate form, but differs from the former example in having the dorsal platform flaked away and the ventral surface extending from the

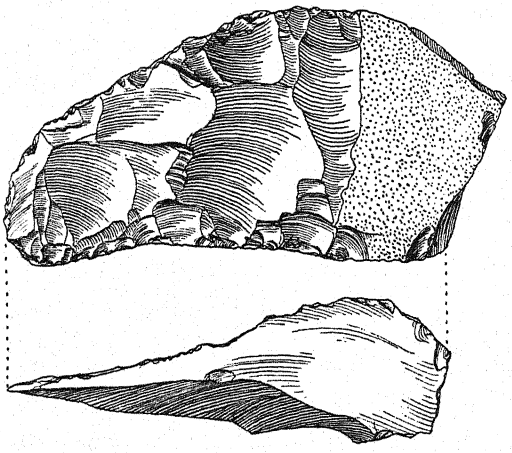


FIG. 2. Rostro-carinate hand-axe from the Boyn Hill Terrace, Barnfield Pit, Swanscombe. Ipswich Museum (⅔)

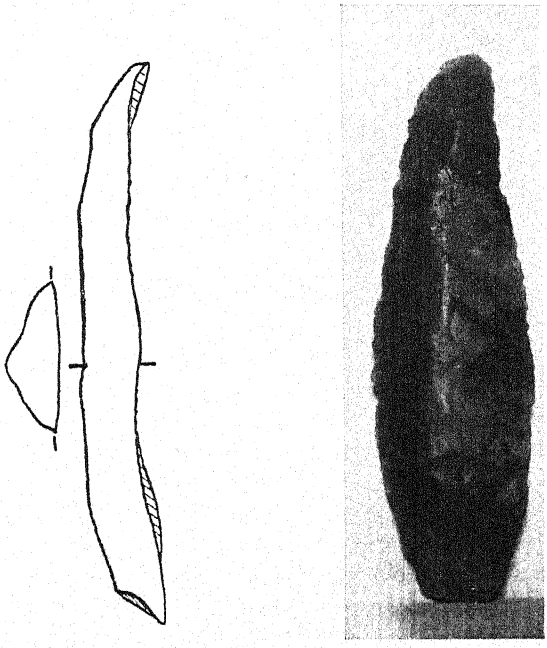
posterior to the anterior portions of the implement. It is of interest to note that the ventral surface narrows in front until it merges into the carina and thus follows the method of manufacture as outlined in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, vol. 209, Series B, 1919, pp. 329–50. This specimen is unrolled and exhibits slight staining. The flaking of these two implements is of Acheulian type and they are both referable to this epoch.

A plano-convex knife from Merionethshire.—Prof. Daryll Ford, Local Secretary, reports that a plano-convex knife of Bronze Age type was found recently near Dolgelly, Merionethshire. The specimen was uncovered while ploughing in a field north of Gell Fachreth Farm, a few hundred yards east of Afon Llan at an elevation of nearly 800 ft. on the south-west slope of a hill Garth Fawr (O. S. 6-in. Merionethshire Sheet XXXIII, NE.).

It is of grey banded and slightly mottled opaque flint, 2·9 in. long. Prepared on a curved blade as is characteristic of these implements, the convex surface has been secondarily worked by pressure flaking and further retouch along the edges has produced slightly serrated and blunted margins. The point is rounded and the butt chisel shaped.

As shown by Clark (*Antiq. Journ.* xii, 1932, 158) these 'Slug' or

plano-convex knives when found in closed finds are associated with Food Vessels and less frequently with early Cinerary Urns. They are there-



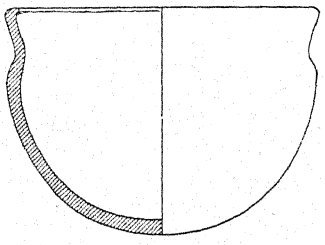
Plano-convex knife from Merionethshire ($\frac{1}{1}$)

fore to be attributed to the early and middle periods of the Bronze Age in Britain.

Neolithic 'A' Bowl from near Grantham.—Our Fellow Mr. C. W. Phillips sends the following note: An interesting chance discovery of a Neolithic 'A' type bowl was made in 1933 at Great Ponton, three miles south of Grantham. On the east side of the Great North Road a quarter of a mile south of the village the road crosses the Cringle Brook, an important tributary of the River Witham flowing from the south-west. The brook has a well-defined valley, and to ease the ascent of the hill going south towards Stoke Rochford the road was realigned many years ago, the result being that a long narrow strip of ground not more than 50 yds. wide was imprisoned between two embankments, one to the west carrying the modern road, and the other no longer in use. The map references are Lincs. 6-in. 122 SE., lat. 52 51 25, long. 0 37 35 W.; Lincs. 25-in. 122 16, south-west part of plot 89.

At the point where the Cringle Brook crosses this strip the Grantham Waterworks Company have established an intake station, and the pot was found during the digging of gravel in a shallow pit immediately to the north of the works and between the two embankments. Its recovery was

due to the keen observation of Mr. H. Preston, F.G.S., the Waterworks manager, who noticed a child playing in the gravel pit with a toy wheelbarrow while the employees of the Waterworks were getting gravel. On the top of the 'load' in the child's barrow were several sherds of the pot illustrated. Mr. Preston at once inquired about them, and the man who was digging said that they had recently turned out 'an old coco-nut' which had been smashed. A careful search led to the recovery of other fragments, all from the same pot, sufficient for an accurate restoration to be made (see fig.). The only other find was a highly patinated serrated flint flake of the kind associated in great numbers with Neolithic 'A' sites like Whitehawk and the Trundle in Sussex. By the time the potsherds were recognized the actual site of the discovery had been dug away.



Neolithic 'A' Bowl from Great Ponton, Lincolnshire ($\frac{1}{4}$)

After seeing the sherds in Grantham Museum I visited the site and at once recognized what appeared to be a distinct section of a hut-pit in the edge of the gravel at the base of the disused embankment. It was 7 ft. long and 2 ft. deep, with apparent signs of stake-holes at its edges. With the assistance of our Fellow Dr. Grahame Clark and Mr. W. G. Summers of the Grantham Public Library and Museum I excavated this. The gravel at this point is largely oolitic and contrasts definitely with the loam and sand of the infilling of the pit. Unfortunately we found that only the edge of the pit remained, all the rest having been removed in gravel digging. The only relics found were a medium-sized pounding stone and a few decayed fragments of human bone, including a piece of a skull and mandible. On the evidence it is impossible to be certain whether the pit was contemporary with the bowl, and it is certain that the bowl was not found in that part of the pit dug away.

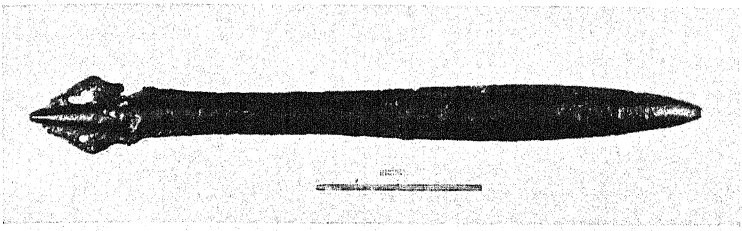
This site close to a good water-supply is one which might well have attracted the settlement of primitive man. It is very unfortunate that it is so encumbered by the two large embankments and the waterworks, and so much of it has been removed by the gravel-diggers that all hope of a more extensive examination must be given up.

The restored bowl is now on exhibition in Grantham Museum. Mr. Stuart Piggott has very kindly examined it and supplied the figure. He reports that it is very typical Neolithic 'A' ware showing affinities with some of the bowls from the Abingdon site.

At the present this is the only find of this ware in south-west Lincolnshire. Its nearest neighbours proved to be of the same age by excavation are the Giants' Hills long barrow at Skendleby in East Lincolnshire and the sandhill site at Peacock's Farm, Shippea Hill, near Ely. The position of Great Ponton on the line of the Jurassic zone may be significant in the spread of this pottery in England.

Bronze Age sword from Lincolnshire.—Mr. C. W. Phillips, F.S.A., contributes the following: The bronze sword illustrated adds another to the short list of these weapons found in Lincolnshire. Through the good offices of Mr. T. Holderness of Sleaford it has been possible to recover its find-spot and recent history. It is now in the possession of Mr. J. R. Skinner of Martin, near Sleaford, and was given to Mr. Skinner's father by a Mr. P. Sumpter who ploughed it out when breaking up a grass field in Billinghay Dales for the first time shortly before 1852, the exact date being unknown.

The field is that in the northern angle formed by the intersection of the Billinghay–Tattershall road with the Twenty Foot Drain, south of the



Bronze sword from Billinghay, Lincolnshire ($\frac{1}{5}$)

Billinghay Skirth and north-east of the 11th milestone from Sleaford on Lincs. 6-in. sheet 88 SE. In 1852 two Hallstatt-type swords, now in Lincoln Museum, were taken from the same piece of ground, but by then it had been ploughed a number of times, and there is no suggestion of any association between them and the one now illustrated.

The length of this specimen is $16\frac{1}{4}$ in. (41·2 cm.) and the maximum breadth of the blade 1·4 in. (3·5 cm.). The casting was not well performed and a number of bubble holes weaken the butt end, interfering with one of the rivet-holes and making a gap in one of the edges close to the hilt. Further signs of bad work may be seen half-way down the blade where a ripple in the metal runs obliquely across the blade.

Some heavy downward blows have been struck in the edges of the butt on each side of the end of the central rib, making them ragged at these points, and this damage has the appearance of being ancient.

The sword has been submitted to Mr. J. D. Cowen, F.S.A., who says that he feels confident that it could not have been found with the Hallstatt swords since the association of these swords with any other types in Britain has yet to be proved. He says: 'The type is not distinctive, but it is certainly of local (i.e. British) make, and is probably an example of the common native version of the leaf-shaped sword.'

Bronze objects found in Hertfordshire.—Mr. W. Percival Westell, F.S.A. Scot., Curator of Letchworth Museum, sends the following:

1. *A 'thistle' or 'rosette' brooch* of Collingwood's Group W, nos. 89 and 90 (fig. 1), was found in a ditch site adjacent to the Romano-British cemetery at Baldock in December 1934. Mr. M. R. Hull supplies the

information that there are at Colchester at least ten contemporary with this fibula, several of which have the ornament, one of them being

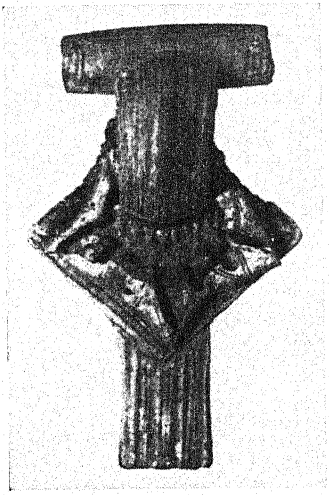


FIG. 1

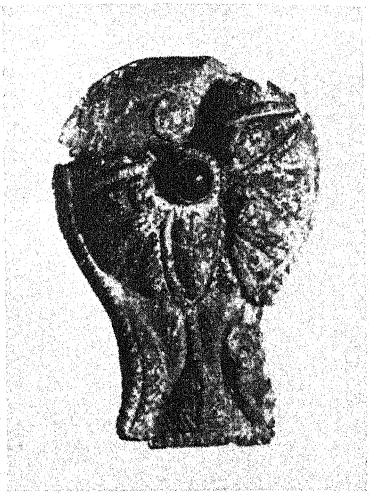


FIG. 2



FIG. 3

almost identical with the one from Baldock. The date suggested, and Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes agrees, is A.D. 25–50.

2. *A bronze brooch* (fig. 2) also found at Baldock, just off the Icknield Way, with cremated remains, as to which Mr. M. R. Hull says:—'There are six examples of this brooch at Colchester, one with a red paste stone in the centre.' The one illustrated, from Baldock, has a blue stone. Mr. Hull suggests that examples somewhat similar, but much later typologically, have been found in graves at Urmitz, Andernach, and Nijmegen (St. Canisius Cemetery, dated 'Early Tiberian'); see also Birkenfeld Catalogue, Taf. XVI, 2; Bingen Cat. p. 109, Abb. 56. 3; and p. 163, Abb. 77. 3. Mr. Hull suggests that the foot of the Baldock brooch is much too elaborate, and the casting too unusually heavy, for it to be contemporary with the examples cited.

3. The third object illustrated (fig. 3) was found near Letchworth Old Church, Letchworth Lane, in May 1930, by Mr. L. J. Ross. It was shown to Scandinavian and other experts at the Prehistoric Congress held in London in 1932, and declared by them not to be Scandinavian. They, however, agreed with Mr. Reginald A. Smith that it resembles the Borre style of Norway, *c.* A.D. 850. Some who examined the object suggested

that the loop and plate do not belong together, the plate suggesting fifth century A.D., but others, including Mr. Reginald A. Smith, prefer to take them together. Dr. Haakon Shetelig, Hon. F.S.A., of Bergen Museum, has recently examined this object, and reports to our correspondent that it does resemble the Borre Style of Norway (about A.D. 900) or the late Oseberg (about A.D. 850). Dr. Shetelig further says that the position and moulding of the animal, and the long foot bent upwards to the neck, are features that well agree with the Norse style of that period, and adds that the definition is not contradicted by the ornament of the square part, as this pattern is known at Bergen from Viking times. He says the object itself does not look Scandinavian, and he has never seen anything like it in that country. He suspects it might be an Anglo-Saxon book clasp of North English make, and in that case most probably of the ninth century A.D. The three photographs reproduced were taken by Mr. Harry Meyer of Letchworth, and are reproduced natural size. The objects are now in the Letchworth Museum.

A La Tène bronze handle from Welwyn.—The remarkable enamelled bronze handle here figured is the property of Hertford Museum, and through Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler has thence been submitted by our Fellow Mr. H. C. Andrews for examination at the British Musem and publication here by Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes. It bears the label 'Welwyn, 1907', and was in that year acquired for Hertford Museum by a Mr. Spary of Welwyn, who secured it from a workman. It is understood that the piece came from one of the famous Celtic vault-burials discovered at Welwyn in October and November 1906, exhibited to the Society in November 1911 [1] and published in *Archaeologia* the following year by Mr. Reginald Smith.[2] As Mr. Smith pointed out at the beginning of his paper, the excavations, undertaken for road-making, were not archaeologically supervised, and it has never been claimed that in the series collected for the landowner concerned, and preserved since 1911 in the British Museum, the equipment of the tombs has survived quite complete. In such circumstances the unobserved retention of saleable pieces by workmen is an inevitable hazard, and it is all the more fortunate that this piece should have eventually reached a public museum. Indeed, the series from which it has thereby been separated, but which gives it its true archaeological context in the national collection, was actually kept four years longer in private hands.

The handle is a single solid bronze casting, the profile of its boldly modelled stem displaying what Mr. Leeds has taught us to call the 'broken-backed' curve, surmounted by a trumpet-like upward projection, connected on its outer and inner sides again to the stem. The apertures so formed would fit the first finger and thumb of the right hand, if the remaining three fingers grasped the outer curve of the stem below. The stem itself, the trumpet-like projection, and the outer and inner links between them, are laterally splayed into a series of seven discs, from 0·8 to 1 in. in external diameter. These are sunk within their margins to a depth of about 0·1 in.

[1] *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* xxiv, 3–6.

[2] *Archaeologia*, lxiii, 1–30.

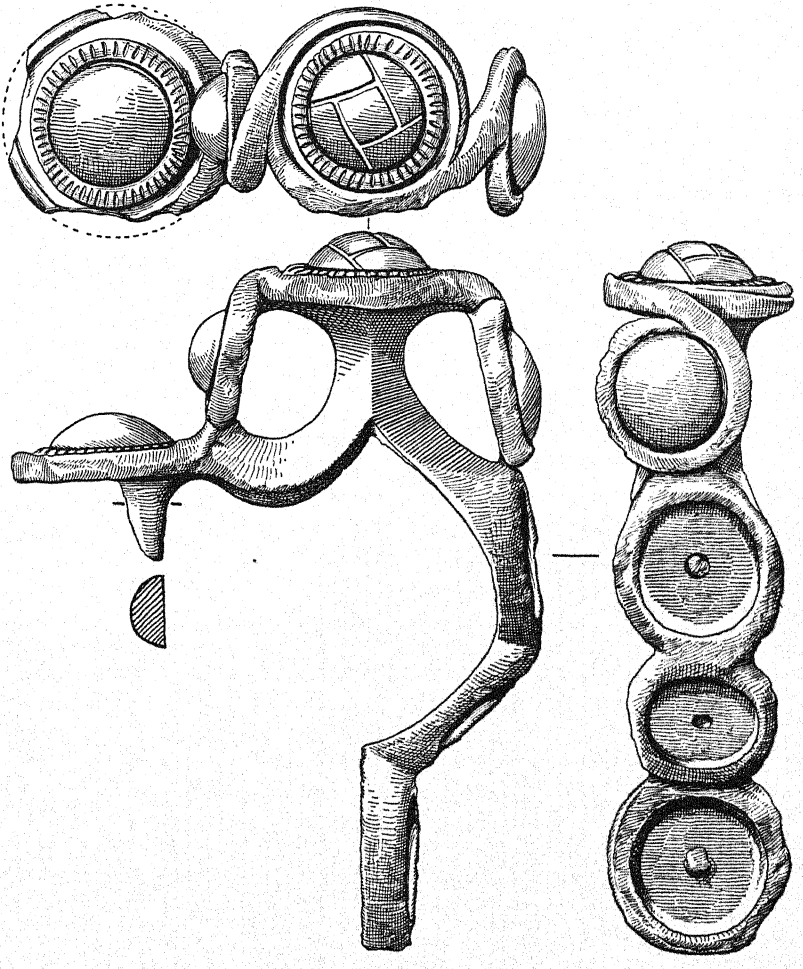
to retain bosses of enamel, 0·6 to 0·7 in. across, of which the four uppermost only now remain. The first of the series forms the upper termination of the stem, being placed horizontally and projecting inwards over the peg by which the handle was here attached. This attachment will be noticed in a moment: the disc is edged by a quite broad plain moulding (partly damaged), within which the immediate surround of the enamel boss is decorated with radial incisions. The boss is like its fellows of a red colour which now has a somewhat dull orange tone. All are of convex button shape; this and two of the other survivors are plain, but that which fits into the disc forming the top of the upward projection bears a simple pattern of four incised lines. It was presumably thought that the weakness caused by these incisions involved risk of cracking, or that the specially exposed position of this boss required exceptional treatment, for the enamel has been run into a narrow bronze hoop, made to fit closely inside the surround of the solid setting. The latter is here again decorated with radial incisions. From this boss and the first mentioned, which were loose when examined, and from the traces left in the empty sockets, the method employed to attach the enamel may be seen. In the centre of each socket is a narrow rivet-hole: the rivets, now vanished, must have had enlarged heads to answer to the conical splaying noticeable in the top end of each hole. That these rivet-heads had rounded convex surfaces may be divined from the corresponding depression visible in the back of the plain boss: the bosses were evidently first cast in the required button form and then affixed cold in their disc-sockets by means of a whitish mastic, traces of which are still visible in various places. This would get a particularly firm grip round the rivet-head, lining the depression made for it in the back of the boss, and also the splaying of its hole in the bronze. The decorated boss has an exceptionally large depression in its back, and its attachment by the method indicated was evidently meant to be especially firm. Thus the handle exemplifies one of the various methods of attachment of enamel which were tried by La Tène craftsmen, most notably in Britain, before the secret of true champlevé for large surfaces was found at some date near the beginning of the Christian era.[1]

The discs on the main stem are all simply juxtaposed, but the pair which link this to the upward projection at the top have their marginal moulding cast in the form of a spiral running up into that of the disc which crowns the projection. The style of the handle rather recalls that of the well-known tankard-handle from the same site,[2] though the bronze-work is here of a distinctly less artistic quality, no doubt because the craftsman was relying for his main effect on the brilliant red enamel bosses. It would be easier to gain an idea of the original appearance if the vessel to which the handle was attached could be reconstructed. But this is difficult. The lower terminal of the handle requires a vertical side for the vessel; but the peg already mentioned on the underside of the upper terminal has its flat face turned not inwards but outwards (as the section figured shows), implying that it was fastened to the inner side of another vertical

[1] Leeds, *Celtic Ornament*, 24–5, 44–5.

[2] *Arch.* lxiii, 21, fig. 21.

surface, about 1 in. less in radius than that of the vessel's side as just assumed. The only explanation on these lines is that the vessel was a bronze one with a carinated shoulder, 1 in. broad, between a cylindrical



La Tène bronze handle with red enamel bosses, Welwyn ($\frac{1}{1}$)

neck and a cylindrical body: i.e. a variant on the forms figured by Mr. Smith in another section of his paper.[1] The numerous fragments of sheet bronze from ruined vessels preserved among the Welwyn material at the British Museum have been re-examined for a clue without success, and it does not appear that any actual bronze vessel of the form required can be adduced in comparison. The writer has had the benefit of quite a prolonged correspondence on the subject with Professor Paul Jacobsthal,

[1] *Ibid.*, 17, figs. 13, 16.

of Marburg, whose work on bronze vessels of the La Tène period is well known, and the drawings here published have been examined by him and by Dr. E. Neuffer of Bonn. Their final suggestion is that the vessel was a wooden one. In this case, the flat face of the attachment-peg may have been meant not to lie against the inner surface of the vessel's neck, but on the contrary to face outwards, with the convex back of the peg embedded in the thickness of the wood, the flat face being thus flush with the outer surface of the neck. If wood at least 0·8 in. thick be assumed, the theory has the additional advantage of accounting for the inward overhang of the upper terminal disc, for this need not then project, but would lie on the flat rim formed by the top of the thick wooden neck. But the necessity for assuming an inch-wide carinated shoulder remains, and the vessel must have presented a canister-like appearance, recalling a form of Romano-British cinerary urn represented by the Aldington lead example in the British Museum and the pewter one in the London Museum from a burial in London Wall.[1]

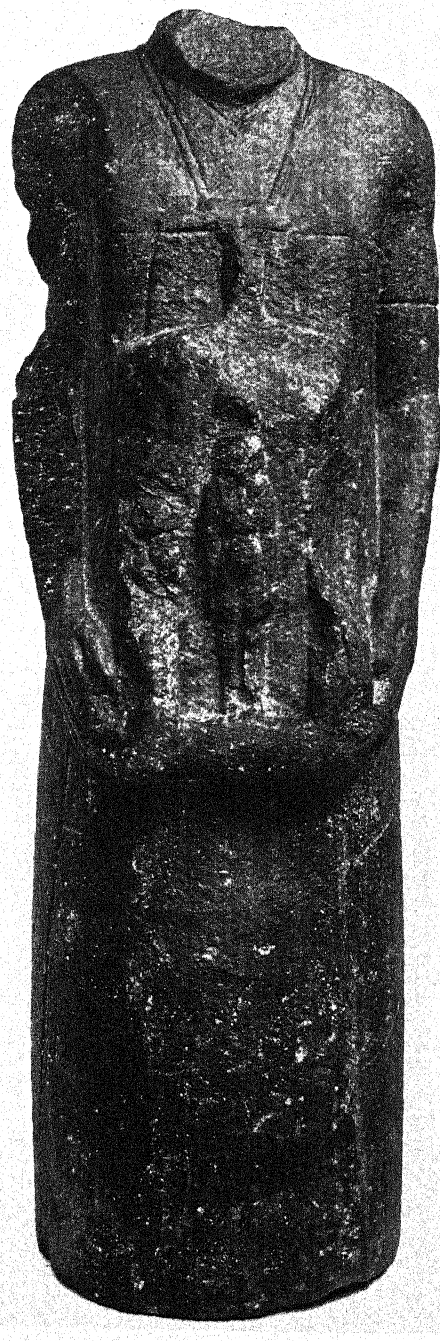
It may be hoped that one day some lucky find in peat may give us a genuine wooden vessel for comparison. At present, it is perhaps unwise to attempt to figure a reconstruction, but this note on the handle itself is offered to the Society as a brief appendix to one of the most famous of its published papers.

Exotic finds in Britain.—From time to time discoveries are made, especially in south-east England, that suggest some connexion with the Mediterranean during the thousand years before the arrival of Julius Caesar; and some were exhibited by the Director at the ballot on 7 March. Evidence as to the site and circumstances was available in each case; but in spite of being dug up in the presence of a clergyman at Bembridge in 1909, the most sensational of the series, two pottery vessels of late Trojan type, proved on examination to be modern imitations, with black paint on a terra-cotta body. This is disappointing, as the Trojan kylix from the Thames at Hammersmith needs corroborative evidence (*Proceedings*, xxv, 84). An intact and well-preserved Corinthian jug of about 550 B.C. is a surprising find in the bank or bed of the Medway, near Chatham (see pl. LIII). It was exhibited by Mr. Geoffrey Leggett, whose father saw a convict dig it up during the extension of Chatham dockyard in 1871 (*Arch. Cant.* xlv, 179). It measures 5 in. in diameter and maximum height, and has black varnish on a buff ground, the white borders of a narrow purple zone being still visible on the shoulder and below the bulge. To the good offices of Mr. A. C. Wilberforce was due the exhibition of a Ptolemaic statue of basalt, found during excavations at Hayes, Middlesex, in gravel under clay at a depth of 8 or 9 ft. It has been presented to the British Museum by the Chairman of the Gramophone Co., Ltd., and there remains the question how and when a stone carving weighing 48 lb. found its way from Egypt to Middlesex. It is 20 in. high, cylindrical below, and represents a priest, now headless, holding in front a shrine with the image of a god (pl. LIV).

[1] *R.C.H.M., Roman London*, 155–6, fig. 64, 16; *London in Roman Times*, 41, pl. XIIIA, 3.



Corinthian jug from the Medway at Chatham



Ptolemaic statue of basalt found at Hayes. ($\frac{1}{3}$)

Belgic Hut and Barrows in the Isle of Wight.—Mr. G. C. Dunning, F.S.A., Local Secretary, reports:—The credit for the following discoveries belongs to Mr. Thomas Hookey, who made the excavations and has submitted the finds to me for publication. The site of the hut is on the cliff's edge at Sud Moor, about 1 mile SE. of Brook, on the SW. coast of the Island[1] (fig. 1). The cliff is here just over 100 ft. high, and consists of marls of the Wealden beds. In 1933 Mr. Hookey noticed a patch of dark soil along the top of the cliff, in which were embedded potsherds and

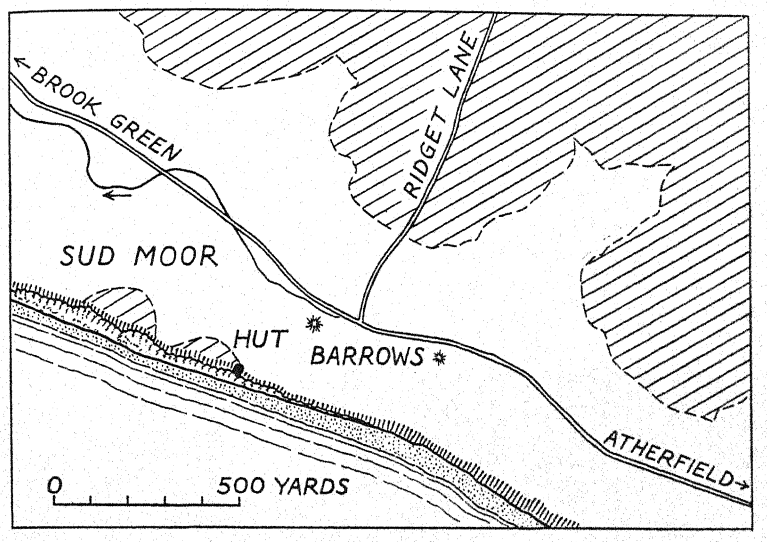


FIG. 1. Site-plan of Belgic Hut and Barrows at Sud Moor, near Brook, Isle of Wight. Land above 100 ft. is shaded

charcoal, which he later excavated, and was able to plan about half the hut (fig. 2). The section showed the top soil varying from 15 to 21 in. in thickness, owing to the eastward slope of the ground above the Wealden beds. Rather less than half of the hut appears to have fallen down the cliff, leaving 8½ ft. to be excavated.[2]

The hut was of oval plan, probably about 15 ft. long, 7 ft. 6 in. wide at the middle, and the floor was about 10 in. below the old land surface. At intervals along the edge of the pit were numerous flat stones, which evidently formed the foundations of the hut-wall. Fragments of burnt clay found in the filling of the hut indicate that the structure was of wattle and daub. No post-holes could be found round the hut. Close to the middle of the western side was a hearth, measuring about 12 by 18 in. Along the opposite side was a rough seat or bench of large flat stones, 3 ft. 6 in. long and 1 ft. wide. Fragments of pottery lay scattered about

[1] 6-in. O.S., Hants, sheet 97, NW.

[2] Mr. Hookey informs me (May 1935) that he has found the site of a second hut floor, about 30 ft. E. of the first; he hopes to excavate it later.

on the hut floor. At the northern end were pieces of a bowl (no. 10), which has now been restored. All the pottery is Belgic in type and wheel-turned (fig. 3), and the absence of anything Roman is in favour of a date about A.D. 20 to 40.

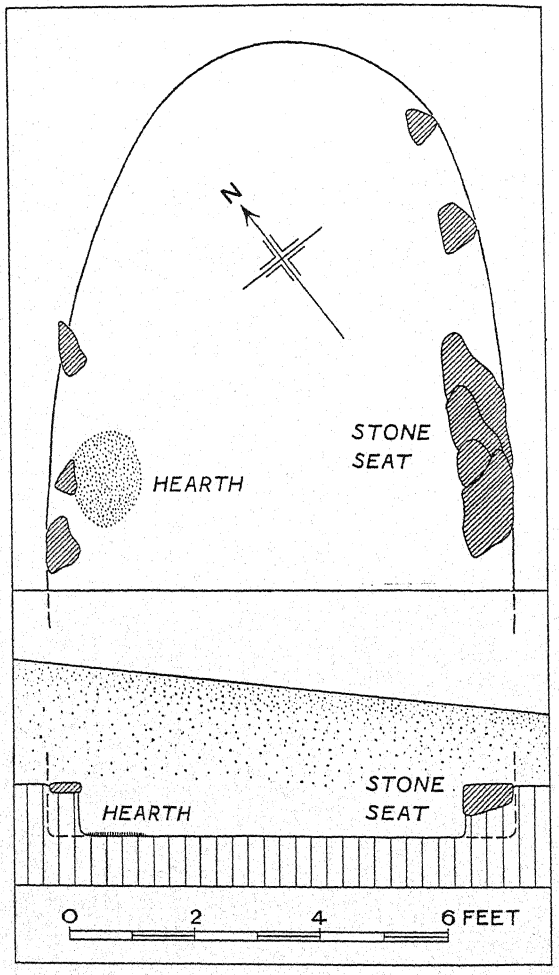


FIG. 2. Plan and section

Fig. 3, 1–2. Bead-rims of sandy grey ware, with black fumed surface. The angular shoulder of no. 2 occurs on bead-rims from other island sites.

3. Dish with internal rim and angular shoulder. Sandy buff ware, with black fumed surface. A common local type (cf. *Antiq. Journ.* ix, 366, fig. 5, nos. 110–11).

4–5. Everted rims of cooking-pots, of sandy grey ware, with burnished surface. The paste of no. 5 contains finely-crushed flint grit.

6. Cooking-pot with upright rim at a sharp angle to the shoulder. Sandy buff ware with tooled light brown surface (cf. Lake, I. Wight, *Antiq. Journ.* xii, 296, nos. 1 and 4).

7. Straight-sided bowl of sandy buff ware, with tooled black fumed surface.

8. Upper part of narrow-necked jar of sandy buff ware, with tooled black fumed surface. The fragment shows the upper end of a large handle,

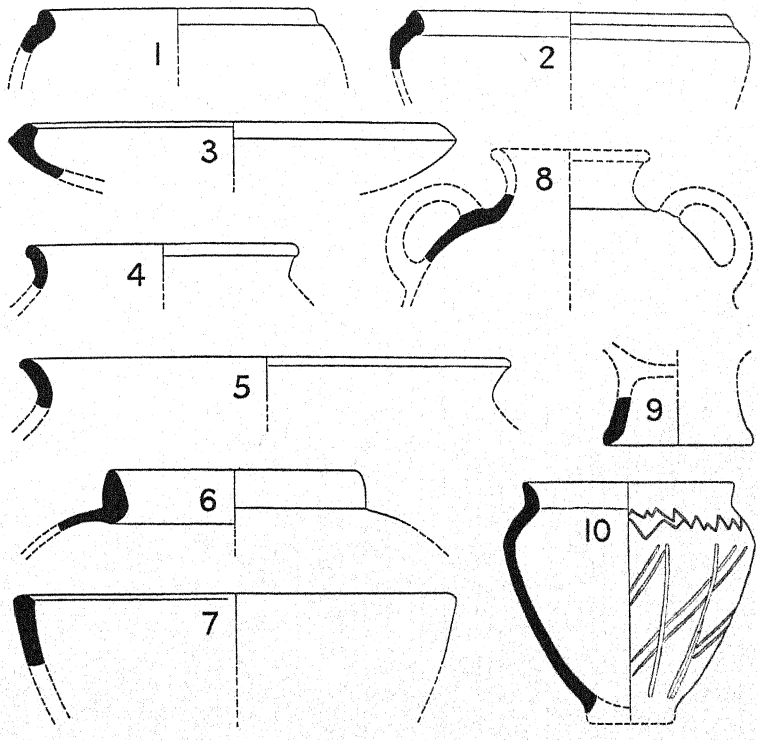


FIG. 3. Pottery from Belgic Hut ($\frac{1}{4}$)

which is not countersunk (cf. the Sheepwash urn, *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* xxv, 189, fig. 1).

9. Hollow conical pedestal-base of sandy buff ware, with light brown surface. Probably from a shouldered bowl, like Woodcuts, Wilts. (Pitt-Rivers, *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, i, 105, pl. xxxv, 5).

10. Bowl with high angular shoulder. Sandy grey ware, with black fumed surface. Decorated with lightly burnished lines forming a chevron above the shoulder and lattice-pattern on the lower part (cf. *Antiq. Journ.* ix, 371, fig. 6, no. 156).

To the north of the hut-site the ground slopes down to about 60 ft. O.D. into a marshy valley with a stream flowing westwards. Close to this stream, and about 250 yds. NE. and 550 yds. E. of the hut, are two small barrows, 350 yds. apart, not marked on the Ordnance Map (fig. 1).

Mr. Hookey excavated the western barrow, which is about 35 ft. in diameter and 18 in. high. There was no surrounding ditch, and the barrow was probably constructed by scraping up the surface soil all round. The old land surface under the mound was marked by a layer of black soil, probably decayed marsh vegetation, resting on the natural gravel. No trace of a burial could be found in the central area, and the only finds on the old surface were a bead-rim of sandy grey ware, similar to no. 1 from the hut, and the base of a larger vessel (fig. 4).

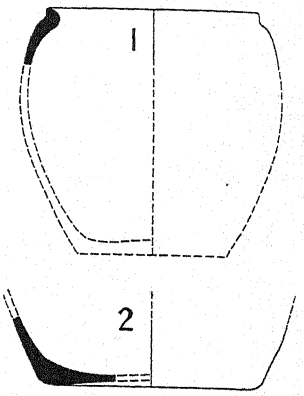


FIG. 4. Pottery from Barrow ($\frac{1}{4}$)

The position of these barrows, in a low-lying valley, is exceptional. Barrows are numerous in the island, and are limited to the uplands and outlying hills of the chalk downs. The few barrows that have been opened are of Bronze Age date. Form, contents, and position all point to an Iron Age date for the Sud Moor barrows, and although they do not seem to be sepulchral in nature, they may be regarded as built by the dwellers in the hut near by. In form and dimensions they agree closely with the Belgic barrow at Hurstbourne Tarrant, Hants, which contained a richly furnished interment (*Arch. Journ.* lxxxvii, 304).

Crucifix figure from Criccieth Castle.—The crucifix here described was exhibited by our Fellow the Right Hon. W. G. Ormesby-Gore, M.P., at the meeting on April 4.

Criccieth Castle seems for the most part to have been constructed in the first half of the thirteenth century, perhaps by Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, who died in 1240. It was slightly enlarged at the Edwardian conquest, and suffered destruction at the hands of Owain Glyndwr in 1404.

Recent clearance in the northern tower of the gatehouse disclosed a thin layer of burnt material. An analysis of a sample, kindly examined by Mr. Geoffrey Tandy of the British Museum (Natural History), shows that apart from timber (oak), presumably from the floors, roof, etc., above, traces are present of burnt grass, bracken, and animal hair. These were, doubtless, once component parts of various floor coverings in the rooms above. The layer must date from the destruction of 1404, after which the castle does not seem to have been inhabited.

The subject of this note was found in a very burnt and corroded condition in this burnt layer. It has been cleaned and preserved at H.M. Office of Works in London.

The figure is probably of an alloy of copper,[1] and retains a few traces of the original gilding on the neck, etc., and of enamel (once blue) on the

[1] Its appearance suggests copper, but the specific gravity (5·6) is lower than that of copper (8·94) or tin (7·29).

raiment. The eyes are of blue glass and the hair below the crown is treated conventionally with engraved dots, a decoration which occurs also on the crown. Most of the right arm and the legs below the knees are wanting.

The type is common and emanated from Limoges. The closest parallel is a figure in the Society's collection from Withybrook church, Warwickshire,[1] but there are two examples of similar character in the British



Crucifix figure from Criccieth (⅔)

Museum and at least six in the Victoria and Albert Museum. All have been attributed to the thirteenth century; whether the use of the present example should be ascribed to the time of the Welsh princes at Criccieth, which in view of their power and connexions is by no means impossible, or to the subsequent English occupation, must remain uncertain.

Northern Ireland Ancient Monuments.—The Dean of Down, Chairman of the Ancient Monuments Advisory Committee for Northern Ireland, writes as follows:—May I appeal to the public interested in the antiquities of Northern Ireland on the following matter? The need for a descriptive inventory of all remains of antiquity in the province has long been felt. Until this is done we can have no real idea of the amazing wealth of our country in this respect, nor can the detailed investigation and comparison with other countries, which are so desirable in the interests of science, be

[1] *P.S.A.* viii, 541.

properly set on foot until there is at any rate a catalogue of existing remains. There is also the further consideration that, if we are to judge the future by the past, monuments will, despite the watchfulness of the Ancient Monuments Department, continue to disappear or be damaged through natural decay, vandalism, or indifference. If any such disappearance must take place it is most desirable that at any rate a trustworthy account should be preserved. Almost every civilized country in the world is instituting such a survey, and in England, Scotland, and Wales magnificent county volumes have been issued with Government support.

The resources of the province will hardly admit of publications so stately as these, but the Ministry of Finance for Northern Ireland has agreed, if a sufficient degree of public support to minimise the probable loss on such a publication is obtained, to undertake the printing and publishing of a more modest, yet, it is hoped, quite comprehensive survey; the Ancient Monuments Advisory Committee for Northern Ireland to provide the text and be responsible for the editorial work.

The advisory committee has accepted this offer, and (should the degree of public support satisfy the Ministry) will furnish matter for a book of approximately 300 pages, of which 60 will be reserved for illustrations. A book of this kind would be published at 15*s.* (or 12*s.* 6*d.* to those who subscribe in advance), and if at least 150 subscriptions can be obtained at the smaller figure the Ministry of Finance and the Ancient Monuments Advisory Committee can proceed with its compilation. Accordingly, I would appeal to all those who would like to see such a book published and possess copies of it, to forward at once their names (with addresses) as subscribers to the Secretary, Ancient Monuments Advisory Committee for Northern Ireland, May Street, Belfast. An editorial committee has been provisionally appointed, consisting of: Dr. R. A. S. Macalister, Mr. H. C. Lawlor, Mr. Oliver Davies, and Dr. Chart.

Victoria County History.—Mr. L. F. Salzman, M.A., F.S.A., has been appointed general editor of the *Victoria County History*, in succession to the late Dr. William Page. Mr. Salzman was sub-editor of the *History* from 1904 to 1912, and has been honorary editor for the Sussex Archaeological Society since 1909.

The *Victoria County History*, of which Dr. William Page was the owner as well as the editor, was given by him to the University of London shortly before his death, and is now controlled by the Institute of Historical Research. The management of the *History* is in the care of a special committee, of which the chairman is Sir Charles Peers, sometime architectural editor of the *History*, past-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and formerly Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments. Other members of the Committee are Sir Richard Gregory, Bart., the editor of *Nature*, Lord Hanworth, Mr. Charles Johnson, Dr. A. G. Little, Mr. J. G. Mann, Dr. Allen Mawer, Sir Matthew Nathan, the Rev. Dr. H. E. Salter, Professor F. M. Stenton, and Professor Hamilton Thompson.

Reviews

A History of Secular Latin Poetry in the Middle Ages. By F. J. E. RABY. In two volumes. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xii + 408; viii + 388. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1934. 35*s*.

The competence of our Fellow Mr. Raby as an historian of medieval literature has been demonstrated already in his *History of Christian-Latin Poetry*. In these two handsome volumes he pursues a parallel course in a less restricted field which is also less familiar to most of us. It is true that the religious and secular motives are closely intertwined in medieval verse, and that its secular side can hardly be treated without continual reference to the religious. The satirical purpose of Bernard of Cluny's *De contemptu mundi* is almost forgotten in the ecstatic prelude in which he contemplates the joys of the heavenly Syon, and the poem ends in a solemn prayer. The poet who celebrated his patrons in complimentary elegiacs or hymned with equal dexterity the pleasures of spring and love and the attractions of town and country could turn without effort to the pious songs whose themes were to him a necessary part of the complete scheme of things and no isolated department of his thought. So familiar was the liturgical poetry of the Church to the clerk whose natural instincts rebelled against ascetic restraint that its rhythms and phrases were borrowed by him without deliberate impiety for his graceless lyrics. In the medieval world there was no hard-and-fast distinction between the sacred and profane: it wore its everyday clothes on Sundays without any sense of incongruity, and this aspect of its life is constantly illustrated in the course of Mr. Raby's survey.

A separate treatment of the secular element in its verse, however, is justified, as the author explains in his preface, by the circumstance that it is in their handling of secular subjects that its poets most closely followed that current of classical tradition which continued unbroken by the political changes of the transition from the ancient to the medieval world. The compelling influence of Rome survived the decline of the Western Empire and brought its medieval successor into being as if no interregnum had occurred; Roman architecture almost imperceptibly passed into the Romanesque forms from which the germs of Gothic architecture sprang to life; and similarly the accent and the themes of Roman poets were the fertilizing medium which maintained its vigour from the days of Ausonius and Claudian to the outburst of vernacular poetry in Europe, and transmitted the heritage of the classical past to Dante.

The dependence of Latin poetry upon rhetoric and the persistence with which the place of rhetoric in education held its own are points which Mr. Raby's readers will not fail to remark. Rhetoric in fact was synonymous with Latin literary style: it pervaded the poetry of the schools, and, while there were poets of originality who wielded its weapons with remarkable freedom, its formal ingenuities provided gymnastic exercises for the poet whose object was to ring changes upon a single idea by exhibiting his skill in imprisoning a copious vocabulary within the limits of an exacting form. Fully as remarkable as the union in *De contemptu mundi* of

mystical fervour with conventional indignation at the sins of society is the ability of its author to employ the measure whose resources he worked with mechanical cleverness to the bone as the vehicle of deep and sincere emotion. Few indeed of the poets who paraded their mastery of artificial forms were capable of rising thus within their self-imposed trammels; and we may regard such perverse *tours de force* as Hucbald of St. Amand's celebration of the baldness of Archbishop Hatto, in which every word begins with the same letter, with more wonder than admiration.

The rhetorical tradition which survived so hardily supplied the appropriate clothing for those types of poem which could trace their ancestry back to the Aeneid and the Georgics, historical epics, for example, like Abbo of St. Germain's *Bella Parisiensis urbis* in the ninth, or Walter of Châtillon's *Alexandreis* in the twelfth, century. We notice, by the way, that Mr. Raby says nothing of one of the latest and not the least meritorious poems of this class, the *Philippis*, in which Guillaume le Breton hymned the victories of Philip Augustus. But this tradition, though it outlasted the twelfth century in learned verse, gave way before the growth of vernacular poetry. One of the most important features of Mr. Raby's work is his demonstration of the effect of this growth upon the Latin verse of the day. It lent its forms to the Latin lyric which found voice in the eleventh century, the verse of song—which is so widely different from the verse of declamation and depends upon the impulse of the moment. Much attention has been paid of recent years to the songs of 'wandering scholars', which culminate in the lyrics of the anonymous *Archipoeta* and set the fashion of Goliardic verse. Their vogue died out as the vernacular lyric increased in strength and flexibility; but in the meantime their rhymes invaded and weakened the classical metres of the old tradition. Thus Mr. Raby concludes his history at the opening of the thirteenth century; from that time forward rhythm and rhyme, firmly established in the vernacular, gained ground, while metrical Latin poetry gradually reached the stage at which it became an elegant and scholarly exercise in direct imitation of classical authors.

This is a general summary of the tale which Mr. Raby has to tell. There are possibly some readers whom it may surprise, running counter as it does to the conventional view long entertained in England of the Middle Ages as a fallow interval between the extinction of classical culture and its revival at the Renaissance. This view, however, in the face of facts, has lost what value it ever had, and Mr. Raby's volumes are a striking example of the change brought about by the investigations of modern scholarship. As in his previous work, his criticism is dispassionate and sympathetic. Medieval Latin verse owes much to common form, and at its best it displays an evenness of surface from which it is difficult to detach individuality without exaggeration. This is abundantly evident in the copious quotations which, chosen with careful insight, impart to these volumes the attraction of an anthology combining the good, bad, and indifferent in reasonable proportions. But, where a great figure emerges from the ordinary run of poets, Mr. Raby is quick to discern the qualities in which the difference lies. Probably nothing in his survey is

quite so good as his account of Venantius Fortunatus; his estimate of the contribution of Gottschalk of Orbais to the genesis of the Latin lyric shows sensitive discrimination, while his appreciation of the poets who gave that lyric free expression is at once sane and enthusiastic. But for him, as for many of us, it is clear that the greatest achievements of medieval poetry were won in the service of the Church, and his style is heightened perceptibly where, for example, he speaks of the 'brief and precarious freedom' which Fortunatus won from 'the prison of the past' in the strains of *Vexilla regis* and the earliest *Pange lingua*. 'Here for the first time the ancient Latin rhetoric suffered a transformation into something rich and strange.' And again, it is in the religious verse of Peter Damiani and Hildebert of Lavardin that their claim to poetic fame lies and their facility of composition attains freedom and dignity of style.

A. HAMILTON THOMPSON.

Medieval Latin Word-List from British and Irish Sources. Prepared by J. H. BAXTER, D.Lit., Hon. D.D., and CHARLES JOHNSON, M.A., with the assistance of PHYLLIS ABRAHAMS, M.A., D.Univ. Paris, under the direction of a Committee appointed by the British Academy. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6$. Pp. xvi + 466. Oxford University Press, London: Humphrey Milford. 1934. 10*s.* 6*d.*

As a landmark on the long road which it is hoped may lead to the publication of a worthy dictionary of medieval Latin, this glossary is welcome. The names of its compilers are guarantees for soundness of learning and accuracy of detail; it is produced in a convenient form and at a price which brings it well within the reach of the ordinary student. Its tentative and temporary character is emphasized by its modest title and by the provision of a wide margin on every page for additions. A long and closely printed list of works consulted by the editors and their helpers follows the introduction and shows the extent of an industry which, on a rough calculation, has brought together some 40,000 words arranged on a compact principle by which each group of words derived from a single stem is combined in one paragraph, so that no room is wasted.

It is pointed out in the preface that, so far as regards the period before the Norman Conquest, the work is nearly complete. The number of twelfth-century sources employed is very considerable, and more than a beginning has been made with the thirteenth century. In spite, however, of frequent references to later sources, what remains to be done is no light task, and the constant additions which are being made to the number of printed texts, to say nothing of revised editions of existing texts which have become obsolete, make the work all the more difficult. At the same time, this glossary marks a great advance upon its predecessors. The great work of Du Cange, indeed, with its wealth of quotation and its value as a repertory of antiquarian detail, can never be wholly superseded; but the period for which it is of most use is limited, and such supplementary matter as is included in its later editions was introduced without any noticeable system. Further, although Du Cange made use of English sources available in print in his day, especially of the *Monasticon Anglicanum*,

to the English student his limitations are not only of period but material as well, and are conspicuously reflected in what hitherto has been the only handy dictionary of medieval Latin, the *Glossarium* of Maigne d'Arnis, which is little more than an abbreviation of the greater work.

Even where, for the later medieval period, the student's task is lightened by such general glossaries as *Promptorium Parvulorum* and *Catholicon Anglicum* or the useful glossary in *The Record Interpreter*, he is still in need of vocabularies of a more specialized character. Such vocabularies exist, scattered obscurely in the productions of learned societies, but, in the absence of any effective index to them, they often lurk forgotten, while some of them perhaps do not deserve remembering. Many volumes, for example, of the Surtees Society's publications contain such lists *ad hoc*, not by any means of equal merit, but all together forming a solid contribution towards a dictionary intended to supply the needs of a wide variety of students of medieval literature and archives. There is a great difference between the short glossary added by James Raine the elder to his edition of Reginald of Durham's *Libellus*, the first volume of the series, and J. T. Fowler's admirable glossary, a hundred pages long, to his three volumes of selections from the Durham Account Rolls, sixty-five years later. The first, indeed, as one example will show, leaves much to be desired. Surtees himself, with bold conjecture and in spite of clues which he might have obtained from Du Cange's explanation of kindred words, had converted Ricardus Ingeniator, mentioned by Reginald, into the bishop of Durham's trapper or bird-catcher. Raine's note is more cautious but little less futile: 'This surname was not uncommon in the North of England at this period, and was applied to any person who manifested *genius* in his vocation.' On the other hand, Fowler's copious glossary, the scope of which is remarkable, was made by an indefatigable collector of words, who brought to his work an intimate acquaintance with more than one department of medieval life and a scientific curiosity in the ordinary terminology of each.

The compilers are careful to note the principles on which words are omitted, including such ἅπαξ εἰρημένα as are sometimes insoluble and may often be corruptions so complete that they defy recognition. As a rule, too, early medieval words to which the hospitality of dictionaries of classical Latin is extended are left out. Thus the Vulgate, of whose profound and salutary influence on medieval Latin style too much cannot be said, is excluded from the sources employed; and, while Irish documents have been drawn upon from the fifth century, the eighth century is, speaking generally, the *terminus a quo* for English authors. To-day everybody recognizes how thin the line is which divides classical from what used to be called disparagingly monkish Latin, and by what slow degrees classical words changed their meaning; and it may be remarked that the inclusion of words *mediae et infimae Latinitatis* in ordinary Latin dictionaries has been a pitfall to classical scholars who have ventured upon the interpretation of medieval documents. The error which led one editor to translate *inducere larvas* as 'to call up ghosts' was probably caused by an unlucky choice between two classical meanings of *larva*; but for another who translated *curialiter* as 'in consistency with royal

practice' his dictionary afforded no clue to prevent him from drawing unwarrantable inferences from a late classical use of *curialis*.

The present word-list should go far to prevent mistakes of this kind in the future, and forms a much needed foundation for the shorter dictionary which will inevitably be required by the large and growing body of students who will find the *fasciculi* of the projected dictionary of medieval Latin beyond their means. Special praise must be given to the impeccable clearness and conciseness with which the meanings of words are rendered: instances in which the editors have been betrayed into obscurity are few and far between. In one case which we have noted, the rendering of *infunderare* as 'to make a road foundrous', they have used an adjective which seems to be unknown to English dictionaries. Words for which material is now complete are marked with an asterisk. With regard to others, it is fully recognized that many of the limiting dates as given in the text may have to be altered by future discoveries. But what has been achieved up to date is a notable performance, and, as few of us can make the boast that we carry our dictionaries in our heads, we trust that the enterprise which has issued this substantial volume at a moderate price will be rewarded by the eagerness of scholars to purchase it and enrich it with their annotations. A. HAMILTON THOMPSON.

Römisch-germanische Kommission des deutschen Archäologisches Instituts. Römisch-germanische Forschungen, Band 8. *Die Kelten in Württemberg*. Von Kurt Bittel. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. iv + 128. Berlin and Leipzig: Walter de Gruyter. 1934. RM 22.

The 'Celts in Württemberg' is a comprehensive survey of the archaeology of Württemberg and Hohenzollern in the La Tène period. The first half of the book is an inventory of the finds. The graves and isolated objects are dealt with together and classified according to the four periods of Reinecke. An admirably concise account of every known find is given. The frequent abbreviations used to shorten the text can be easily understood without reference to the key, while the numerous illustrations enable the type of the object described to be readily visualized. This part of the work could hardly be bettered. One minor criticism concerns the distinction made between primary and secondary burials in tumuli. These are clearly marked in the distribution maps (pls. 27–30), but a reference to the text of the inventory shows that the information on which the classification rests is seldom decisive. In fact, it is later noted that the only certain record of a primary interment in a tumulus of La Tène date is at Ilshofen (p. 61). The inventory of these finds is followed by one of the habitation sites and hill forts. A final section lists the small rectangular earthworks (*Viereckschanzen*) which have been shown to belong to the final stage of this period or to the immediately succeeding phase.

The second part of the book summarizes and classifies the data furnished by the inventory and places the results in their correct historical context. The study of the types of pottery is particularly valuable and emphasizes the late survival of Hallstatt traditions (e.g. the associated find from Mühlacker, pls. 23, 35). An adequate notice of the points discussed is impossible, but

the following may be noted. The typical Celtic settlement in Württemberg is the isolated farm (*Einzelgehöft*). Large village settlements are not known (p. 96). This picture is confirmed by the small cemeteries with three or four (occasionally as many as seven) graves (pp. 68 and 74). In the earlier part of the period the princely fortress, already known in the late Hallstatt culture, remains the typical earthwork, only giving way to the large town (up to 375 acres in area) near the end of the period, a change attributed to southern influences (p. 98). The *Viereckschanzen* offer an interesting problem. They are proved to be late and the suggestion that they are native farms of the post-Conquest period, imitating the walled Roman villas, has much to commend it (p. 104). The further suggestion that the earthen bank and ditch is merely a boundary is less convincing. A comparison of the distribution map of La Tène settlements with that of the *Schanzen* (pls. 33 and 34) suggests that the majority (at least in Württemberg) were built in previously uninhabited land. Did the *pax romana* and the consequent increase of population (cf. the immigration from Gaul mentioned on p. 119) start a penetration of new lands where some protection against wild beasts was needed?

The historical summary shows that south-west Germany was already Celtic in the late Hallstatt period (p. 118) and that Württemberg was invaded by a second Celtic wave, which advanced up the Neckar about 400 B.C. The Germanic finds of the end of the period which the classical sources would lead us to expect have not yet been identified. C. A. R. R.

Guide International des Archives. Europe. (Société des Nations. Institut International de Co-opération Intellectuelle.) $8\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. viii + 393.[1] Rome: Biblioteca d'Arte Editrice, 1935.

It is so customary to abuse the League of Nations for failing to coerce Japan, or to do any one of a thousand things for which it has neither the organization nor the strength, that it is agreeable to have to congratulate it on a modest but useful achievement like this little handbook of European records. And it is pleasanter still to find that the original suggestion that such a volume might be prepared is due to our Fellow Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, who with Sig. Casanova, late head of the Italian, and M. Courteault, now head of the French archive service, has also helped with technical advice in the presentation of the varied information it contains.

Returns have been obtained from every country in Europe except Albania and the principality of Lichtenstein, about which the information is at second hand. Monaco, Andorra, and San Marino (the archives of which, though clearly of great interest, are alas! inaccessible) have duly made returns. Under the United Kingdom are included England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Channel Islands, but not the Isle of Man. The Irish Free State makes a separate return, but Gibraltar and Malta are left to be included, with other British Dominions or Colonies, in another volume.

The information provided takes the form of replies to a skilfully devised

[1] The copies issued for sale by the Institut are paged differently—Pp. x + 350.

questionnaire, which deals successively with the nature, places of deposit, and organization of archives; provisions as to their acquisition and (when necessary) destruction; public access to them; and, finally, the steps taken to secure their safety and preservation. Naturally the replies are not all equally explicit on all these points, some of the newer countries confessing that such matters had never entered their heads, but on the whole a comparison of the answers shows that Europe is becoming what the press calls 'archive-minded'. There is a surprising unanimity in the adhesion to de Wailly's great principle of 'respect des fonds', though it is true that some countries give no information on this point. Again, there is much information on the various methods of repair employed, and on the difficulties due to damp and vermin, and any one who has the custody of documents will find these returns both valuable and suggestive. It is particularly interesting to learn that documents from the Dutch West Indies are disinfected to destroy insect pests, and that the archives at Athens have suffered from the ravages of white ants, which devoured first the wooden shelves and then the papers placed on them. Similar considerations of a less unusual kind have doubtless led the Vatican archives to abandon the historic *Capsae* of the Archivio del Castello.

It is to be hoped that this guide, which contains valuable bibliographies and much practical information, will reach all libraries and record-offices of any importance. It will save those who use it from much waste of time and labour. C. JOHNSON.

New Light on the Most Ancient East. The oriental prelude to European prehistory. By V. GORDON CHILDE. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Pp. xviii + 327. London: Kegan Paul. 1934. 15*s*.

It is seven years since Professor Childe, in his *Most Ancient East*, gave the English-speaking world the best summary that had then appeared of the important discoveries that had been made relating to the civilizations dating from before the third millennium B.C. Since then such epoch-making excavations have been carried out that many of the conclusions then reached now require complete revision. This he has given in the volume under review, with a great mass of fresh information and copious illustrations.

The book is by no means confined to the description of archaeological material, though such evidence is necessarily predominant, but it is a prehistory in the true sense of the term, for the author has taken into account geographical and climatic changes as well as evidence supplied by skulls and languages. All this material he has surveyed with extreme caution, and, if he hesitates to give us a clear reconstruction on many points, he has at least provided all the raw material at present available for such a synthesis.

The author reviews not only the discoveries in Egypt and Mesopotamia, but has carried on his survey to include Persia, Baluchistan, and the Indus basin on the east, and Haran, Syria, and to some extent Anatolia in the west. He introduces us to a number of cultures hitherto unknown to any but experts, and hints at a series of suggestive synchronisms. A table of

parallel cultures would have been a help, but one must not complain of deficiencies where so much has been given. H. J. E. P.

Opgravingen op het Domplein te Utrecht: Wetenschappelijke Verslagen I–II. Provinciaal Utrechtsch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen. 14 × 10½. Pp. 74. Haarlem: H. D. Willink & Zoon N. V. 1934. 6·90 florins.

This well-printed volume records excavations undertaken by the civic authorities of Utrecht in 1929 and 1933 in the Domplein, the public square in front of that city's fine cathedral. The place is a busy centre traversed by tram-lines, and it says much for the municipality's zeal in the cause of archaeology that they were ever undertaken at all. The site is in the centre of the town, and the excavations well show how the surface level has risen to its present height from a natural floor 6·4 metres below the modern pavement; Utrecht is in fact simply a very large *terp* or 'tell', and the heightening has largely been the inhabitants' deliberate response to periodic floods from the neighbouring channel of the Rhine. The work of 1929 is presented by Dr. A. E. van Giffen. The lowest level is that of the initial occupation soon after A.D. 50: a second, with Germanic pottery, ensued about A.D. 100, and the third yielded traces of Trajan's XXXth Legion. Second-century foundations are recorded, and late sigillata of Niederbieber types leads up to the Roman abandonment about 300. The transition to the next occupation, late Merovingian or early Carolingian, is obscure, but the level had risen to 2·5 metres by A.D. 800, and the fifth period gives us the foundations of a small church of about 1000. Further heightening brought the late medieval level into place directly below its modern successor. The 1933 excavations near by are reported by Dr. C. W. Vollgraff and G. van Hoorn. The early medieval church plan was completed and the building identified as a chapel of the Holy Cross, while the Roman military remains below were further explored. Their initial date is Trajanic, and tiles with legionary and other stamps give the discoveries a strong epigraphic interest. Roman small objects and pottery, including decorated sigillata, are well figured and described: there is an interesting late-Merovingian silver-gilt strap-end (p. 65), and a stone slab of about 1200 was found bearing the epitaph, in rhyming elegiacs, of a knight named Ratger. There are also some pieces of medieval sculpture, and the half-tone plates are no less excellent than the plans, sections, and other drawings. It may be hoped that the series of reports so well begun may be worthily continued.

C. F. C. HAWKES.

Hooton Pagnell: the Agricultural Evolution of a Yorkshire Village. By ARTHUR G. RUSTON, D.Sc., B.A., and DENIS WITNEY, B.Com. 8½ × 6½. Pp. viii + 459. London: Arnold, 1934. 25*s*.

The authors of this book have had the advantage of basing their work on the contents of the muniment room at Hooton Pagnell Hall and on the estate accounts. The result is a successful survey of the agricultural development of a village which presents many special features of interest.

Hooton Pagnell, a few miles from Doncaster, is described as a typical 'landlord's village', where none of the farmers own their holdings. The detailed comparison of the residual income accruing to the landlord from farm rents in 1913 and 1931 (p. 206) illustrates the changing conditions which the circumstances of the period have produced. Recent post-War conditions are compared and contrasted with those which obtained during and after the Napoleonic wars (p. 198).

The history of agricultural evolution throughout the country, with Hooton Pagnell as the principal source of evidence, is the theme of the book. The open fields, the various stages of enclosure, common rights, systems and methods of farming, the evolution of larger farms, the leasehold system, and the development of tenant right are only a few of the matters with which the authors have dealt with authority. On the latter point they quote the *Wakefield Court Rolls* of 1274 to point out the progressiveness of the neighbourhood of Hooton Pagnell. With regard to stinting the common, the earliest Hooton Pagnell reference comes from the Court Rolls of 1570–1. Occasionally there are references to this matter in earlier deeds in private collections; and two thirteenth-century examples from other parts of Yorkshire—at Barningham and Kirkby Hill—are available. The last chapter of the book provides an admirable summary of the troublesome question of tithe, and of the steps which have been taken at Hooton Pagnell, where the tithe will be finally extinguished in 1971.

The present owner, Colonel Warde-Aldam, has inherited the estate, which was purchased by his ancestor in 1704. On p. 238 there is given a useful table of the ownership since the days of earl Edwin. Early in the thirteenth century it passed by marriage to Geoffrey Luterel, with whose descendants it remained for nearly two hundred years. His great-great-grandson was the Sir Geoffrey whose name is enshrined in the Luttrell Psalter. Before the time of the Luterels the ownership had been in the younger branch of the Paynel family, descended in all probability from the second marriage of Ralph Paynel, of the Domesday survey, with the daughter of Richard Surdeval, in whose right he obtained Hooton. By his first marriage Ralph was the father of William Paynel of Drax, whose charter to Drax Priory is given in translation on p. 252. This charter has no immediate connexion with Hooton, and the donor must not be confused, as he has been in the index, with William Paynel of Hooton, a member of the younger branch and of a younger generation. C. T. C.

Stonehenge and its Date. By R. H. Cunnington. 7½ × 5. Pp. vii + 135. London: Methuen. 1935. 5*s*.

The author of this book is Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Cunnington, late Royal Engineers, not B. H. Cunnington, F.S.A.Scot., the Wiltshire archaeologist. He seems to have become interested in Stonehenge from its engineering aspect; later he has gone into the matter of its date. He gives few references to other similar monuments, except Woodhenge, which he regards as a prototype. Until an author will combine the study of the stone monuments of the Mediterranean, Spain, Wales, and Ireland—that

is, the Atlantic types—with the wooden monuments of the Continent, no good account of Stonehenge will be written. The first fifty pages are devoted to the description of the monument; one of several points may be queried. The author says there are no blue stones with tenons to go under the two blue-stone lintels with mortice holes. Certainly there is no blue stone with an upstanding tenon, but the top of no. 70 of the blue-stone horseshoe, if felt with the hand, gives a very strong suggestion that a tenon has been cut down. He believes the slaughter stone to be one of a pair, and gives a good reason by comparing the plans of Inigo Jones, Aubrey, and Stukeley. The Aubrey holes held wooden posts; well and good, but why 20 ft. high? The post-holes on the main causeway he regards, in fact seriously suggests, were the post-holes, a new one made annually, for bear-baiting, or a greasy pole of modern fairs, once held at Stonehenge. If there is one thing certain, it is that the post-holes on the causeway are the remains of an ancient stockade to block that causeway.

Orientation is given a whole chapter, and the author tries to fix a date from this orientation. How much reliability can be placed on this is shown by the author in the summary: 'As it is the direction of the axis cannot be known at all exactly, and the date determined by it may lie anywhere between our era and 800 B.C., or even beyond.' Again, judging by the heel stone, between the years 500 B.C. and A.D. 500. In fact the whole chapter, apart from Stonehenge being orientated towards the midsummer sunrise, shows the futility of placing any value on a date derived from it.

The second part of the book deals with the date of Stonehenge according to the interpretation by the author of Colonel Hawley's reports, and although he is trying his best to give an unbiased opinion as to the date, one cannot help feeling that he has all through a very decided leaning towards the Early Iron Age, and of one date or period only. To go into all his points would take too long. The cremation with the mace-head from just inside the bank he suggests is the remains of a modern druid with antiquarian tastes: a convenient way of disposing of him and his cushion mace-head. As regards other objects, particularly those from the ditch, he says: 'Unless therefore there is evidence of disturbance, the recognized principle in dating any layer is that the latest, not the earliest, sherds give the clue.' Let this be accepted at once and be done with argument: Stonehenge is Victorian or Edwardian. 'A neolithic ditch would not contain nothing distinctive of that period'; therefore an Early Iron Age ditch would contain distinctive Early Iron Age objects. But let us look at the objects: the two scraps of pottery are not Early Iron Age; a wide bone chisel, a rectangular chalk head, these last two not mentioned, may be seen in the Salisbury Museum. The flints contain types common to Cissbury; the snails, he says, are most probably Early Iron Age. Yet Mr. Kennard, in his report on the Woodhenge snails, published in *Woodhenge* by Mrs. Cunnington, says they resemble those from Stonehenge, the difference being merely local, and their age is pre-Roman and post-Neolithic; there is nothing distinctively Early Iron Age there. If the upper layer be taken, that lying on the silt, which contained the objects above, there are Beaker fragments, parts of two or more, one type A, the

other B, several blue-stone axes and mauls, a rectangular chalk head, but these objects, both from the silt and the upper layer, must be disregarded because they are not the latest objects. It is indeed curious that if this ditch is Early Iron Age no single scrap of that pottery was found in the silt. But Colonel Cunnington does not apply his rule; if he did Stonehenge would be Roman, and on the whole the same applies to any excavation in the area.

With the Z and Y holes he is on firmer ground: that they were dug after the stones were put up is proved, because one of them has cut into the incline of the stone-hole. Most of them contained one or more blue-stone fragments on the bottom, and, as he says, Early Iron Age pottery was deep in them, and one still feels that if the druids had any connexion with Stonehenge it was here, and here only, that they may have put up some additions to augment or bolster up their hocus-pocus at a monument whose use in their time had long ago been forgotten.

He thinks that Stonehenge was built near the barrows, not the reverse, and that the blue-stone fragments in them were brought by rabbits. It is unlikely that rabbits should go about cross-fertilizing barrows as bumble bees do a sage plant: the more true explanation is that the fragments were in the earth of which the barrows were made.

Stonehenge may not be Neolithic, in fact it probably is not; but it is certainly not Early Iron Age. If it is of one period then the ditch gives that period. Dr. Jackson says in a report with another by Mr. A. S. Kennard on the snails, which it is hoped to publish in an early number of this *Journal*, that the animal bones are comparable with those of Whitehawk Camp and Windmill Hill. So at the latest this would place it in the Early Bronze Age. R. S. N.

Periodical Literature

Antiquity, March 1935, contains:—Pyramids and their purpose, by N. F. Wheeler; Stukeley, Avebury and the Druids, by Stuart Piggott; Kells, Durrow and Lindisfarne, by F. C. Burkitt; The flint-knapping industry at Brandon, by R. Clarke; Etruscan tombs, by D. Randall-MacIver; Agriculture and the flint sickle in Palestine, by E. C. Curwen; The ancient Maya causeways of Yucatan, by M. H. Saville; 'Fossil tradition' in stone implements, by A. Vayson de Pradenne; Antiquities Law, Iraq, by C. L. Woolley; Superimposed cultivation systems; Recent work on Hadrian's Wall; Rock-markings in South Australia; Rag-Wells; The *Hoga* of Cutteslowe.

Journal of the Society of Army Historical Research, Spring 1935, includes:—Two hundred and fifty years ago: James II and his army, by C. T. Atkinson; Swords of the British army, by C. ffoulkes and Capt. E. C. Hopkinson; The history of the Scots Guards, by J. M. Bullock; Freemasonry in the British army, by Capt. W. Thomas; The affair at the Berea mountain, 20th December 1852, by Major G. Tylden.

Proceedings of the British Academy, vol. 19, includes: Alexander the Great and the unity of mankind, by W. W. Tarn; Treasure Trove—the law and practice of antiquity, by Sir George Hill; The Pharos of Alexandria—summary of an essay in Spanish by Don Miguel de Asin.

British Museum Quarterly, vol. 9, no. 3, includes:—Fragments of an unknown Gospel: Narrative of Mrs. Rose Throckmorton; The Rifle Brigade at Waterloo; A rare print of Charles I and Henrietta Maria; The Eumorfopoulos collection; Persian miniatures; Small Egyptian sculptures; An Egyptian wax figure and other antiquities; Three Luristan bronzes; Relics of Londinium.

The Burlington Magazine, February 1935, includes:—The Sacrament and the Passion in medieval art, by Rev. E. P. Baker; Rare woodcuts in the Ashmolean Museum, by Campbell Dodgson.

March 1935 includes:—Bronzes of the Italian Renaissance, by L. Planiscig; Cathedral designs of medieval England, by Helen Rosenau.

April 1935 includes:—New light on Hubert Le Sueur, by Katharine A. Esdaile; A Byzantine master, by S. Casson.

The Connoisseur, February 1935, includes:—Early mahogany furniture, by K. W. Symonds.

March 1935 includes:—The Eumorfopoulos collection, i, ceramics, by W. King; The Joseph Mayer collections, i, by C. R. Beard; English and American silver in the collection of W. J. B. Neale, by E. Wenham; Pocket and pendant calendars, by E. Esdaile.

April 1935 includes:—The Eumorfopoulos collection, ii, bronzes, jades and silver, by W. King; Charles Cameron, architect to Catherine the Great, by G. K. Lukomski; The Joseph Mayer collections, ii, by C. R. Beard; Clocks by Thomas Tompion in American collections, by E. Wenham; Mrs. Mee, miniature painter, by B. S. Long.

English Historical Review, April 1935, contains:—Legislation of the

medieval English church, i, by C. R. Cheney; The constables of Bordeaux in the reign of Edward III, by Miss Eleanor C. Lodge; The influence of the earls of Pembroke on Parliamentary elections, 1625–41, by Miss Violet A. Rowe; Lord Shelburne and British colonial policy, 1766–8, by R. A. Humphreys; St. John and Savoy in the war of the Spanish Succession, by H. N. Fieldhouse; Two obituaries of Christ Church, Canterbury, by A. Boutemy; The importance of the campaign of 1327, by A. E. Prince; Opinion in the House of Commons on the proposal for a Petition of Right, 6 May 1628, by H. Hulme.

History, March 1935, includes:—The changing feudalism of the Middle Ages, by Prof. F. M. Stenton; The West Indies in International Politics, 1550–1850, by Prof. A. P. Newton; Student numbers at medieval Oxford, by G. G. Coulton.

Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, February 1935, includes:—The meaning and history of the term 'internuncio', by G. H. Bolsover; The Lieven archives, by H. M. Hyde; Select documents: xxvii, Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, and his connexion with Ireland, 1529–30, by D. B. Quinn, xxviii, The revised articles of the Ulster Plantation, 1610, by T. W. Moody.

The Library, vol. 15, no. 4, contains:—Books illustrated by Albert Dürer, by Sir T. Barlow; The Harington manuscript at Arundel castle and related documents, by Ruth Hughey; An early list of Elizabethan plays, by G. E. Dawson; Annals of Merchant Taylors' School library, by R. T. D. Sayle; Shakespeare and the reporters, by W. Matthews; Alice and the Stationers, by W. W. Greg.

Man, February 1935, includes:—Ornamental motifs common in Upper Palaeolithic and Bronze Age times, by J. P. T. Burchell and J. Reid Moir.

March 1935 includes:—The Ancient Monuments Act of the Union of South Africa, by Sir Charles Peers.

April 1935 includes:—The Ovingdean prehistoric skull exhibiting double primitive surgical holing, by T. Wilson Parry and M. L. Tildesley.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, 5th ser., vol. 9, pt. 1, includes:—Pedigrees and heraldic notes from the collections of Gregory King, Lancaster Herald; Pedigree of Cross of Swaffham and Wymondham, and Gorleston; Will of Jacob Versellin of London; Suffolk pedigrees; Grants and confirmations of arms and crests, Society of Antiquaries MSS.; Funeral certificates, Carter and Mostyn; Extracts from the parish register of Downton, Wilts.; Some Nethersole wills.

Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund, April 1935, contains:—The fall of Bronze Age Jericho, by J. Garstang; Mirage in the Wilderness, by Canon W. J. Phythian-Adams; Rare and unpublished Jewish coins, by A. Reifenberg; A Greek epitaph from Jaffa, by M. N. Todd; The Tell-Duweir inscription, by Father Eric Burrows; Nappath-Dor: a hill sanctuary, by D. W. Thomas; Hebrew potsherds from Tell Duweir, by Sir Charles Marston; The topography of some New Testament sites, by E. W. G. Masterman.

Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, vol. 64, July–Dec. 1934,

includes:—The Indo-Iranian borderlands: their prehistory in the light of geography and of recent explorations, by Sir Aurel Stein; Stone Age pottery from the Gold Coast and Ashanti, by R. P. Wild; The use of native copper by the indigenes of North America, by T. A. Rickard.

Proceedings of the Royal Institution, vol. 28, part 3, includes:—English medieval mural painting, by E. W. Tristram.

Canterbury Cathedral Chronicle, April 1935, includes:—The screen of the six kings in Canterbury cathedral, by C. Cotton.

Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, vol. 55, includes:—The abbots of Bindon, by G. Dru Drury; The Bindon abbey charter of A.D. 1313, by G. Dru Drury; The altar frontal from Wool church, by G. Dru Drury; King Edward I and Melcombe Regis, by V. L. Oliver; The seals of Poole and some other Dorset towns, by F. W. Mathews; An impartial appreciation of the Tolpuddle martyrs, by W. M. Walker; Early railway days in Dorset, by F. C. Warren; Calendar of Dorset deeds, by V. L. Oliver; Dorset charters; The chained Library, Wimborne; The Bournemouth skull.

Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society, vol. 21, part 2, contains:—The Capell helm and a recently discovered sacring bell, by A. Hills; Excavations on two Romano-British sites at Finchingfield, by J. G. Covernton; Two monumental brasses, now lost, formerly at Latton, by R. Griffin; Essex wills at Canterbury, by Rev. G. M. Benton; The enigmatical mound at Butler's farm, Shopland, by A. G. Francis; The Horkesleys of Little Horkesley, by the late J. H. Round; Chingford old church, by C. C. Winmill; Camulodunum: excavations at Colchester, 1933–4, by M. R. Hull; Visitations held in the archdeaconry of Essex in 1685, by Rev. W. J. Pressey; Twelfth-century cross-shaft discovered at Saffron Walden, by Rev. G. M. Benton; Frating deed at Norwich, by P. H. Reaney; Takeley priory records, by P. H. Reaney; Unyelde, by P. H. Reaney; A palimpsest brass at Harlow, by R. Griffin; Brass to John Hubbarde, 1537, at Great Bromley, by Rev. G. M. Benton; Layer-de-la-Haye wills, by Rev. G. M. Benton; Gerberville manor, Rainham, by H. C. Andrews; Mustowe, by P. H. Reaney; Hornchurch windmill, by P. H. Reaney; Sixteenth-century domestic wall-painting at Elmstead, by Rev. G. M. Benton.

The Essex Review, April 1935, includes:—Sir Henry Maynard; Hatfield Broad Oak, by Canon F. W. Galpin; A famous bishop and his Essex ancestry: William Bedell (1571–1642), bishop of Kilmore; Little Warley briefs, by H. J. W. Stone; Thomas Brand-Hollis, F.R.S., F.S.A., *c.* 1720–1804, by H. R. Knights; Windmills in medieval church art, by J. Salmon; An eighteenth-century book society, by H. Collar; A Colchester town clerk's litigation over an indulgence, 1478.

Proceedings of the Isle of Wight Natural History and Archaeological Society, vol. 2, part 5, includes:—A Brading deed of the thirteenth century.

Archaeologia Cantiana, vol. 46, contains:—The sow and pigs: a study in metaphor, by G. C. Druce; The Lathe of Aylesford in 975, by G. Ward; Some early Kentish wills, by C. E. Woodruff; Milton wills (next

Sittingbourne), iii, by A. Hussey; Some new documents concerning the building of Cowling castle and Cobham college, by D. Knoop, G. P. Jones, and N. B. Lewis; Field notes in the Canterbury district, by O. G. S. Crawford; Old Kentish recipes, by C. A. V. Bowra; The beacon system in Kent, by H. T. White; An inventory of an innkeeper's possessions in 1685; A note on the corona of St. Thomas of Canterbury, by F. E. Bromley; The Ballard family register, by Miss F. M. Ballard and W. P. D. Stebbing; Ancient stained glass in Bishopsbourne church, by N. E. Toke; The topography of some Saxon charters relating to the Faversham district, by G. Ward; Brook farm, Reculver; The vineyards of Northfleet and Teynham in the thirteenth century, by Dorothy Sutcliffe; Notes on wallpapers, by A. Vallance; An early alteration of the boundary between Kent and Surrey, by B. F. Davis; Eynsford church in the valley of the Darent, by G. M. Livett; The plan of St. Austin's abbey, Canterbury, by Canon R. U. Potts; The Snodland skeleton; An ancient burial on the line of the so-called Pilgrim's Way at Westwell, by H. E. Littledale; Ancient British gold coin; Wealden iron bloomery; Early Iron Age site at Deal; Jutish burial above Deal; Discoveries in High Street, Canterbury; Eastbridge church; The descent of Oxenhoth manor, West Peckham; Medieval key from Deal; The Hannen papers.

Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, vol. 19, no. 1, includes:—Aspects of Sumerian civilization during the 3rd dynasty of Ur, by T. Fish; 'Le Pèlerinage de la Vie humaine' by Guillaume de Deguileville, by Marion Lofthouse.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne, 4th ser., vol. 7, no. 1, contains:—Anglo-Saxon burials at Galewood, by G. S. Keeney; An original letter of Sir William Creagh, by J. Oxberry; A note on a stone aqueduct under the Central Station, Newcastle, by Lt.-Col. G. R. B. Spain; Discoveries of flints near Stanhope in Weardale, by A. H. Shorter; Some Bronze Age pottery from Rothbury, by Miss Nancy Newbigin; Note on a silver dekadrachm of Syracuse, by G. Askew; The 'casting-on' of a Bronze Age sword hilt, by H. Maryon; Memorial stone in St. Hilda's church, Hartlepool, by C. H. Hunter Blair.

Transactions of the Southend-on-Sea Antiquarian and Historical Society, vol. 3, no. 1, contains:—The archaeology of Rochford Hundred and South-East Essex, by W. Pollitt.

Sussex Notes and Queries, vol. 5, no. 5, includes:—Otham in Hailsham, 1590; Alien incumbents, 1377; Ancient houses in Sussex, by I. C. Hannah; Parson Levett's penstock, by E. Straker; Sussex wool ports in the thirteenth century, 2, Shoreham, by R. A. Pelham; Sussex entries in London parish registers, by W. H. Challen; Plan of Lewes Levels, 1620, by W. H. Godfrey; The brooklands of the lower Ouse, by D. MacLeod; Sussex church plans: St. Laurence, Catsfield; Ashdown Forest; The fifteenth-century house in Rye now known as the Flushing Inn, by L. A. Vidler; Newtimber; Lead discs found at Ardingly; Wall paintings in Southease church; Recent finds at Lewes.

Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. 32, part 2, contains:—The Edwardian inventory for Tankersley; Fresco, Egton old church; The

register of the Archdeacons of Richmond, 1442–1477, ii, by A. Hamilton Thompson; Conisborough and Mortemer, by H. Sands, H. Braun, and L. C. Lloyd; Matrix of the brass of John Goldesburgh, 1618, in the Temple church, London, by W. J. Kaye; The reverse of the Topcliffe brass, by Rev. C. E. Whiting; Mesolithic flints from the Wakefield district, by J. W. Walker; The Bygods, Earls of Norfolk, by Rev. C. Moor; The Roman villa at Rudston, by A. M. Woodward; Roman Yorkshire, 1934, by Mary Kitson Clark.

Annual Report of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, 1934, includes:—A Roman phalera found near Malton, by W. E. Collinge; A further Roman camp-kettle found in York, by W. E. Collinge; Some specimens in the Museum of medieval architecture, by W. H. Brook.

Transactions of the East Riding Antiquarian Society, vol. 27, part 3, contains:—Excavations at Brough-on-Humber, by P. Corder.

Publications of the Clan Lindsay Society, 1935, contains:—John, first Earl of Lindsay, by John Lindsay; Extracts from old registers, by Rev. and Hon. E. R. Lindsay.

Transactians of the Glasgow Archaeological Society, new series, vol. 8, part 4, Supplement, contains:—Kilberry: notes on curiosities written by John Campbell of Kilberry, 1844–1908, by Rev. C. M. Macleroy; Notes on the evolution of stone hammers in Scotland, by J. M. Davidson; Notes on swords with signed basket hilts by Glasgow and Stirling makers, by C. E. Whitelaw; The discovery of the Norman church at Bothwell, by J. J. Waddell; Ravenscraig castle, by W. D. Simpson; Discovery of an early Celtic settlement at Kilbride, Strathlachlan, Loch Fyne, by Rev. G. A. F. Knight.

Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. 42, sec. C, nos. 8 and 9, contains:—Recent acquisitions from County Donegal in the National Museum, by Seán P. ÓRíordáin; A contemporary English transcript of the *Analecta Sacra* of David Rothe, Bishop of Ossory (1618–1650), by M. V. Ronan.

Journal of the Manx Museum, March 1935, includes: Early Christian graves at Ballaqueeney; Unpublished documents in the Manx Museum; Bronze swords in the Manx Museum; Bronze palstave from the south of the Island.

Bulletin of the Valletta Museum, vol. 1, no. 5, includes:—The 'Tal Bistra' catacombs, by C. G. Zammit; An early Christian rock-tomb on the Hal-Resquin bridle road at Gudia, by Sir T. Zammit.

Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine, vol. 4, no. 3, contains:—An Early Iron Age tomb at ez Zahiriyye, by D. C. Baramki; Note on a chapel and winepress at 'Ain el Jedîde, by R. W. Hamilton; Recent discoveries of Byzantine remains in Palestine, by D. C. Baramki; Excavations at Pilgrim's Castle, 'Atlit, an unfinished church in the suburb, by C. N. Johns; Lead coffins from Palestine, ii, by M. Avi-Yonah; Evliya Ishelebi's travels in Palestine, ii, translated by St. H. Stephan, with notes by L. A. Mayer.

Vol. 4, no. 4, contains:—An ancient cistern in the grounds of Government House, Jerusalem, by D. C. Baramki; An ancient tomb chamber

at Wo'r Abu eṣ Ṣafa, near Jerusalem, by D. C. Baramki; Shaft tombs on the Nablus road, Jerusalem, by R. W. Hamilton and S. A. S. Husseini; A fourth-century A.D. tomb at Beit Fajjār, by S. A. S. Husseini, with a note on the lamps, by J. H. Iliffe; A note on a Palestinian painted sherd in Athens and on fragments of two Thessalian proto-geometric vases found at Tell abu Hawām, by W. A. Heurtley; A Tell Fār'a tomb group reconsidered: silver vessels of the Persian period, by J. H. Iliffe; Mosaic pavements in Palestine, second supplement, by M. Avi-Yonah; Excavations in Palestine, 1933–4; Bibliography of excavations in Palestine, 1933–4.

Iraq, vol. 2, part 1, contains:—Excavations at Tall Arpachiyah, 1933, by M. E. L. Mallowan and J. C. Rose.

American Journal of Archaeology, vol. 39, no. 1, contains:—New Egyptian acquisitions in the Metropolitan Museum of Art; The new mithraeum at Dura; The discovery of painted pinakes near Corinth, by A. Orlandos; Excavations at Troy, 1934, by C. W. Blegen; The panoply of the Ethiopian warrior, by A. D. Fraser; Another copy of the Diadoumenos of Polykleitos, by Gisela M. A. Richter; Excavations in Corinth, 1934, by O. Broneer; Several vases from a Byzantine dump at Corinth, by C. H. Morgan; Bronze objects from Old Corinth, by F. O. Waagé; Two mosaics representing the seven wise men, by G. W. Elderkin; News items from Athens, by Elizabeth P. Blegen; Summary of archaeological research during 1934 in Palestine, Transjordan and Syria, by W. F. Allright.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, vol. 43, part 2, includes:—Champlain and his landings at Cape Ann, by M. H. Saville.

Old-Time New England, vol. 25, no. 4, includes:—Tide-mills in New England, by Alfred Elden; Newport, Rhode Island, houses, before and after, by W. K. Covell; Memoirs of Nathan Cole of Berlin, Conn., by R. A. Moore.

Speculum, vol. 10, no. 1, contains:—A commentary on the *Prophetia Merlini*, by J. Hammer; Veit Stoas, German sculptor, by A. Burkhard; An unpublished seventh-century uncial fragment, by Dorothy K. Coveney; The origin of the name of Glastonbury, by L. H. Gray; The financial condition of the see of Canterbury, 1279–1292, by Dorothy Sutcliffe: The 'Manerius' poem and the swan-children, by F. J. E. Raby; Some manuscripts of the *Mappae Clavicula*, by R. P. Johnson; Michael Psellus, by Joan Hussey; The Vercelli book: a new hypothesis, by S. J. Herben.

Académie royale de Belgique: Bulletin de la Classe des Lettres, 5th ser., vol. 20, parts 8–9, includes:—A papyrus of the Book of the Dead in the Musées royaux, by J. Capart.

Académie royale de Belgique: Bulletin de la Commission royale d'Histoire, vol. 98, part 3, includes:—The false will of St. Aldegonde, by P. Bonenfaut.

Bulletin des Musées royaux, Parc du Cinquantenaire, Bruxelles, 3rd ser., vol. 6, no. 6, includes:—A new tapestry: St. Francis receiving the stigmata, by Marthe Crick-Kuntziger; The retable from Bassines, by

Comte J. de Borchgrave d'Altena; Ostraka with figures, by M. Werbrouck.

Vol. 7, no. 1, includes: The excavations at Apamea, by F. Mayence; A fragment of a funerary figurine of Amenophis IV, by E. Bille-De Mot; Roman bas-reliefs found at Fontaine-Valmont in the eighteenth century, by J. Breuer.

Analecta Bollandiana, vol. 52 (1934), parts 3 and 4. Continuation of the catalogue of hagiographical MSS. in the City Library, Trier, by M. Coens. Review of L. T. Lefort's edition of the Sahidic (Upper Egypt) fragments of the Life of St. Pachomius, by P. Peeters. A recently discovered section of the *Legendarium Bodecense* (the Westphalian monastery of Böddeken: see *M.G.H. Script. Rer. Merov.* vii), by F. Halkin. M. Van Cutsem publishes a letter from the Jesuit A. Gazet describing his visit to the catacomb of St. Hermes at Rome in 1612, with the result that bodies were sent to various churches in Belgium on the supposition that certain indications on the loculi showed that they were martyrs. The Latin Life of St. Comgall of Bangor and two Gaelic narratives (Latin translations) about him, by P. Grosjean. G. de Tervarent shows that the 'Susanna' in a fourteenth-century sculptured tympanum of the Nativity of the Virgin at Bergamo is the apocryphal mother of St. Anne.

Revue Bénédictine, vol. 46, no. 4, contains:—Remains of an ancient sacramentary in the binding of manuscripts in the Ambrosian library, by G. Morin; The date of Verona Sulpicius, by B. M. Peebles; New sermon for the feast of a martyr by St. Augustine, by C. Lambot; The monogram of one Deuterius at the foot of the rule of St. Cesarius, by G. Morin; Eve and Goscelin, by A. Wilmart; The statutes of the Benedictine monastery of Marienberg, by P. Hofmeister; A first critical edition of the *Consultationes* of Firmicius Maternus, by G. Morin.

Annales de la Société archéologique de Namur, vol. 40, part 2, contains:—The hôtel de Groesbeeck-de-Croix at Namur, by F. Courtoy; The Namur gold peeters of Philip III (the Séloignes treasure), by E. Bernays; Prehistoric Marche-les-Dames, by J. le Grand-Metz; The sale of national property in the district of Namur, by I. Delatte.

Namurcum, vol. 10, includes:—A stucco relief by Moretti, by F. Courtoy; A knight of Sambre-et-Meuse: Lt.-Général Comte Lion, by H. Couvreur; Namur terminology, by J. Balon; Ancient roads in the Ardennes, by A. Pierret; Namur in the past: the journey of the 'Prince of Spain', by F. Rousseau; Nicolas de Reux, a seventeenth-century Dinant sculptor, by F. Courtoy; Abbé Detige, chaplain of Franc-Waret, by Comte A. d'Andigné; St. Rolande de Gerpinnes, by F. Rousseau; Communist 'coasons' at the end of the Ancien régime, by P. Bonenfaut; The chasse of St. Begge from Andenne, by F. Courtoy; The heraldry on the Andenne chasse, by A. Huart.

Památky Archaeologické Skupina Historika, new series, vol. 1, includes:—Antique gems at Karlstein, by J. Čadík; Two queens' robes in the royal vault in St. Veit's cathedral, Prague, by M. Lejskova; The architecture of St. Salvator church in Prague, by V. Richter; Inscribed bell at Witschin, by A. Gnirs; Architectural history of the castles at Buštěhrad,

by K. Tříska; The dating of Gothic sculpture in Roĕov and Charvátec, by A. Liška; Renaissance engraving in Bohemia, by V. Novotný, The work of Andreas Schweigl, by V. Richter; Steinfel's designs for the domes of the abbey of Waldsassen, by V. Novotný; The vaults of the chapel at Bethlehem in Prague, by F. Matonš; Medieval houses in Prague, by K. Fiala.

Vol. 2 includes:—The abbey of St. Agnes in Prague by Z. Münzerová; Late Gothic wooden sculpture in Bohemia, by A. Liška; St. Mary's church of the Order of St. John in Prague in the Middle Ages, by V. Richter; Fabián Václav Harovník, painter (1635–83), by M. Zavorková; Inventories of the Rudolf collection for 1619, by J. Morávek; The architectural history of the St. Mary's church, Prague, by Z. Wirth; The early chancel of the church of Su. Kopeček, by V. Richter.

Finska Fornminnesföreningens Tidskrift, vol. 39, contains:—The chronological place of prehistoric finds with reference to the geological sequence in the coastal region of Finland-Scandinavia on the borders of the Arctic region, by V. Tanner; The so-called prehistoric climbing-irons, by A. Mahr; The megalithic culture of Northern Europe, by C. A. Nordman.

L'Anthropologie, tome 45, nos. 1–2 (Mons, 1935). In the first article M. Sobert discusses perforated mace-heads of Capsian date which have a striking resemblance to the native digging-stick weights of South Africa: the hour-glass perforation is usually considered Neolithic. The Abbé Philippe describes the remains of a bronze foundry at Fort-Harrouard, Eure, and figures several mould fragments of Bronze Age types. There is a long note on Javanthropus by Prof. Vallois; and M. Vignard discusses the mounting of flint arrow-heads, with illustrations from Egypt. Brief descriptions of excavations in western Asia, 1931–4, are brought together, and Prof. Vaufrey justifies the doubts expressed in *L'Anthropologie* as to the date and provenance of the Kanam and Kanjera discoveries of Dr. Leakey (p. 210). The term *lame à dos abattu* is discussed on p. 132: the English equivalent 'blade with battered back' is now sometimes shortened to 'backed blade'. There are reviews of Prof. Obermaier's treatment of the Capsian problem in the western Mediterranean and of two articles on the micro-burin (p. 141); also notes on the Pleistocene climate, La Madeleine man of St. Germaine-la-Rivière, Gironde (pp. 202–3), and the skeleton from the Roc du Barbeau, a rock-shelter in Tursac, Dordogne (p. 205).

Revue Anthropologique, vol. 45, nos. 1–3, janvier–mars 1935. Some Bronze Age skulls from the Neuchâtel lake-dwellings are described by Prof. Pittard, two out of three having been wounded: they are mesaticephalic with dolichocephalic tendencies. The dentition of the primates is discussed by Dr. Friart; and Dr. Roffo describes flint and quartz finds on three factory-sites of middle and late Palaeolithic date south of Djelfa and 186 miles south of Algiers: the illustrations leave something to be desired.

Bulletin Archéologique, Années 1930–31 (1934) includes:—A bronze vase found at Malain, by Abbé G. Drioux; An inscription from Dar-el-Tour, by L. Poinssot; Excavations at Zana (Diana Veteranorum), by S.

Gsell; Earthwork at Houlbec-Cocherel, by G. Poulain; Inscriptions from North Africa, by L. Poinssot; Excavations in the cathedral at Blois, by M. Aubert; A bronze statuette of Minerva from Alesia, by E. Espérandieu; Inscriptions from Tunis, by C. Saumagne; Inscriptions from Chellah, by L. Chatelain; Marble head from Sétif, by Col. Belouin; A Roman burial at Chalons-sur-Saône, by L. Armand-Calliat; Roman road from Limoges to Lyons, by M. Besnier; The geography of the middle Loire, by R. Dion; Inscriptions from Thala, by A. Contencin; Recent discoveries in the Côte d'Or, by A. Blanchet; Inscription from Youks, by A. Truillot; A Roman inscription from Nîmes, by E. Espérandieu; An inscription from Seressi, by L. Poinssot; A milestone on the Theveste-Cirta road, by A. Truillot; Archaeological work in Algiers, by M. Christofle; Inscriptions from Carthage, by R. P. Delattre; A milestone from St. Léger-Magnazeix, by F. Delage; Potters' stamps from Limousin, by F. Delage; A glass oenochoe in the Museum at Langres, by Abbé Drioux; Monuments and inscriptions from Musté, by L. Poinssot; Inscriptions from El-Kantara, by E. Albertini; The garrison of El-Kantara, by E. Albertini; The Prechellean of La Micoque, by D. Peyrony; Neolithic site at Champs, by E. Giraud; The Mousterian industry of Arcueil, by E. Giraud; A Bronze Age site at Corcelles-les-Monts, by E. Guyot; Hut foundations at the beginning of the Bronze Age at Villevallier, by Mlle A. Hure; Traces of use on the rings of pins worn by women in the Hallstatt period, by Mme Schaeffer; Hallstatt torcs and bracelets covered with leather or thread, by C. F. A. Schaeffer; A Hallstatt burial at Norges, by R. Bouillerot; Discoveries of the Early Iron Age at Mulhouse, by L. G. Werner; Base of a stone oil-press found in the *oppidum* at Antremont, by Mgr. M. Chaillan; Archaeological objects from Camargue, by Mgr. M. Chaillan; A Gallo-Roman villa at Chaintré, by G. Jeanton; The excavation of a Gallo-Roman souterrain at le Groniot, by E. Guyot; The Roman road from Metz to Verdun-sur-Meuse, by C. Davillé; The *vicus* at Wittelsheim and the Roman road from Mandeure to Brisach, by L. G. Werner; Gallo-Roman mosaics from Forum Julii (Fréjus) and neighbourhood, by Mme J. Donnadieu; Pottery stamps from Argonne, by G. Chenet; Two potter's signatures on vases from Lezoux, by P. Waltz; The vases by Albucius and Cinnamus at Bagacum (Bavay), by P. Darche; Burnt burial in the form of a house at Bourbonne-les-Bains, by Abbé G. Drioux; The barbarian cemetery at Imling-Xouaxange, by E. Linckenheld; Dry-built stone hut groups at l'Auvergne, by H. de Gérin-Ricard; What is meant by the term Romanesque art of Auvergne, by L. Bréhier; The chapel at Centeilles, by Dr. P. Delmas; The belfry and bells of the cathedral of Viviers at the end of the fourteenth century, by J. Regné; The windows and glaziers of Dijon, by E. Fyot; The date of the apse of the church of the Trinity at Caen, by H. Prentout; Discoveries in the castle of Arques-le-Bataille, by Commandant R. Quenedey; Rouen metrology, by Commandant R. Quenedey; The stone industries of Central Morocco, by M. Antoine; A Libyco-Berber burial with bronze bracelets found near Algiers, by H. de Gérin-Ricard; Carthaginian topography, by C. Saumagne; Notes on

the symbolical representation of Carthage, by A. Blanchet; Ruins in the plain of Toual, by Captain Devaux; A survey stone from Roman Africa, by Captain Devaux; Note on the Roman survey of South Tunis, by P. Davin, with an additional note by J. Tontain; Three African sculptures in Provence, by H. de Gérin-Ricard; A visit to the ruins of Pompeiopolis, Cilicia, by G. du Loup.

Revue Archéologique, ser. 6, tome 4, oct.–déc. 1934, includes:—The beginnings of writing, by Amelia Hertz; Iranian motifs in archaic and classical Greek art, by Anne Roes; Anios of Delos, by R. Texier; The hermit on the polyptych at Cardona, by G. de Tervarent; The excavations at Doura, by F. Cumont; The excavations at Hama; The cave of Dicte; A sanctuary of Hera near Paestum; Rock paintings and engravings in the Sahara; The monument of Tin-Hinan; *Oppida* in Provence; Excavation of the Temple of the Sources of the Seine; Roman inscriptions published in 1934.

Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française, tome 31, no. 6, juin 1934. The death of M. Louis Siret, well known for his researches in Spain, occurred on 7 June 1934. M. Octobon continues the questionnaire on the Neolithic, and M. Blanchard reports the discovery of a Solutré lamp at the entrance of the Saint-Cirq-Madelon Cave in Dépt. Lot: a bibliography of such lamps is promised by M. Viré. It is recalled that P. Tournal was studying human remains in association with extinct animals as early as 1827, before the days of Boucher de Perthes. The discovery of worked flints and a stone lamp of neolithic date on a working-floor at Campagne, Dordogne, is described by M. Boudou; and M. Lemarteleur gives an account of a Bronze Age fireplace at Damery, Marne, which contained a selection of pottery. Bronze Age burials at Fitou (Sigean, Narbonne, Aude) are briefly reported, and Dr. Cheynier has a good deal to say about 'battered backs' in describing late Solutré finds at Badegoule. Rock engravings at Mane, Basses-Alpes, include the horseshoe symbol, and a Bronze Age sword is figured from Belle-Aire, Brélés, Finistère.

Nos. 7–8, juillet–aout 1934. A portrait of the late Louis Siret accompanies his obituary notice and bibliography. M. Vignard has found at the Institut de Paléontologie Humaine several micro-burins that fit triangles and trapezes to which they originally belonged. M. Peyrony refers to M. Blanchard's Solutré lamp, and Count Bégouen speaks of the early days of prehistory. Mlle Colani contributes a note on megaliths of the Haut-Laos and a short bibliography of other finds in that part of south-eastern Asia. M. Dutertre considers the submerged peat of Wimereux from the archaeological standpoint and describes the local collection made by M. Dharvent. A short note by MM. Blanc and Bourgon records the discovery of a sandstone industry of early neolithic date on the plateau of Les Eyzies. Neolithic terminology is discussed in a review of Ét. Patte's *Terminologie et chronologie préhistorique*.

No. 9, septembre 1934. Prof. Patte contributes a useful survey of prehistoric finds in Roumania, with many sketches of implements, including Levallois and La Quina; there is also a section on local pottery, with two good photographic plates and a bibliography.

No. 10, octobre 1934. M. Buisson describes and figures a mace-head or axe-hammer from the Cameroons, and Prof. Morosan points out the importance of a fine laurel-leaf 'point' from Roumania, with photograph, no other specimen being known from beyond the Carpathians. M. Vignard amplifies his remarks in nos. 7–8 on Capsian triangles and trapezes in contact with micro-burins, and shows the flakes trimmed before division, in support of Siret's contention. Long-pointed blades of the neolithic period are fairly common in France, and three from Vitry-en-Charollais, Saône-et-Loire, are figured half-scale.

No. 11, novembre 1934. Specialists in archaeology, geology, and palaeontology report on excavations in the terrace of two caves, Fond-de-Forêt, Liége, and there are numerous photographs of the flints recovered, also a perforated pendant and a grooved sandstone polisher: the main and lowest deposit dates from Le Moustier. Our Hon. Fellow M. Léon Coutil figures and describes some ornamental spear-heads and Bronze Age celt-moulds found in Normandy; and M. Blanchard figures the palaeolithic stone lamp from the cave of Saint-Cirq-Madelon, Lot. As a sequel M. Armand Viré illustrates the principal palaeolithic lamps and gives references. At Broué, Eure-et-Loir, a deposit has been found referable to St. Acheul–Le Moustier, and some characteristic implements are figured half-size.

No. 12, décembre 1934. Dr. Baudouin has a note on one of the neolithic blades figured in no. 10 (p. 461); and H. Desmaisons discusses the geology of the Tardenois station of Montbani, Mont-Notre-Dame, Aisne. Raoul Daniel continues his study of the French Tardenois culture, especially the Montbani site, and has six pages of drawings. There is a note on the neolithic station of Bazoches-lès-Bray, Seine-et-Marne; and the sepulchral cave of Fontanguillière near Bergerac is described by A. Conil, who finds it was most used in the Bronze Age.

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, fasc. 293, includes:—The *Doctrinal* of Gerson in the cathedral of Thérouanne, by Canon E. Vansteenberghe; The treatment of the mentally deficient at St. Omer in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, by J. de Pas.

Bulletin de la Société archéologique de Nantes et de la Loire-Inférieure, vol. 73, includes:—L'Abbé Julien Mibressey, by Marquis de Goué; The Phoenicians on the coasts of Loire-Inférieure, by Col. Balagny; Tortures, gibbets, and pillories at Nantes, by M. Chauvin: The ancient burial grounds of Vertou, by H. Bonnigal; Bernard de la Matinais, by G. Halcan; Jansenism in the diocese of Nantes in the eighteenth century, by Abbé Bachelier; Guillaume Guéguen, by M. Chauvin; Gallo-Roman remains at Saint-Mars-du-Désert, by Canon Durville; A soldier of Marat's army: Étienne Gorse, by D. Barthélemy; Architecture and the folklore of religion, by H. Sorin; The Gallo-Roman wall of Nantes, by E. Mollat; The Christian antiquities of Saint-Similien, by Abbé Bourdeaut; The Charterhouse at Nantes, by J. B. Russon.

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, tome 41, includes:—The epitaphs of the Vauquelin family, by Baron J. Angot des Rotours; Colbert and the economic development of Lower Normandy,

by P. M. Bondois; The castle of Fontaine-Henry and its lords, by Comte P. d'Ouilliamson; The inventory of the abbey of St. Wandrille in 1790, by Dom F. Lohier; Researches at Bernières-sur-Mer, by F. Deschamps; Dom Mabillon and the abbey of Val-Richer, by Abbé G. A. Simon; Robert Gallery de la Tremblaye, by E. Gautier; Gallo-Roman aqueduct at Vieux, by L. Gosselin; The last work of Guillaume de la Tremblaye, by A. Rostand; Letters of Desmoueux to Thouin, by F. Gidon; The ancient walls of Caen; Duguesclin at Caen and at Vire in 1370, by Abbé Alix; The *pagi* of the Caen district, by Dr. Gidon; Louis XVI's tour in Lower Normandy, 1786, by E. Gautier; Restoration and defensive works in the castle at Caen in 1436, by V. Hunger; The picture of the Resurrection by Rupalley at St. Exupère, Bayeux, by Dr. Maté; The abbey of Notre Dame, Longues, and its funerary slabs, by Canon Le Mâle; Excavations at the abbey of Hambye, by E. Vivier; A new inscription from Vieux, by L. Gosselin.

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 1934, part 3, includes:—Four early pictures in the church of Saint-Valéry-sur-Somme, by Dr. Lomier; An Amiens *parvenu* in the fifteenth century, by G. Beaurain; The authenticity of the ornaments given by the Marquise de Sévigné to the collegiate church of Picquigny, by Canon Moy; A pane of sixteenth-century glass restored to the church of Saint Pierre de Roye, by M. Heuduin.

Germania, vol. 19, no. 1, contains:—Unknown Magdalenian finds from Kartsteinhöhle, by F. Springensguth and W. Buttler; The Molzbach tumulus, by F. Holste and W. Jorus; Prehistoric ironworkings in South Westphalia, by A. Stieren; A tumulus of the Imperial Age in the Trier district, by H. Koethe; New Mithraic monuments from Bulgaria, by G. Kazarow; Roman lamp moulds from Poetovio, by B. Saria; New earthworks on the late Roman Raetian boundary, by P. Reinecke; A brooch of the Imperial Age from Vasilica, by N. N. Moroşan; The older castle at Pfalzel near Trier, by F. Kutzbach; The Bardowick ring brooch, by F. Krüger; A Roman wooden paved road on Eschenholer Moor, by P. Reinecke; The Samian manufactory at Satto, near Chémery-Faulkquemont (Falkenberg), Lorraine, by R. Forrer.

Vol. 19, no. 2, contains:—The Diluvial finds from Obercassel, by E. Kahrs; The mesolithic period in south-west Germany, by E. Peters; The band-ceramic culture village of Köln-Lindenthal, by W. Haberey; An early Bronze Age head ornament from Lower Austria, by K. Willvonseder; The Wallstadt bronze hoard, by W. Kimmig; Bronze Age Hallstatt finds from south-east France, by E. Vogt; Two Celtic bronze jugs from Lenzburg, by P. Jacobsthal; New inscriptions from Köln, by F. Fremersdorf; Roman objects (terra sigillata, etc.) from Risstissen, Unterkirchberg, and Strass, by R. Knorr; Bronze statuette of a German in the Bucharest Museum, by J. Werner; A Gothic fortress at Sadowetz, Bulgaria, by I. Welkov.

Rendiconti della R. Accad. Naz. dei Lincei, 6th ser., vol. 10 (1934), fasc. 3, 4. B. Pace, Excavations in the Sahara (Fezzan) on the site of Garama, the capital of the Garamantes of ancient literature, whose culture, to

judge by objects found, remained in the prehistoric stage. G. Gabrieli, Emblems and badges connected with the Roman Academy of the Lincei from the seventeenth century onwards. G. M. Columba, Topography of Palermo in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Fasc. 5–10. A. Mancini prints the Latin text of the Legend of Mahomet from a manuscript at Pisa of the fourteenth century. A hymn to Osiris on a stele (*c.* 1415 B.C.) in the Museum at Turin, by A. Tulli. A collection of ethical maxims in Latin (*c.* A.D. 100) inscribed on a marble slab which has been pierced with openings as a transenna in the church of Grotta-ferrata, by V. Ussani.

Rivista di Archeologia Cristiana, vol. xi (1924), parts 3 and 4. E. Josi continues his account of the catacomb to the left of the Via Tiburtina (Viale Regina Margherita), with Christian epitaphs, sculptured sarcophagi, a gilt glass of St. Agnes, an ivory doll, etc. G. Wilpert interprets the figures on the Christian sarcophagus of Tebessa as symbolizing the Church of Rome and her faith. The Baptistery of Butrinto (Buthrotum) in southern Albania, with remarkable mosaic pavement, which may be compared with others of the fifth–sixth centuries, by L. M. Ugolini. R. Krautheimer discusses the history of the two churches now forming the Basilica of S. Lorenzo fuori le mura, Rome. The western part (nave), rebuilt in the thirteenth century by Honorius III, seems to represent the church of Constantine, from which there was access to the tomb of the martyr, over which a chapel was erected later, rebuilt by Pelagius II. E. Josi describes the discovery under the pavement of the nave of the Lateran of remains of buildings belonging to the Equites Singulares, with inscriptions of A.D. 197 and 203. Gnostic representations from the catacomb of Novatianus, by H. Lietzmann. G. P. Kirsch describes the discovery below the church of St. Victor at Xanten on the Lower Rhine of the original martyr's *memoria*, over which the church was afterwards built. It contained remains of two skeletons, perhaps of Victor and Mallosus, who, according to Gregory of Tours, were buried here. A lost Roman church, S. Maria de Maxima, in the Rione S. Angelo, by P. Spezi.

Bullettino della Commiss. Arch. Comunale di Roma, vol. 61 (1933). Phidian Studies, Zeus and Asklepios, with reference to a marble head recently acquired for the Museo Nazionale, by D. Mustili. Roman copies of a female statue by Phidias, by P. Zancani Montuoro. On copies in the Naples Museum of the Richelieu Hermes and the Lansdowne Hermes, by A. Adriani. Preliminary account of discoveries of buildings between the Forum Pacis and the Coliseum, by A. M. Colini, and of fragments of sculpture from the same area, by D. Mustili. The graffiti of the so-called Basilica of the Argentarii with classified index, by M. della Corte. They show that in the time of Trajan a school was held there by a Q. Caecilius Eros, perhaps a descendant of a grammarian of the Virgilian age mentioned by Suetonius. A marble wind-dial carved with barbaric heads of sixteen winds, mostly named, found at the foot of the Aventine near the arch of San Lazzaro, by L. Pollak. The territory of Lanuvium, its character, ancient roads, and remains (part i), by A. Galieti. Discoveries in the Largo Argentina; the altar of A. Postumius Albinus, by G. Marchetti-

Longhi. Protective symbols on the walls of Rome and other ancient buildings, by G. B. Giovenale. Fragment of inscription from the Largo Argentina belonging to a statue by the sculptor Myron, by D. Mustili. Greek epitaph of a boy (end of first century A.D.) expressing familiar ideas of Egyptian mysticism, by G. Patriarca. History of the church of SS. Quiricus and Julitta near the Forum, by A. Rava. Report on various discoveries in Rome and Latium 1931–3, by A. M. Colini. In the *Bullettino del Museo dell'Impero Romano*, iv (1933) are the following papers: Roman villas in the territory of Viterbo, by A. Gargana. The road from Rome to Buthrotum in Epirus, by L. M. Ugolini. A sarcophagus (second century A.D., swags of fruit supported by putti) from Prevesa in Epirus, by A. L. Pietrogrande. Bust of Trajan in the Piraeus Museum, by C. Carducci. Unpublished Greek inscriptions from Crete, by G. Patriarca. Reports on recent discoveries in the lands of the Roman Empire.

Roemische Mitteilungen, vol. 49 (1934), parts 3 and 4. Two marble tripods from Albano in the Vatican compared with another in the Museo Mussolini, perhaps connected with Domitian's villa, by E. von Mercklin. A Republican pilaster-capital with winged lion, and history of the motive, by L. Curtius. Relief (Museo Mussolini) of a deity holding a thunderbolt, the body ending in snake coils, identified as Summanus, the god of lightning in the night, by L. Curtius. Orestes and Iphigenia in Tauris, as represented on the bronze crater found on the site of Dionysopolis near Varna on the Black Sea in 1907, by L. Curtius. Pelias and his daughters on a sarcophagus from the Catacomb of Praetextatus, by M. Gütschow. The statue in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, identified by G. M. A. Richter as Protesilaus, with which goes a fragment in the British Museum, probably represents the eponymous hero of Cyzicus, by L. Curtius. A head of Antoninus Pius at Berlin and its relation to the reliefs on the Arch of Constantine, by C. Blümel.

Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, 1934, 2 Halvbind. This half-volume opens with a portrait and biography of Finnur Jónsson, the Icelandic scholar, who died in 1934. Jakob Benediktsson discusses the sources of Peder Resen's *Description of Iceland* (seventeenth century), and Poul Nørlund figures two Byzantine ivory reliefs with Scandinavian runes. C. G. Schultz inquires into the date and stylistic origin of certain early Romanesque churches in Denmark, and recognizes the Anglo-Norman style about 1100; and C. M. Smidt gives an account of the Søborg castle and its round chapel. Two new examples of prehistoric trephining are recorded by K. Fischer-Møller, with photographs, the dolichocephalic character of Danish examples being emphasized; and M. B. Mackeprang endeavours to date some underground stone-chambers at Donback in Vendsyssel, Jutland. Summaries in French of all the articles in the annual volume are included in this number.

Fornvännen, 1935, häfte 1. Thirteen house-sites of the Early Iron Age in Föra parish, North Öland, are described by Mårten Stenberger. Two have been excavated and post-holes for the roof revealed, but the small finds were scarce, and the date suggested for the village is about

500 B.C. Ivar Schell regards spectacles as an anachronism in medieval iconography, though they were invented at the end of the thirteenth century. Their symbolic use in paintings is illustrated by several examples. Bengt Söderberg holds that the date 1361, which can be extracted from the Latin inscription in Fide Church, South Gotland, refers to the Danish invasion, as it would then be very early for minuscules, and the associated wall-painting is clearly fifteenth-century. Their date may be that of the church's restoration after a fire. There are shorter notices of the use of spectrum analysis in archaeology, and the seventh boat-burial at Valsgårde, with a photograph of a round shield covered with metal braces in the Vendel style.

Bolleti de la Societat Arqueologica Luliana, Desembre 1934, includes:—The embassy of Mossen Joan Dusay, by X. de Salas Bosch; The chair of Alfabià, by J. Llabrés; Central part of a retable of St. Christopher.

Bulletin of the Museum of Far-Eastern Antiquities, Stockholm, no 5, contains:—Word-families in Chinese, by B. Karlgren; The Book of Changes, by A. Waley; Selected Ordos bronzes, by J. G. Andersson; The finds from Luan P'ing and Hsuan Hua, by T. J. Arne.

No. 6 contains:—Early Chinese mirror inscriptions, by B. Karlgren; Exhibition of early Chinese bronzes; On the date of the Piao bells, by B. Karlgren; The question of the Huai-Tal finds, by A. Koch.

Mitteilungen der antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich, Band 31, Heft 4, contains:—The illuminated manuscript of the *History of the World* by Rudolf von Ems in the Zentralbibliothek at Zürich, by Dr. K. Escher.

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*Ming-Porzellane in schwedischen Sammlungen. Von L. Reidemeister. $10\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 34, with 64 plates. Berlin and Leipzig: De Gruyter, 1935.

Coins.

*Romano-British imitations of bronze coins of Claudius I. By C. H. V. Sutherland. Numismatic notes and monographs, no. 65. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. iv + 35. New York: American Numismatic Society, 1935.

Egyptology.

*Tell el-Amarna. By J. D. S. Pendlebury. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xxxiv + 170. London: Dickson & Thompson, 1935. *6s.*

*Hieratic Papyri in the British Museum. Third Series. Chester Beatty Gift. Edited by Alan H. Gardiner. $11 \times 8\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xiii + 142, with a volume of 72 plates. 17×13. London: British Museum, 1935.

Greek Archaeology.

*Das Heroon von Kalydon. Von Ejnar Dyggve, Frederik Poulsen und Konstantinos Rhomaios. D. Kgl. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skrifter, 7. Raekke, historisk og filosofisk Afd. iv, 4. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 289–433. Copenhagen: Levin & Munksgaard, 1934.

History and Topography.

*Calendar of Deeds relating to Walthamstow, 1584 to 1855. By Stephen J. Barns. Third Series. $12\frac{3}{4} \times 10$. Pp. 38. Walthamstow Antiquarian Society, Official Publication, no. 33. 1935.

*British Diplomatic Representatives, 1789–1852. Edited by S. T. Bindoff, E. F. Malcolm Smith, and C. K. Webster. Camden Third Series, vol. l. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvii + 216. London: Royal Historical Society, 1934.

*The Register of William Greenfield, Lord Archbishop of York, 1306–1315. Edited by the late William Brown and A. Hamilton Thompson. Part ii. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xliii + 259. Publications of the Surtees Society, vol. clxix, 1934.

*Lathe Court rolls and views of frankpledge in the Rape of Hastings, A.D. 1387 to 1474. Edited by Elinor Joan Courthope and Beryl E. R. Formoy. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. lxvi + 238. Sussex Record Society, volume xxxvii. Lewes: 1935.

*The parish churches of England. By J. Charles Cox. Edited, with additional chapters, by Charles Bradley Ford. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. x + 118. London: Batsford, 1935. *7s. 6d.*

*The Letters of Sir Walter Scott. Edited by H. J. C. Grierson, assisted by Davidson Cook, W. M. Parker, and others. Centenary Edition. Vol. viii, 1821–23. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xviii + 512. London: Constable, 1935. *18s.*

*Notes on the County Town of Lancaster in the eighteenth century. By T. Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 32. Reprint, *The Lancaster Observer*. Lancaster: 1935.

*The story of Keston in Kent. By Frederick Sidney Gammon, rector. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. viii + 74. London: Murby, 1934. *3s. 6d.*

*Records of the Templars in England in the twelfth century. The Inquest of 1185, with illustrative charters and documents. Edited by Beatrice A. Lees. The British Academy: Records of the Social and Economic History of England and Wales, vol. ix. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6$. Pp. ccxvii + 457. London: Milford, for the British Academy, 1935. *42s.*

*Selections from the Dutch records of the Ceylon Government. No. 4. Memoir of Joan Gideon Loten, Governor of Ceylon, delivered to his successor, Jan Schreuder, on February 28, 1757. Translated from the original by E. Reimers, M.B.E., Government archivist. $10\frac{1}{4} \times 7$. Pp. x + 108. Colombo: Government Press, 1935. Rs. 3.

*The Map of the British Isles of 1546. By Edward Lynam. $11\frac{1}{4} \times 9$. Pp. ii + 7, with a reproduction of the map in 2 sheets. Jenkintown, Penna.: George H. Beans Library, 1934. $2.50.

*The story of Agar Town, the ecclesiastical parish of St. Thomas, Camden Town, N.W. 1. By Rev. R. Conyers Morrell. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 68. Camden Town: Author: St. Thomas's Vicarage, 1935. *6d.*

*The chartulary of the priory of St. Pancras of Lewes. Part ii. Edited by L. F. Salzman, M.A., F.S.A. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxv + 158. Sussex Record Society, vol. 40. 1934.

*The Scattergoods and the East India Company. Edited by the late Sir Richard Carnac Temple, Lavinia M. Anstey, and Bernard P. Scattergood. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$.

Pp. viii + 278 + xxxi. 'Indian Antiquary' Supplement, 1921–1933. Printed for the Editors by the British India Press, Bombay, 1921–1933 and D. J. Jeffery, Ltd., Harpenden, 1935.

*Calendar of Treasury Books, 1 September 1698 to 31 July 1699. Vol. xiv. Prepared for William A. Shaw, Litt.D. 10 × 6¾. Pp. viii + 601. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1934. £1 10*s.*

*The Celtic Church in Scotland. A study of its penetration lines and art relationships. By W. Douglas Simpson. 10 × 7½. Pp. 120. Aberdeen: The University Press, 1935.

*The story of Lower Skilts in Warwickshire. By N. F. Woodward. 8¾ × 5½. Pp. 26. Evesham: [1935].

*The Montagu Musters Book, A.D. 1602–1623. Edited, with an introduction, by Joan Wake and biographical notes by the Rev. H. Isham Longden, F.S.A. 9¾ × 6. Pp. lxii + 289. Northamptonshire Record Society, vol. vii. Peterborough: 1935.

*Société des Nations. Institut international de coopération intellectuelle. Guide international des Archives. Europe. 8¾ × 6¼. Pp. viii + 393. Paris: Institut international de coopération intellectuelle; Rome: Biblioteca d'Arte editrice Annales Institutorum, 1934.

*Académie Royale de Belgique. La Commission Royale d'Histoire, 1834–1934. Livre Jubilaire composé à l'occasion du centième anniversaire de sa fondation par les membres de la Commission. 10 × 7½. Pp. 372. Bruxelles: Palais des Académies, 1934.

*A Infância da Academia (1788–1794). Visita aos Arquivos do Reino: correspondência a tal respeito de João Pedro Ribeiro, Santa Rosa de Viterbo, etc. Publicada e largiamente prefaciada por António Baião. 9 × 5½. Pp. li + 213. Lisbon: Academia das Ciências, 1934.

*Documentos das Chancelarias Reais anteriores a 1531 relativos a Marrocos. Publicados por ordem da Academia das Ciências de Lisboa e sob a direcção de Pedro de Azevedo. Tomo II (1450–1456). 13 × 9. Pp. iv + 768. Lisbon: Academia das Ciências, 1934.

*Lettres secrètes et curiales du pape Grégoire XI (1370–1378) relatives à la France. Extraites des Registres du Vatican, par L. Mirot et H. Jassemin. Premier fascicule. Bibliothèque des écoles françaises d'Athènes et de Rome. 12½ × 10. Columns 122. Paris: Boccard, 1935.

*Ordinaire de l'église Notre-Dame Cathédrale d'Amiens, par Raoul de Rouvroy (1291). Publié d'après de manuscrit original par Georges Durand. 11 × 9. Pp. lxxiv + 605. Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, tome vingt-deuxième. Amiens and Paris: 1934.

*Las Instituciones jurídicas en la conquista de América. Por Silvio A. Zavala. 9¾ × 6¾. Pp. vii + 349. Madrid: Junta para ampliación de estudios e investigaciones científicas, 1935.

Indian Archaeology.

*Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department for the year 1930. 10¾ × 8½. Pp. x + 331. Bangalore: Government Press, 1934.

Irish Archaeology.

*Ancient Ireland. A study in the lessons of archaeology and history. By R. A. S. Macalister. 7½ × 4¾. Pp. xii + 307. London: Methuen, 1935. 10*s. 6d.*

Maltese Archaeology.

*Malta. Origini della civiltà Mediterranea. Di Luigi M. Ugolini. 11¼ × 8½. Pp. xv + 314. Rome: La Libreria dello Stato, 1934.

Mythology.

*Aspects of Celtic Mythology. By A. G. van Hamel. The Sir John Rhŷs memorial lecture of the British Academy, 1934. 10 × 6½. Pp. 44. London: Milford, 1935. 3*s.*

Prehistoric Archaeology.

*Les peintures rupestres schématiques de la péninsule ibérique. Par l'Abbé Henri Breuil. iv. Sud-Est et Est de l'Espagne. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$. Pp. iv. + 166, with 44 plates. Ouvrage publié sous les auspices de la Fondation Singer-Polignac. Imprimerie de Lorgny, 1935.

*Stonehenge and its date. By R. H. Cunnington. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5$. Pp. vii + 135. London: Methuen, 1935. 5*s*.

*Beitrage zur Kenntnis der Steinzeitlichen Musikinstrumente Europas. Von Otto Seewald. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 156. Vienna: Schroll, 1934. RM. 12.

Roman Archaeology.

*The Roman roads of Wales. iii. Caernarvonshire and Anglesey. By S. O'Dwyer. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6$. Pp. 22. Newtown: Montgomeryshire Printing Co., 1935. 1*s*. 6*d*.

*The Neptune and Minerva stone, Chichester. By S. E. Winbolt. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 8. Chichester: Moore & Wingham, 1935. 4*d*.

*Vindonissa. Lager und Vicus. Von Rudolf Laur-Belart. $12\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. vii + 105, with 40 plates. Römisch-Germanische Forschungen, Band 10. Berlin and Leipzig: de Gruyter, 1935. RM. 18.

*Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes des Roemerreiches, Lieferung li. Strecke 10: Der Odenwaldlimes von Wörth am Main bis Wimpfen am Neckar. Strecke 11–12: Die Neckarlinie und der Rätische Limes von Haghof bei Welzheim bis zu der württembergisch-bayerischen Grenze. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 121–128, 46, 95. Berlin and Leipzig: Petters, 1935.

Sculpture.

*The medieval carver. By M. D. Anderson. With a preface by W. G. Constable. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5$. Pp. xix + 187. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1935. 8*s*. 6*d*.

*The roof bosses of Winchester cathedral. By C. J. P. Cave. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 22. Winchester: Friends of Winchester Cathedral, 1935. 6*d*.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday, 7th February 1935. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Mr. E. I. P. Bowen and Mr. G. M. Bland.

The following were elected Fellows of the Society:—The Rt. Hon. William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, Mr. Francis Wormald, Prof. Thomas Bertram Lonsdale Webster, Rev. David James Mathew, Miss Anne Geddes Gilchrist, Lord Gerald Wellesley, Miss Maude Violet Clarke, Mr. Sydney Herbert Pavière, Mr. Francis Geoffrey Rendall, Mr. Iorwerth Cyfeiliog Peate, Mr. Matley Moore, Mr. Albert Van de Put, Mr. Charles Marriott Oldrid Scott, Miss Gwenllian Elizabeth Fanny Morgan, and Mr. Thomas Herbert Lesbirel Hony.

Thursday, 14th February 1935. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Miss M. H. Mills, Mr. F. Wormald, Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Mr. C. B. Willcocks, Mr. L. Edwards, Lord Gerald Wellesley, and Mr. A. Van de Put.

Prof. Tancred Borenius and Mr. John Charlton read a paper on excavations at Clarendon Palace.

Thursday, 21st February 1935. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—The Earl of Ilchester and Mr. S. H. Pavière.

Mr. F. Cottrill read papers on excavations at Witham, Essex, and on recent excavations in Roman London.

Thursday, 28th February 1935. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Mr. C. M. Oldrid Scott, Rev. D. J. Mathew, and Mr. F. G. Rendall.

Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A., Mrs. Wheeler, F.S.A., and Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew, D.S.O., F.S.A., read a paper on the excavations at Maiden Castle.

Thursday, 7th March 1935. Sir Eric Maclagan, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Miss A. G. Gilchrist was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. H. V. German exhibited through the Director two pottery vessels of Trojan type, found at Bembridge, Isle of Wight (p. 354).

Mr. G. Leggett exhibited through the Director a Greek jug of the fifth century B.C. found in the Medway at Chatham in 1871 (p. 354).

Mr. A. C. Wilberforce exhibited through the Director a basalt statue of an Egyptian priest, found at Hayes, Middlesex (p. 354).

The following were elected Fellows of the Society:—Mr. George Sperling Gibbons, Mr. Thomas Gerard Davidson, Sir William Milner, Bart., Mr. Bryan Hugh St. John O'Neil, Mr. Geoffrey Thompson, Mr. Martin Rivington Holmes, Mr. Ernest Samuel Makower, Mr. Bertram Ralph Leftwich, Mr. Walter Travers McIntire, Mr. Richard Ewhurst Porter, Mr. Richard Ernest Knowles, Mr. Arthur Westall Vivian-Neal, Mr. Henry Mendelssohn Hake, and Mr. Henry Folliot Scott Stokes.

Thursday, 14th March 1935. Sir Eric Maclagan, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Mr. T. G. Davidson, Mr. H. F. Scott Stokes, Mr. G. S. Gibbons, and Mr. B. R. Leftwich.

Mr. C. W. Phillips, F.S.A., read a paper on the excavations of the Giants' Hills long barrow, Skendleby, Lincolnshire.

Thursday, 21st March 1935. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Mr. I. C. Peate, Col. C. de W. Crookshank, Mr. A. W. Vivian-Neal, and Mr. M. R. Holmes.

Dr. F. H. Fairweather, F.S.A., read a paper on Colne Priory, Essex, and the burials of the Earls of Oxford.

Thursday, 28th March 1935. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Mr. T. H. L. Hony, Mr. E. S. Makower, and Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil.

Mr. C. A. Ralegh Radford, F.S.A., read a paper on Tintagel: the castle and the Celtic monastery.

Thursday, 4th April 1935. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Mr. G. Thompson, Prof. T. B. L. Webster, and Mr. H. M. Hake.

The Rt. Hon. W. G. Ormsby-Gore, F.S.A., exhibited a thirteenth-century bronze figure from a Crucifix found at Criccieth Castle in December 1934 (p. 358).

Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A., read a paper on Dartmouth Castle.

Thursday, 11th April 1935. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Miss G. E. F. Morgan, Mr. W. T. McIntire, and Mr. R. E. Porter.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1934 was read, and thanks were voted to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, F.S.A., and Mr. M. R. Hull read a paper on the excavations at Colchester.

Anniversary Meeting: Tuesday, 30th April 1935. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds and Mr. O. F. Parker were appointed Scrutators of the Ballot.

The following Report of the Council for the year 1934–5 was read:

Research. The excavations at Maiden Castle began in July under the direction of Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler and Lt.-Col. Drew and with the co-operation of the Dorset Archaeological Society. Although the first season's work was naturally of a somewhat exploratory nature it holds out great hope for the success of the whole campaign, which will continue at least for two further seasons. Work was continued at Colchester and at Witham, Essex, for both of which the Society is in part responsible. Reports on each of these three excavations were presented to the Society during the past year. In addition the Council has made grants from the Research Fund towards work at Clarendon Palace, Bourton-on-the-Water, and the Skendleby long barrow, on all of which papers have been read to the Society, and also at Bigberry, Walmer, and Gloucester.

Once again the Council would ask Fellows to support the Research Fund to the best of their ability. The calls on it are many and its income is very small, and in many cases its grants can only be in the nature of expressions of good will rather than of much material assistance.

Publications. *The Antiquaries Journal* has appeared regularly and *Archaeologia*, vol. lxxxiv, should be ready during the summer. No *Report of the Research Committee* has been issued during the year under review, but that on the excavations at Verulamium is at the printers'.

Library. Miss Warrand resigned her post as a cataloguer in October, after ten years' service to the Society. The catalogues are now in such an advanced state that it was felt that the work could very well be continued with one cataloguer only, and consequently Miss Warrand's post has not been filled. The number of Fellows and others using the Library shows no diminution, but rather an increase.

The following books other than those sent for review have been presented during the past year:—

From the Authors:

Sidelights on brasses in Hertfordshire churches: ii. Aldbury, by H. C. Andrews, F.S.A.
Les plus anciennes Croisées d'Ogives, by M. Aubert, Hon. F.S.A.
Some notes on the Evesham branch of the Washbourne family, by E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A.
Caistor Church and its tower, by Rev. P. B. G. Binnall.
Members of Parliament for Northumberland (1327–99), by C. H. Hunter Blair, F.S.A.
The proper function and scope of a National Art Gallery and Museum, by Lord Bledisloe, F.S.A.
Addresses at the Waitangi celebrations, by Lord Bledisloe, F.S.A.
The west walls of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Parker Brewis, F.S.A.
La céramique de l'Âge de Bronze au Danemark, by H. C. Brokolm.
The roof bosses of Winchester Cathedral, by C. J. P. Cave, F.S.A.
The bells of the parish church of Neston, Cheshire, by F. H. Cheetham, F.S.A.
The last illness and post-mortem examination of James I, by F. W. Cock, F.S.A.
Monumental brasses in Somerset: ii. and iii, by A. B. Connor.
Fragmenta Armamentaria, by F. H. Cripps-Day.
The aborigines of Jamaica, by F. Cundall, F.S.A.
Further excavations at Jarlshof, Shetland, by A. O. Curle, F.S.A.
Downing muniments: i. a seventeenth-century inventory of plate, by W. L. Cuttle and R. Hill.
Excavations at Goward, near Hilltown, co. Down, by O. Davies and E. Evans, F.S.A.
The professional costume of lawyers illustrated chiefly by monumental brasses, by L. Edwards, F.S.A.
Excavations at Llys Edwin Celyn Farm, Northop, Flintshire, by T. A. Glenn.
Irish gold lunulae, with special reference to a pair from Midleton, co. Cork, by L. S. Gogan.
Oxford and the history of science, by R. T. Gunther.
A descriptive catalogue of Sheffield manorial records, 1424 to 1624, vol. 3, by T. W. Hall, F.S.A.
The architectural work of Sir Banister Fletcher, by W. Hanneford-Smith.
The parish church of Brighton, by F. Harrison, F.S.A.
Wigan Corporation records, by A. J. Hawkes, F.S.A.
The cemetery cairn of Knockast, by H. O'N. Hencken, F.S.A., and H. L. Movius, jun.
The place-names of Ardingly, by Miss M. S. Holgate, F.S.A.
Literary associations of the county town of Lancaster and its surrounding districts, by T. Cann Hughes, F.S.A.
Notes on the county town of Lancaster in the eighteenth century, by T. Cann Hughes, F.S.A.
Christian van Vianen, goldsmith in England, by E. Alfred Jones, F.S.A.
Landmarks of ancient Batticaloa, by D. W. N. Kadramer.
Megalithic monuments in north-east Scotland, by A. Keiller, F.S.A.
The brasses in the Temple Church, by P. W. Kerr, F.S.A., and W. J. Kaye, F.S.A.
Romano-British pottery found at Boughton Close, near Worcester, by W. H. Knowles, F.S.A.
Loch Lomondside fonts and effigy, by A. D. Lacaille.
La cathédrale de Rouen au XI[e] siècle, by G. Lanfry.
Le Bréviaire-Missel du prieuré clunisien de Lewes, by Abbé V. Leroquais.

The Indus civilisation: some connections with Sumer, Elam, and the West, by E. Mackay, F.S.A.
The Indus civilisation, by E. Mackay, F.S.A.
Runnekammen fra Setre, by O. Magnus and H. Shetelig, Hon. F.S.A.
A wooden cauldron from Altartate, Co. Monaghan, by A. Mahr.
Zu den sogenannten prähistorischen Steigeisen, by A. Mahr.
Quaternary research in Ireland, 1934, from the archaeological viewpoint, by A. Mahr.
The Greyfriars of Walsingham, by A. R. Martin, F.S.A.
Die Grabung der Universität Kairo bei Maadi, by O. Menghin, Hon. F.S.A.
Ursprung und Entwicklung der germanischen Goldgefässe des Bronzezeitalters, by O. Menghin, Hon. F.S.A.
The Roman villa at Castle Hill, Whitton, Ipswich, by J. Reid Moir and G. Maynard.
A giant hand-axe from Sheringham, by J. Reid Moir.
The romance of our old village choirs, by Rev. R. C. Morrell.
A brief history of the village and the church, Bow Brickhill, Bucks., by Rev. R. C. Morrell.
The story of Agar Town, the ecclesiastical parish of St. Thomas's, Camden Town, by Rev. R. C. Morrell.
Butley Priory, Suffolk, by J. N. L. Myres, F.S.A., W. D. Caröe, F.S.A., and J. B. Ward Perkins.
Medieval pottery and kiln at Ashton, near Chester, by R. Newstead.
The megalithic culture of Northern Europe, by C. A. Nordman.
Norse ruins at Gardar, by P. Nörlund.
Researches into Norse culture in Greenland, by P. Nörlund and M. Stenberger.
The castle and borough of Llanidloes, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.
Breiddin Hill excavations, 1933, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.
Excavations at Titterstone Clee Hill Camp, Shropshire, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.
A hoard of late Roman coins from Northamptonshire, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.
Roman coins from Caerwent, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.
Peveril Castle, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.
Medieval glassworkers in North Staffordshire, by T. Pape, F.S.A.
The earthen hill-top camps of Wessex, by A. D. Passmore.
Tell-el-Amarna, by J. D. S. Pendlebury, F.S.A.
Monastic paving tiles, by Lord Ponsonby and Hon. Matthew Ponsonby.
The churchwardens' accounts of West Tarring, by Rev. W. J. Pressey, F.S.A.
Tudor domestic mural painting, by F. W. Reader.
Further discoveries of domestic mural paintings in Buckinghamshire, by F. W. Reader.
Design and medieval architecture, by Dr. Helen Rosenau.
The islet of St. Helier and Elizabeth Castle, by Major N. V. L. Rybot, F.S.A.
The brass of Sir William Harper, by H. K. St.J. Sanderson.
Feet of Fines for Harpenden, by B. P. Scattergood, F.S.A.
The manor of Rothamsted and the Wittewronge descent of Sir John Burnet Lawes, by B. P. Scattergood, F.S.A.
The Scattergoods and the East India Company, by Sir R. C. Temple, F.S.A., L. Anstey, and B. P. Scattergood, F.S.A.
La quatrième campagne de fouilles à Ras-Shamra, by C. F. A. Schaeffer, C. Virolleaud, and E. Dhorme.
Oldtidens Fartpier, by H. Shetelig, Hon. F.S.A.
Buckingham Palace, its furniture, decorations, and history, by H. Clifford Smith, F.S.A.
The civic history of the town of Cavan, by T. S. Smyth.
Der Übergang von der Stein- zur Bronzezeitkultur in der Schweiz, by O. Tschumi, Hon. F.S.A.
Albiobola, by C. W. Vollgraff, Hon. F.S.A.
Guide to St. Michael's Mount, by Miss Joan Wake.
The Ravenhurst, Camp Hill, Birmingham, by B. Walker, F.S.A.
The English antiquaries of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, by H. B. Walters, F.S.A.
The story of Lower Skilts in Warwickshire, by N. F. Woodward.

From John Allan, F.S.A.:
Romano-British imitations of Bronze coins of Claudius I, by C. H. V. Sutherland.

From an Anonymous donor:
The letters of Sir Walter Scott. Centenary edition, vols. vi, vii, viii.

From the Standing Council of the Baronetage:
Official roll of the baronets, 31st January 1934.

From the British Academy:
Proceedings, vol. xix.
Records of the Templars in England, edited by Beatrice A. Lees.
Babylonian menologies and the Semitic calendars, by S. Langdon.

From the Trustees of the British Museum:
Subject index of the modern books acquired . . . 1926–30.

From the Government Archivist, Ceylon:
Selections from the Dutch records of Ceylon, no. 4.

From Philip Fox:
The Adler planetarium and astronomical museum of Chicago.
Catalogue of the Meusing collection of old scientific instruments (1479–1800) now in the Chicago Museum.

From W. Osbern Grazebrook:
Burke's Armory, interleaved and annotated by the late George Grazebrook, F.S.A.

From Mrs. Hewins:
The Royal Saints of Britain from the latter days of the Roman Empire, by W. A. S. Hewins.

From J. J. Marquet de Vasselot, Hon. F.S.A.:
Musée de Cluny: guide officiel.

From O. Menghin, Hon. F.S.A.:
Die prähistorische Sammlung des niederösterreichischen Landesmuseum.
Grabungen auf der neolithischen Siedlung von Merimde-Benisalâme.
Führer durch die Schausammlungen des niederösterreichischen Landesmuseum.

From the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors:
The windows of Merchant Taylors' Hall, by Sir Frederick Morris Fry and W. L. Thomas.

From J. Pierpont Morgan, Hon. F.S.A.:
Exhibition of illuminated manuscripts held at the New York Public Library, 1933–4.

From the Friends of the National Libraries:
The funeral oration of Pericles, translated out of Thucydides, by Thomas Hobbes.

From B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.:
The Roman sites of South-West Leicestershire, by A. J. Pickering.

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General.—The Senate of the University of London has appointed the President, or his representative, to be a member of the Committee of Management of the University Institute of Archaeology.

Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler has been appointed the Society's representative on the Ancient Monuments Board for England.

Mr. F. J. E. Raby represented the Society at the centenary celebration of the Service des Monuments historiques, and of the Société française d'archéologie.

Père Delehaye, Honorary Fellow, represented the Society at the centenary of the Commission royal d'histoire of the Académie royale de Belgique.

Prof. J. L. Myres represented the Society at the Congrès des sciences anthropologiques et ethnologiques held in London in July.

A new cloakroom for ladies has been provided.

Col. Browne has made great progress with the catalogue of the lantern slides, and the Council has also to thank Mr. Jerome Bankes for undertaking the completion of the card catalogue of the Society's collection of prints and drawings.

The following gifts, other than books, have been received during the past year :—

From Jerome Bankes, F.S.A. :
A collection of caricatures by Gilray.

From C. J. P. Cave, F.S.A. :
A collection of lantern slides of bosses in Norwich cathedral, Tewkesbury abbey, and Winchester cathedral.

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From Walter Tower, F.S.A. :
Full-size drawings of the glass in Tewkesbury abbey.

Obituary. The following Fellows have died since the last Anniversary:—

Ordinary Fellows

Kenneth Champain Bayley, 23rd February 1935.
Rev. James Martindale Blake, 24th July 1934.
Robert Carr Bosanquet, 21st April 1935.
Sir Harold Brakspear, K.C.V.O., 20th November 1934.
George Cyril Brooke, Litt.D., 11th October 1934.
George Granville Buckley, 15th May 1934.
Sir Ernest Alfred Wallis Budge, Litt.D., 23rd November 1934.
Edward Conder, 27th July 1934.
Sir George Herbert Duckworth, C.B., 27th April 1934.
Sir Evan Vincent Evans, C.H., LL.D., 13th November 1934.
Rev. Edmund Farrer, 8th April 1935.
Thomas Robert Gambier-Parry, 15th February 1935.
Iltyd Gardner, 10th February 1935.
Thomas Edward Goodyear, 14th August 1934
Percy Charles Haydon-Bacon, 2nd January 1935.
George Everett Jeffery, 4th April 1935.
Henry Jenner, 8th May 1934.
Sir Henry Charles Miller Lambert, K.C.M.G., 9th February 1935.
Hardy Bertram McCall, 16th July 1934.
Herbert Edward Powell, 14th December 1934.
Major Eustace Richardson-Cox, D.L., 28th February 1935.
Theophilus Caldwell Sandeman, 25th March 1935.
George Ulick, Marquess of Sligo, 26th February 1935.
John Cottingham Tingey, 3rd July 1934.
Rev. Thomas Alfred Walker, LL.D., 9th March 1935.
William Self Weeks, 9th April 1935.
Herbert Weld, 5th February 1935.
Albert Henry Whitin, 6th March 1935.
Wyatt Wyatt-Paine, 12th April 1935.

Honorary Fellows

Dr. Lajos Marton, 4th November 1934.
Dr. Louis Siret, 7th June 1934.

Robert Carr Bosanquet died after a short illness on Easter Day at the age of 63. After a fine career at Eton and Cambridge, where, in addition to two firsts and a Craven Travelling studentship, he was known as a wit and writer of light verse, he spent two years in travel and then began his active archaeological career by excavating Housesteads on the Wall. In 1899 he was appointed Assistant Director of the British School at Athens and became director the year after. During his term of office he carried out excavations in Laconia and Crete. In 1906 he returned to England as Professor of Classical Archaeology in the University of Liverpool, a chair which he held until 1920. While at Liverpool he did much work on the archaeology, especially the Roman archaeology,

of Wales, excavating at Caersws and on other sites, and becoming a member of the Royal Commission on ancient monuments in Wales and of the Advisory Board for Wales, resigning the latter post on leaving Liverpool when he was appointed a member of the English Board. He took an active part in the work of the Hellenic and Roman Societies, of which latter body he was a vice-president. He had also just retired from the presidency of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1899, was a local secretary for Northumberland, and served as a vice-president from 1930 to 1934; in spite of residing in Northumberland (he had succeeded his father at Rock in 1911) he was a most regular attendant at the meetings of the Council and at those meetings of the Society when he was on duty as the President's deputy.

SIR HAROLD BRAKSPEAR was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1900, and served on the Council in 1915 and 1930; he was also a member of the Research Committee, a local secretary for Wiltshire, and had contributed many papers both to *Archaeologia*, the *Proceedings*, and *The Antiquaries Journal*.

He was born in 1870, became an A.R.I.B.A. in 1893, and set up in practice at Corsham in Wiltshire, where he lived for the remainder of his life. As an architect his most important work was the repairing of ancient buildings, both domestic and ecclesiastical, such as Little Sodbury manor house, Lacock, Malmesbury and Battle Abbeys, Sherborne Castle, and St. George's, Windsor, where he was responsible for the repair of the roof, upon the completion of which in 1931 he was made a K.C.V.O.

His archaeological work consisted mainly in the excavation of some of the greater abbeys and in much of this work he collaborated with the late Sir William Hope, assisting him at Fountains, Furness, Beaulieu, Jervaulx, and many other sites, not all Cistercian. His work at Lacock, Malmesbury, and Battle has already been mentioned, but he also excavated and published monographs on Hayles, Bradenstoke, Stanley, Bardney, Worcester dorter, St. Nicholas, Exeter, and Wigmore, some of these appearing in the *Archaeological Journal*. He also did much work for the Victoria County Histories. He was a member of the Salisbury and Bristol Diocesan Advisory Committees, was a Fellow of the R.I.B.A., President of the Wessex Association of Architects, and advisory architect to the Chapters of Worcester and Windsor.

GEORGE CYRIL BROOKE was elected a Fellow in 1927 and was a member of the Council at the time of his death. On leaving Cambridge he entered the British Museum, becoming an assistant in the Department of Coins and Medals, and eventually rising to the position of Deputy Keeper. He made himself an authority on Anglo-Saxon and English coins, publishing many papers in the *Numismatic Chronicle* and the *British Numismatic Journal*, as well as one or two books. He was one of the secretaries of the Royal Numismatic Society, in which Society's work he took an active share, and he also was a member of the British Numismatic Society.

SIR ERNEST BUDGE, who died in November at the age of 77, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, was Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholar of the University, became an Assistant in the British Museum on leaving the University, and from 1893 to 1924 was keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities. He was knighted in 1920. His output of work was enormous, as, apart from writing official guides, he edited Egyptian, Coptic, and Ethiopian texts, the Rhind Mathematical Papyrus, and the Book of the Dead, and wrote books on many aspects of Egyptian and Assyrian archaeology. Nor was his work confined to the study, for he superintended excavations in Assyria, Egypt, and the Sudan, especially noteworthy being those carried out at Nineveh, Aswân, and Meröe.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society *honoris causa* in 1890, served on the Council in 1898, and made communications to the Society on the hieratic papyrus of Nesi Amsu, on Egyptian bronze weapons, and on a Coptic grave shirt, all of which were published in *Archaeologia*.

SIR GEORGE DUCKWORTH was elected a Fellow in 1912. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1908 was appointed the first secretary of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments for England, holding that position until his retirement early in 1934. He was made a C.B. in 1919, and received the honour of knighthood in 1927.

SIR VINCENT EVANS was elected a Fellow in 1918 and served on the Council in 1921. He was made a Companion of Honour in 1922. For many years he was secretary of the Honourable Society of the Cymmrodorion, and to his tireless activities the high position which that Society holds is largely due. He was chairman of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments for Wales and of the Advisory Board for Wales, honorary secretary of the National Eisteddfod, and a governor of the University of Wales, of the National Museum, and of the National Library. He died in November.

GEORGE EVERETT JEFFERY died in April, having resigned his Fellowship, owing to ill health, in the previous December. For many years he was Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Cyprus where he did much useful work in spite of the very limited means at his disposal. He was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1912, acted as local secretary for Cyprus, and contributed many papers, mainly on Cypriote architecture, to our publications.

HENRY JENNER was elected a Fellow in 1883, and served on the Council in 1889, 1890, 1898, and 1899. He made a few contributions to the *Proceedings*, and when living in London was a regular attendant at the Society's meetings. He was for many years on the staff of the Library of the British Museum, and on his retirement in 1909 went to live near Hayle, in Cornwall, where he took an active part in the intellectual life of the county, especially in such matters as the study of the Cornish language and the revival of the Cornish Gorsedds. He for long served as a local secretary of the Society for the county.

ALBERT HENRY WHITIN was elected a Fellow in 1916, and when in London was a fairly regular attendant at the Society's meetings. But most of his later life was spent in Paris, although his business interests were in America. By his will he made many bequests to art galleries and other institutions in this country, among these bequests being one of 5,000 dollars to the Society.

LAJOS MARTON, Director of the Archaeological Departments of the National Hungarian Museum at Budapest, died suddenly in November when attending the Conference of Museum Officials at Madrid. He had done much work on the prehistory of Hungary, among his most important studies being one on the early La Tène period, which he published in *Archaeologia Hungarica*. He was elected an Honorary Fellow in 1933.

LOUIS SIRET had spent a long life investigating the prehistory of Spain, and especially of Andalusia, and in his work he found an able collaborator in his brother Enrique, their joint work dealing with the first metal ages in south-east Spain being among the first to draw attention to the wealth of archaeological material in the country awaiting investigation. Other works by him were on prehistoric Spain, Punic, Roman, Visigothic, and Arab antiquities, on Iberian Chronology, and on east and west in Spain in prehistoric times. To the recent Prehistoric Congress held in London in 1932 he contributed a paper on the 'Problem of the Aeneolithic'. He was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society in 1933.

The scrutators having handed in their report, the following were declared elected officers and members of Council for the ensuing year:— Sir Frederic Kenyon, President; Mr. R. Holland-Martin, Treasurer; Mr. Reginald Smith, Director; Mr. A. W. Clapham, Secretary; Mr. John Allan, Mr. J. N. Bankes, Mr. H. C. Beck, Mr. W. Gurney Benham, Mr. C. J. P. Cave, Mr. C. T. Clay, Prof. W. G. Constable, Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, Mr. Stephen Gaselee, Sir Eric Maclagan, Dr. Felix Oswald, Mr. C. A. R. Radford, Mr. L. F. Salzman, Miss M. V. Taylor, Prof. Hamilton Thompson, Mr. G. J. Turner, and Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler.

The meeting was then adjourned until 9 o'clock, when the President delivered the Anniversary Address (p. 249), and presented the Gold Medal of the Society for distinguished services to archaeology to Sir Aurel Stein, who replied (p. 260).

On the motion of Sir Eric Maclagan, Vice-President, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

'That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the President for his address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.'

The President signified his assent.

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The
Antiquaries Journal

VOL. XV October 1935 No. 4

Tintagel: The Castle and Celtic Monastery

Interim Report

By C. A. RALEGH RADFORD, F.S.A.

[Read 28th March 1935]

IN 1929 the Duchy of Cornwall exercised its powers under the Ancient Monuments Acts, and placed Tintagel under the guardianship of the Commissioners of H.M. Works. During the clearance of the medieval castle it seemed desirable to investigate the earlier history of the site, in order to test the basis of the Arthurian traditions. In 1933 a fortunate discovery revealed dry-built walls on a terrace on the north-eastern cliffs. Subsequently an examination of the area surrounding the chapel disclosed indications of similar buildings, and trial excavations during 1933 and 1934 showed that these buildings belonged to a Celtic monastery.

As a result of the work carried out in these two years, buildings of the Dark Ages have been proved to exist on five different sites. One of these has been completely cleared, and on three others sufficient work has been done to establish the main lines of the plan; but further clearance will have to take place before a full account can be given.

The Office of Works has decided to uncover and preserve the whole of the monastic site. This work must proceed slowly, and the preservation of the walls already exposed will occupy the whole of the present season, so that the excavations cannot be resumed before 1936.

The present interim account contains the results so far established. A full account of the medieval castle is reserved

for the final report,[1] and no attempt has been made fully to correlate the remains uncovered with the literary records of Celtic monasticism, as deductions based on the partial examination of the site would probably need extensive revision.

In presenting the report I desire to offer my most sincere thanks to all those who have rendered its preparation possible. Sir Charles Peers, then Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, was responsible for the beginning of the work, and to him I am indebted for advice and assistance both on the site and elsewhere. Thanks are due to the Commissioners of H.M. Works and the Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments for facilities granted and for permission to publish the accompanying plans and illustrations. I have to express my gratitude to the Chief Architect, Mr. Heasman, and to Mr. Sim for assistance in carrying out the work and for taking the excellent photographs. The plans were measured and drawn by Mr. J. A. Wright of the architectural staff of the department. To the Duchy of Cornwall Office I am indebted for transcripts and excerpts from documents, copies of which were presented to H.M. Office of Works when the castle was transferred. I would also thank Mr. A. W. Clapham and Canon G. H. Doble of Truro for advice on various points connected with the preparation of the report.

THE CASTLE

In 1086 the manor of Bossiney, which included Tintagel, belonged to the monks of St. Petrock at Bodmin, and was held of them by the count of Mortain.[2] The motte-and-bailey at Bossiney, one mile inland, was probably built by him and formed the seat of the early Norman lords. Tintagel itself is first mentioned by Geoffrey of Monmouth (*c.* 1140), in his History.[3] The headland there figured as a town belonging to Gorlois, duke of Cornwall, and the scene of Igerna's seduction, which resulted in the birth of Arthur. This early mention is confirmed by the Norman ornament found in the chapel, which may be dated in the middle of the twelfth century (pl. LVIII, 1). The hall on the island retains few details, but it is clearly earlier than the thirteenth-century curtain, and is probably contemporary with the chapel. The builder of this castle was Earl Reginald de

[1] For a fuller account see the official guide to Tintagel, which will shortly be published by the Stationery Office for H.M. Office of Works.

[2] *Victoria County History*, i, 71a.

[3] *Hist. Reg. Brit.* viii, 19: 'Etenim situm est in mari, et undique circumclusum ab ipso, nec est alter introitus, nisi quem angusta rupes praebeat; ipsum tres armati milites prohibere queunt, licet cum toto regno Britanniae astiteris.'

Dunstanville, the illegitimate son of Henry I, who probably received the earldom in 1141,[1] and retained it till his death in 1175. The estates, but not the title, were then granted to John, the king's son,[2] during whose tenure several were alienated. Bossiney and the castle of Tintagel were acquired by Gervase de Hornicote, probably between 1199 and 1208.[3] For Bossiney he owed the service of one knight's fee.[4] In 1208 Gervase died and was succeeded by his son Robert de Tintagel.[5] Robert died before 1220, when his lands were held on behalf of his son Gervase, then a minor.[6]

In 1227 Richard, the younger brother of Henry III, became earl of Cornwall.[7] In 1236 he effected an exchange with Gervase de Tintagel, who surrendered the manor of Bossiney, receiving in its place lands in Wynyanton, Merthyn, and Tamerton.[8] Richard resided at Tintagel, where in 1243 he was accused of harbouring David of Wales.[9] The curtain surrounding the courtyard on the island, the defences on the mainland, and the wall (the Iron Gate) covering the path down to the cove at the foot of the north-east cliffs, all date from this period.

After the death of Richard the castle became less important. The great hall was unroofed early in the fourteenth century.[10] Although certain repairs were carried out and new buildings erected during the tenure of the Black Prince, no large additions were made. Small repairs are still recorded as late as 1502,[11] but when Leland wrote in 1540 the castle was in ruins.[12]

In addition to the three wards set across the neck of the isthmus, and the curtain guarding the cove, there were isolated structures on the plateau forming the centre of the island. The most important of these was the chapel, a rectangular building (44 ft. by 17 ft.) with a western porch and a blocked south door and porch (fig. 2). The masonry is clearly of two dates, lime mortar being used in both cases. The earlier building had a nave 23 ft. long, with a south door. Originally, it had a square chancel

[1] *Gesta Stephani* (Rolls Series), p. 64; Round, *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 68.
[2] *Robert of Torigni* (Rolls Series), p. 268.
[3] In 1199/1200 he held 2½ knights' fees; later in the reign these had increased to 5. See *Liber Rubeus* (Rolls Series), 121 and 161.
[4] *Cal. Charter Rolls*, i, 215.
[5] Pipe Roll, 9 John (quoted in Maclean, *Trigg Minor*, iii, 147).
[6] *Excerpta e rotulis finium*, i, 58.
[7] *Complete Peerage*, iii, 430.
[8] *Cal. Charter Rolls*, i, 215.
[9] Matthew Paris, *Chronica Majora* (Rolls Series), iv, 485.
[10] Caption of Seisin (Duchy of Cornwall Office), 1337.
[11] Receiver-General's Roll (Duchy of Cornwall Office).
[12] *Itinerary* (ed. Toulmin Smith), 177.

rather narrower than the nave. The larger chancel and western porch were added later. The nineteenth-century excavations produced several carved stones with Norman decoration, including part of a cornice with billet ornament and a piece with sunk star pattern. These may be dated in the middle of the twelfth century, and must have come from the nave. The extension should probably be attributed to Earl Richard (*c.* 1240). At the east end the base of the altar and the mensa were found (pl. LVIII, 1). The latter, a rough slab of granite (moorstone), can hardly be contemporary with the well-finished ornament of local greenstone, and may be a survival from the Celtic monastery.

Sixty yards north-west of the chapel is a square enclosure. The walls are set in clay, but the upper courses were mortared. On clearing, it was found that a path marked by slabs set on edge ran near the inner face of the walls, with a further path dividing the central bed into two parts. The excavations, therefore, proved that Leland was correct in suggesting that this enclosure was a garden.[1]

THE EXCAVATIONS

SITE A (pls. LVI, LVII, and fig. 1)

This site covers an area of 150 ft. from north to south and 60 ft. from east to west, with the medieval chapel lying near its centre. On the east are low cliffs which drop from the central tableland to the undercliff.

The buildings lie on the south slope of a small trough where a spring rises. To the south-west an outcrop of slate forming the ridge of the plateau shelters them from the wind. On the opposite side of the trough another group of cells (site E) was situated in the position later occupied by the medieval garden, while from the cliff to the east further groups (including sites B and C) can be seen on the terraces below.

In 1933 a series of trial trenches was cut at right angles to the chapel, together with a diagonal trench starting from the north-west angle. The stratification thus established was checked by additional trenches in the following year, when it was decided to uncover the whole site and preserve the monastic remains, restoring the ground-level of that date. The medieval chapel, which lies at a higher level, has been left surrounded by a terrace at the contemporary ground-level. As the stratification in the various sections was consistent, only those three

[1] *Itinerary* (ed. Toulmin Smith), 317.

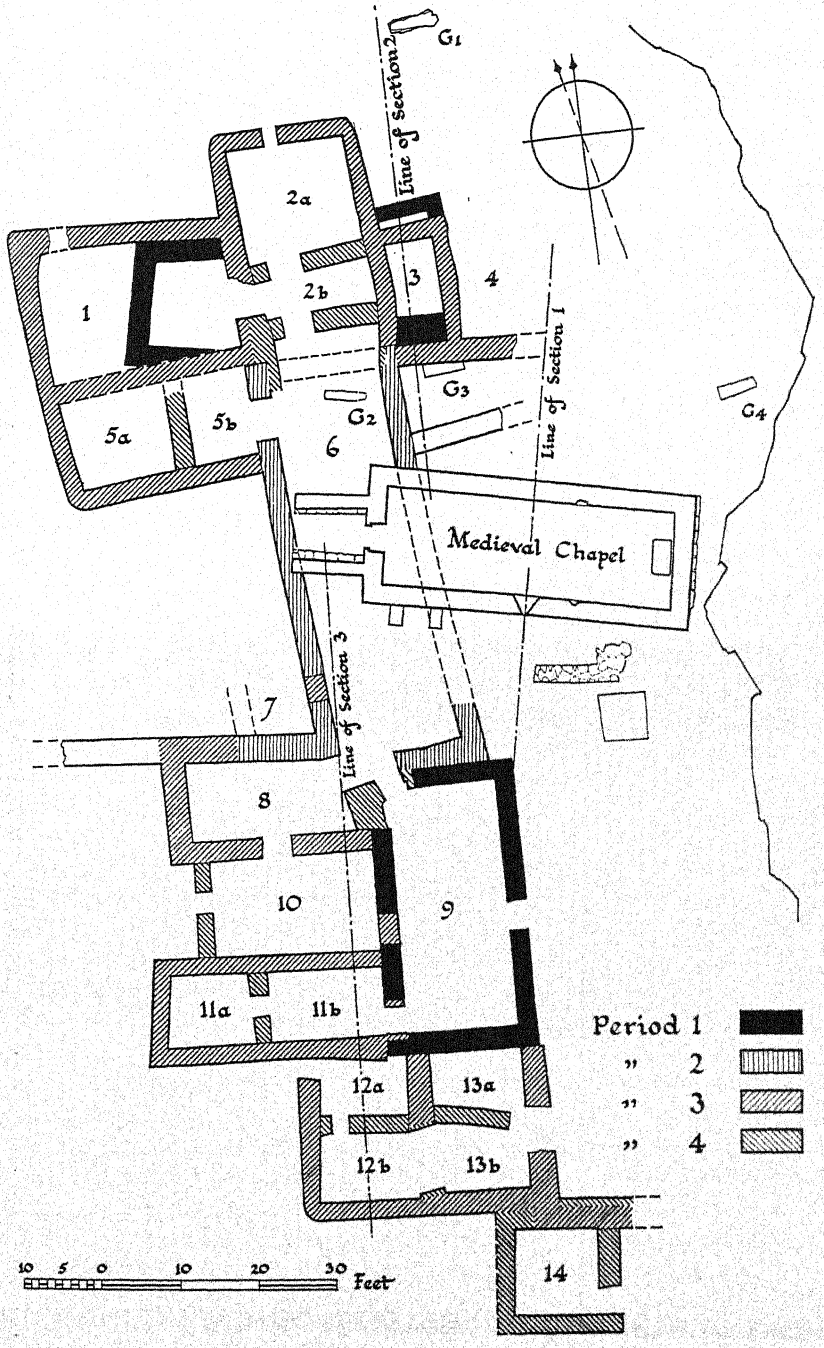


FIG. 1. Plan of Site A

where the relationship between the different periods was most clearly defined will be described.

Before explaining these it will be necessary to describe the general conditions. In this area the strata dip towards the north-east with an average fall of about 1 in 10. The surface of the rock is very irregular. The subsoil (up to 1 ft. deep) was dark and sticky, with a high proportion of small laminated fragments of decayed slate, and a few small patches of yellow clay. Above this lay the surface soil, dark earth with roots of grass, etc. These two strata tended to shade into each other, and could not always be distinguished. The modern surface of the island is thickly studded with small ant-hills of very fine soil and tussocks of grass. Both of these stand up above the normal level, so that the surface, though apparently even and so represented on the sections, is really covered with hummocks 8 or 10 in. high. The sections provided evidence that similar conditions had existed in the earlier periods. The strata seldom exceeded 1 ft. in depth, and were not marked by any distinct change in soil, so that the unequal surface, added to the presence of many rabbits in the medieval and later periods, made it impossible to place much reliance on the stratigraphical position of the objects found. In the drawing and description of the sections minor irregularities have been disregarded, but in the classification of the pottery the only fragments used for dating purposes must be those found in sealed layers. Other pieces, though recovered from a level which should properly be pre-medieval, must be treated as surface finds.

Section I (pl. LVI, 1). 73 ft. long. Drawn across the chapel at right angles to the north wall, 1 ft. west of the junction between the twelfth- and thirteenth-century masonry.[1] The section lay entirely outside the area covered by the surviving monastic buildings (fig. 1).

Stratum A. Subsoil as already described. For 10 ft. to 12 ft. on each side of the chapel this level was much disturbed, and the surface of the rock suggested that the top layers had been split off for building. From evidence elsewhere it is clear that the monks collected the stone they required by opening shallow quarries in places where outcrops of harder slate occurred. This quarry extended under the chapel. Its limits were not defined, nor was the nature of the working recognized when the section was dug. The quarry was subsequently filled in with the surface soil originally taken out. This stratum had no well-

[1] The whole area within the chapel had been disturbed in modern times.

defined surface and showed no turf-line. It is probable that the turf had been cut and used in the construction of the buildings (see period I).

Stratum C.[1] Dark soil similar to that below, but less sticky and consistently drier, especially towards the top. A well-

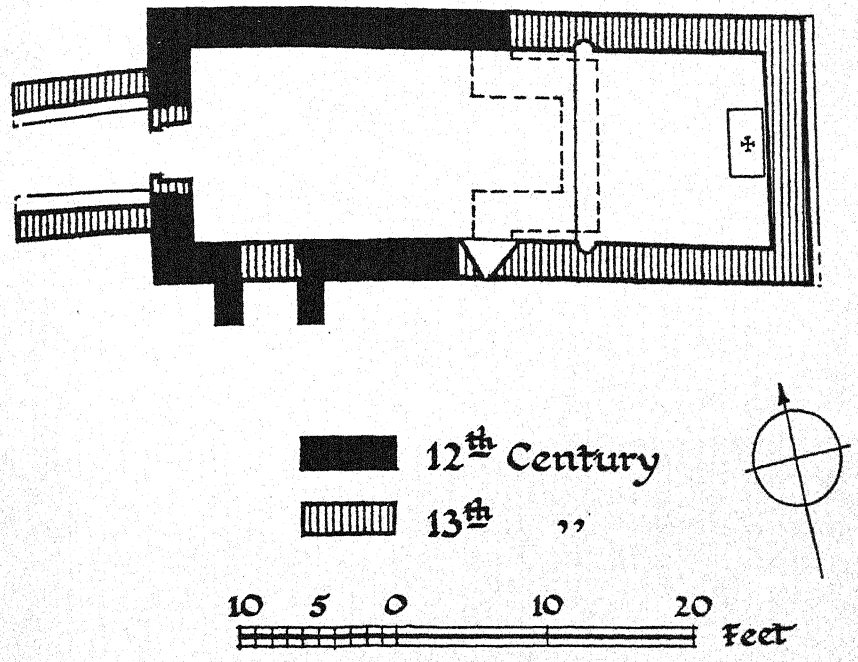


FIG. 2. Plan of Chapel

defined upper surface with an old turf-line was found, except on the line of the medieval foundation trench. Occasional fragments of slate, charcoal, and burnt stone. At the base of this stratum occasional flat slabs may represent paving. This layer represents the accumulation of soil and debris during the pre-medieval occupation.

Stratum E. A thin layer of loosely packed, lighter brown soil, full of small fragments of stone (builders' rubbish). Occasional mortar droppings, especially near the chapel. The surface is marked by a well-defined old turf-line, covering the set-offs marking the medieval ground-level outside the nave of the chapel. On the north side the Norman builders cut a foundation trench 9 in. wider than the wall, and filled this with masonry.

[1] To simplify reference I have indicated the same stratum with the same letter over the whole of site A.

On the south side the trench was dug 2 ft. wider. In this a rectangle of pitched stones, set dry and measuring 5 ft. from north to south and more than 6 ft. from east to west, underlay the foundation. Only a very small part of this could be examined. It was clear that an earlier disturbance had caused the builders to adopt exceptional methods, but the nature of that disturbance could not be ascertained. 10 ft. farther east a foundation trench of the normal type was found. A few fragments of pottery occurred in the upper part of this stratum. They were much abraded, and may have been trodden in during the use of the chapel.

Stratum F. Large stones, mortar, debris, etc., fallen from the chapel and covered with soil and grass. Until 1930 this was piled to a depth of 2 ft. to 4 ft. against the outer face of the walls.

SECTION II (pl. LVI, 2). 94 ft. long. Cut at right angles to the north wall of the chapel, 8 ft. from the west end.

Stratum A. Subsoil as in Section I, with the original turf removed as far as the last building. The thirteen feet nearest the chapel were not carried down to the rock to avoid undermining the monastic walls, which were in a very poor condition. The depth of soil where this was tested on the opposite side of the trench suggested that there had been a small quarry in this area. At 55 ft. a shallow rock-cut grave (p. 413) was found on the other side of the trench. Beyond this point the section is typical of all those dug in areas of free buildings.

Stratum B. Dark soil with a few small fragments of stone. The top of this level was covered by a badly defined turf-line. At 16 ft. and 32 ft. from the chapel two low level walls were found (p. 409, period I). Occasional stones from these walls may have been showing on the surface during the next building period. The well-defined floor-level within this building was of trampled earth, with no accumulation of rubbish. This stratum continued to the south of these walls, and linked with the same layer in section III, but owing to the wall running obliquely along the trench, it does not appear in the section.

Stratum D. Loosely packed soil with many fragments of fallen stone. On the floors the lowest of these stones lay flat on the trampled surface. The top of this stratum was marked by a well-defined turf-line. In places this had been removed and the medieval builders had dug down in order to rob the earlier walls. The disturbances of that date could be recognized by the mortar droppings and the smaller size of the stones, which

were builders' rubbish rather than fallen masonry. Stratum D yielded a small amount of pottery.

Stratum E. As in section I. For 4 ft. from the wall this layer had been removed for the modern turf.

Stratum F. As in section I. Beyond 50 ft. this coalesced with the undisturbed surface soil, and no distinction could be noted.

SECTION III (pl. LVI, 3). 83 ft. long. Cut at right angles to the south wall of the west porch of the chapel.

Stratum A. Subsoil as in section I, with the original turf removed. The trench was not everywhere cut down to the solid rock, but undisturbed subsoil was reached at all points. The surface of the rock, where exposed, was very irregular, and in places had evidently been quarried, as the overlying soil was disturbed. A few small pockets in the subsoil were noted in the west side of the trench. These were filled with soil, charcoal, and a few pieces of pottery, and were sealed by stratum B. One was apparently a cooking-hole, but had been much disturbed.

Stratum B. Soil with fragments of stone, as in section II. This stratum passed under the walls of periods II and III, and formed the floor of the contemporary rooms. No turf-line was observed in this trench, but farther east (i.e. outside room 9) an indistinct turf-line was noted above this stratum. In rooms 10 and 11 a rough layer of medium-sized stones marked the top of this level. It was uncertain whether they had formed a rough paving, but this feature was not elsewhere noted. The stratum did not extend beyond the south wall of room 11.

Stratum D. Soil and fallen stones as in section II. Except in the neighbourhood of the chapel, only slight accumulations of soil cover this stratum. The pre-Norman walls projected slightly, and many of them must have been visible in the twelfth century. For 5 ft. from the wall of the porch a modern disturbance has removed the upper part of this and the whole of the succeeding layers.

Stratum F. Fallen rubbish and top soil as in section II.

THE BUILDINGS. The walls uncovered on this site fall into four structural periods.

Period I. Only one complete building (a rectangle 40 ft. by 20 ft.) has been found (room 9). The centre of each of the long sides is pierced by a doorway. The northern end has been robbed, though sufficient remains to establish the line of this wall. The masonry is distinguished from the later work by the use of large thick slabs of slate of a brownish colour set in a

yellow clay. This building was later incorporated into the plan of period III, but the manner in which the later walls overlap the south-east and south-west angles suggests that its extent was imperfectly known. The doorways at the south-west and north-west corners are not original. The soil covering this building had been much denuded, and except on the west side only a single course of stones remained. The floor was formed of hard trampled or beaten earth, the natural surface after the turf had been removed. The floors were kept clean, and no remains of habitation were found in the overlying stratum (B), which consisted of fallen material. It was noted that no stones similar to those used in the walls were found in the debris on this site.

Fragmentary walls of this period were found north of the chapel. The most perfect (in room 3) was the east end of a rectangular building 18 ft. wide (see section II). Other lines of masonry lying to the west of this building (in room 1) are difficult to reconcile with its plan. These irregular dry walls are difficult to plot when only isolated stones remain and even a slight subsequent displacement would materially alter the alignment. In spite of the irregular appearance, these fragments may belong to the west end of the same building, which would measure 44 ft. by 16 ft. Here also no stones similar to those in the walls were found in this overlying layer of debris. This is the more significant as the south wall is sealed by stratum B, which preceded the next building period. This end of the building which lay outside the earliest monastic cells was evidently grown over and unsuspected when the latter were built.

Period II. To the second period belongs a single rectangular building (room 6) 56 ft. by 20 ft., the longer axis running approximately north and south. The centre of the east side passed under the nave of the medieval chapel, and the wall was destroyed for a distance of 12 ft. south of this building. No search was made within the chapel, as this was the only shade available and was used for storing turf during the drought; but the disturbed nature of the ground at the east end (examined in 1933) leaves no hope that additional information would be obtained. The opposite side of the building passed obliquely under the outer end of the porch, and here also the earlier masonry has been removed, though the line of the wall could be followed, and has been marked on the site. The north end was entirely removed, except at the north-west angle. The south-west corner was later altered, and this area was denuded so that only occasional stones remained to mark the face of the wall. Where best preserved on the west side, the walling stood to a

height of over 1 ft. It was dry-built of small slates, with a very little clay for bedding. The lowest course was laid horizontally, with the next two set obliquely, herring-bone fashion. On top of these, one or two stones of another horizontal course remained. A part of the wall running west from the south-west angle shows the same features, and probably belongs to this period, but its continuation is later. It must have belonged to a small annexe (room 7). Original doors, later blocked, occur at each end of the west wall, the southern leading into the annexe. The floor is of beaten earth from which the turf had been removed, and it follows the natural fall of the hill. The walls of this period were altered and incorporated in the buildings of the following periods.

Periods III and IV. The two final building periods could not be distinguished except on the structural evidence provided by straight joints and alterations to earlier walls. The dry-built masonry showed a great deterioration. Smaller brownish slates, bedded horizontally, were the material most in favour, but large slabs of the inferior softer greenish slate were also used and sometimes set on edge. This was particularly noticeable in the later walls and in those which probably enclosed open courts. Irregular blocks of spar and boulders from the beach were found in these walls. The deterioration of the masonry appears to be progressive, and while some of the work approximates to that of the earlier periods, much is very bad. The division into two periods is largely one of convenience, and there is no reason to think that all buildings ascribed to the same period are contemporary. The floors are of beaten earth with the turf removed, and no debris was allowed to accumulate on them during the occupation.

Period III saw the addition of several sub-rectangular buildings clustering round the earlier nucleus. The walls are not always laid out at right angles, and many of the corners are rounded externally or internally. This feature appears to be used according to the fancy of the builder.

Starting from the north the additions may be shortly described. Continuing the line of room 6, a long building (room 2) was added, and the north wall of room 6 (period II) was retained as a partition. The junction of the east wall shows a kink due to faulty planning. To the west a rectangular structure was added (rooms 1 and 5). In this area the quarrying of the medieval builders extended below the monastic floor-level. The wall between rooms 1 and 5 had been entirely robbed, and could only be traced by the toothing at each end. The northern part of the building (room 1) had a very poor wall, and could hardly

have carried a roof. It may therefore be suggested that this addition consisted of a chamber facing north with an enclosed yard in front.[1] On the east of room 1 is another small cell of good masonry (room 3), with the east side built on the line of the earlier wall. Beyond this the extension of the south wall suggests a second cell (room 4), but medieval stone-robbers destroyed all further evidence. The north wall of room 3 is badly preserved, and the door must have been on this side. Farther south a wall projecting eastward from room 6 was destroyed in the Middle Ages.

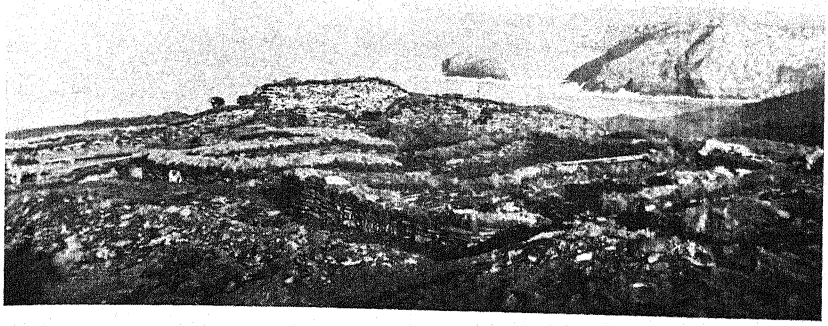
On the south side of the chapel, room 9 (period I) was rebuilt. Two chambers (rooms 8 and 11) were added on the west side, their longer axes set at right angles to that of room 9. Originally these were entered from the older building, but only the southern door survives. The northern of the new chambers had a door near the centre of the south wall. Two new chambers were erected farther to the south (rooms 12 and 13). They have external doors, and no direct communication with the other rooms. It is uncertain whether the party wall was pierced by a door. An extension eastward of the south wall was probably intended to enclose the area between the buildings and the cliff.

Period IV. Two new rooms (10 and 14) were built. The second, which lies outside the suggested enclosure, is small and of poor construction, and may have served as a porter's lodge at the entrance. The other work attributed to this period consists of internal alterations, the most characteristic being the subdivision of the earlier cells.

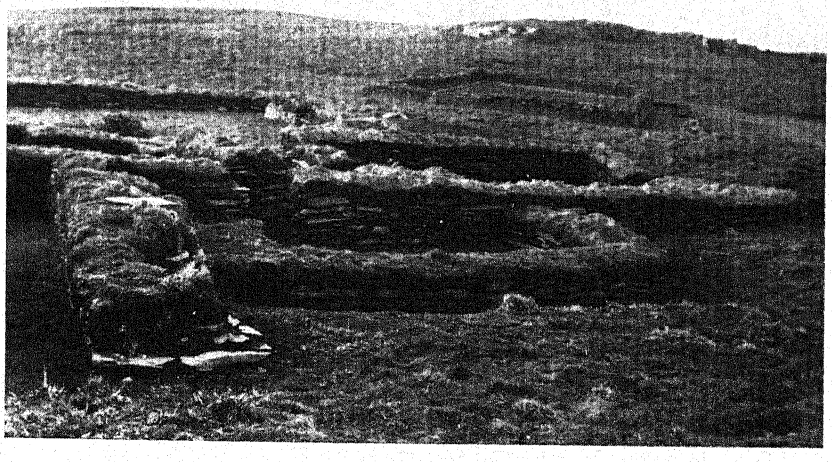
There is good reason for thinking that the walls of the first period were of turf or timber on a stone foundation. Both the absence of similar stones in the debris and the stripping of the turf over a large area, noted in the sections, suggest this. The manner in which the later walls abut on the southern angles of room 9 suggests a period of disuse during which the exact position of the walls was forgotten. Further, the discovery of a layer representing occupation below the walls of periods II and III, and the detection at some points of an indistinct turf-line between this and the stratum associated with those periods, prove that the first two occupations were not continuous, although the evidence does not require a long gap.

The later walls are all built of stone, with traces of a clay bedding. In room 5a a fan-shaped mass of slates lying on edge and all running east and west suggested a collapsed roof of this

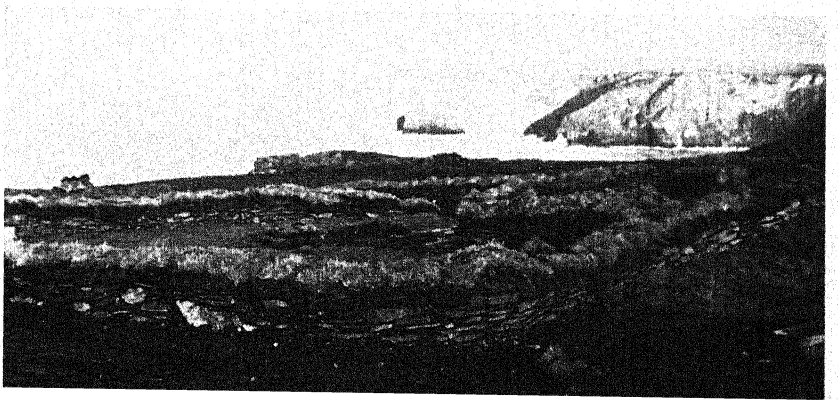
[1] The yard was not divided as appears on the plan, the stones indicated being the remains of a wall of period I below the later floor-level.



1. Site A from South West



2. Site A, northern half, from East: garden beyond



SITE B (pl. LVIII, 2)

This lies on an artificial terrace above the Iron Gate, and is only partly explored. A complex of three rooms grouped about an open court, a large chamber 36 ft. by 14 ft., and other walls, which cannot yet be interpreted, have been found. The masonry is similar to that of periods III and IV on site A.

SITE C (pl. LVIII, 2)

Two long rooms set end to end have been partly explored. They are built on another artificial terrace, north of, and higher than, site B. From a narrow passage between the wall and the cliff at the back of the terrace rock-cut stairs lead up to a further group of rooms on a higher terrace. The masonry appears contemporary with site B.

SITE D

On the farther side of the island, beyond the medieval garden, four cells and traces of others have been partly explored. The masonry is very poor, and suggests that they are contemporary with period IV of site A.

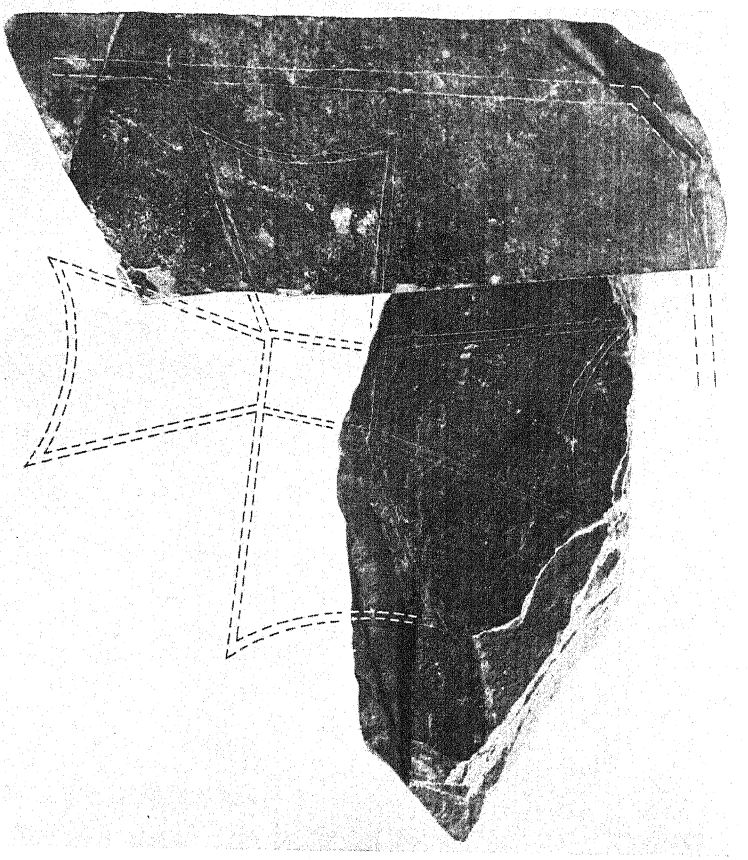
SITE E

Within the garden remains of earlier walls were found. These had been almost destroyed by cultivation, but the buildings apparently extended beyond the medieval enclosure.

Surface indications are visible in at least three other areas, but these have not yet been tested with the spade. Of all these sites only A has been adequately explored, but sufficient work has been done on B–D to prove that there was an occupation contemporary with the later periods of site A.

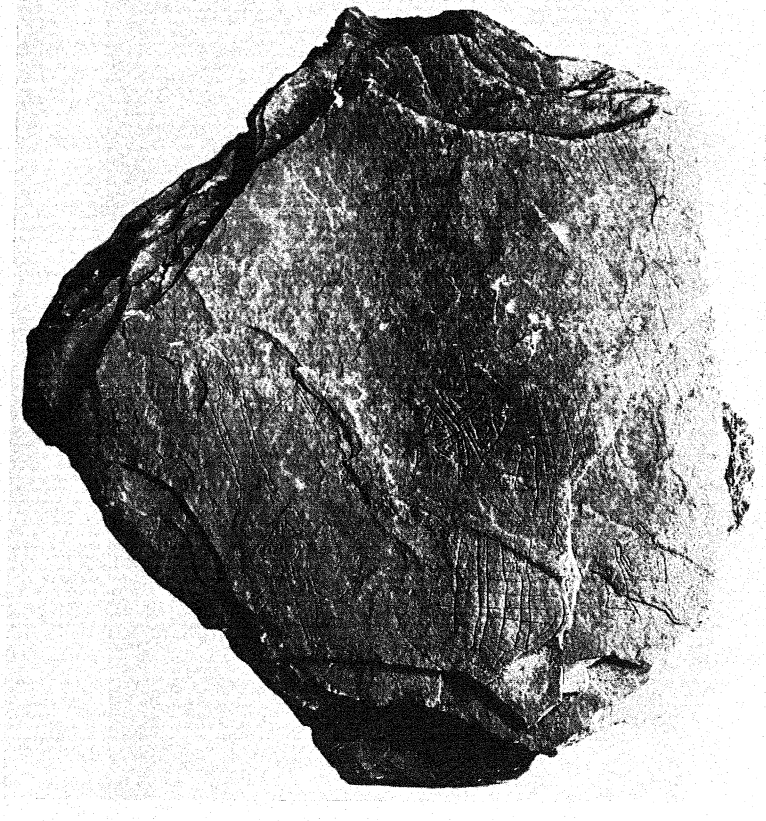
THE WELLS. A small spring rises in the centre of the island, at the head of the valley between site A and the garden. The overflow from this seeps away in both directions and oozes out on the slope of the cliffs. Near the highest point of the valley a stone-lined medieval well 18 ft. deep yields a fair supply of water. A few feet away a shallow rock-cut basin holds 9 in.–1 ft. of water. There was no evidence of date. It may be a comparatively modern hole made for watering the sheep which used to pasture on the island, or possibly a small early quarry adapted

The Life dates from the twelfth century, and the writer confuses St. Sampson, bishop of Dôl (*flor. c.* 550), who was buried there, with Abbot Sampson of Llantwit (*flor. c.* 875); but the monument was probably still in existence when he wrote. Westwood (*Lapidarium Walliae*, p. 11) suggests that the cross of St. Sampson at Llantwit is that mentioned.



Two fragments of head stone





1. Trial piece



2. Trial piece

for this purpose. Rather lower, between the garden and the cliff, is a small well covered by a corbelled roof, with narrow rock-cut steps leading to the water.[1] The form is not necessarily early, but it can hardly be medieval or later on this site, and the same type occurs in Irish monasteries.[2] The purpose of these elaborate well-chambers was probably to prevent pollution, which necessitated elaborate remedial measures.

THE FINDS

Pottery. The disturbance of the different levels and the absence of pottery on the floors of site A have already been noted. The greater part of the pottery discovered was found lying outside the buildings in unsealed layers. A few groups can be definitely assigned to pre-Norman deposits, but of these only two or three are associated with any particular period. The sequence of the Cornish pottery in the Dark Ages is unknown, so that the finds from site A can only be classified on typological grounds.

The earliest pottery is late Roman or sub-Roman with a few fragments of late colour-coated ware and many coarse local vessels. The next group contains low wide bowls and other vessels of finely levigated red clay. This ware also occurs on site B, where there is no reason to expect an occupation earlier than the monastic. No English parallel to this ware can be quoted, and a production in Cornwall[3] at this date is scarcely probable. The fabric suggests a southern origin, possibly in southern Gaul,[4] with which the Britons of the Dark Ages are known to have had connexions.

Site A was occupied in sub-Roman times, in the Dark Ages, and in the medieval period, but sites B and C, which had no earlier or later occupation, will provide a touchstone by which the pottery of monastic date can be determined. Until the evidence of these sites is available, it will be wiser to postpone detailed description.

[1] It was only found early this spring, and does not appear on the general plan.

[2] e g. Tober Molaise on Inishmurray (*Journ. Arch. Assoc. Ireland*, 4th Ser., vii, 296).

[3] Two fragments of similar bowls have now been recognized among the finds from Porthmeor, a native site in West Cornwall (cf. *Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 193). I have recently, by the courtesy of Colonel Hirst, examined the pottery. This covers the period A.D. 100–300 or even later. The difference between the finds from the two sites is very striking.

[4] I am indebted to Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler for this suggestion. Since writing this article I have seen a similar ware from late Roman and sub-Roman sites in Southern France and Catalonia.

Stone. The most interesting finds in this material are two incomplete head-stones and two trial pieces.

The two fragments (pl. LIX) which had been split off a head-stone were picked up among the stones fallen from the medieval chapel, where they had been re-used as building material. They belong to a slab about one in. thick, but the other dimensions cannot be recovered. On one side a Greek cross with expanded arms has been incised within a border. The outline is double and the cutting executed by short, pocked strokes. The cross can be restored as $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. Such a simple memorial might be set up at any period, and an early date is not to be excluded. Another small head-stone, with a shaped head, but without ornament, was also discovered. It stood about 1 ft. 3 in. high by 1 ft. wide.

The use of small head-stones to mark individual graves in Celtic cemeteries is well attested in the twelfth century by the group of burials at Strata Florida.[1] At an earlier period the slab is the more usual form of memorial, as the collections from Clonmacnoise[2] and Inis Cealtra[3] show, but the small head-stone was not unknown. A typical example still stands in the churchyard at Llanwnnws, Cardiganshire.[4] These are the successors of the larger inscribed pillars which go back to a pagan origin. It is probable that many of these head-stones were in perishable materials, as the story of St. Patrick plucking the cross out of the ground over the grave in Albus Campus implies a wooden rather than a stone monument.[5]

The two trial pieces (pl. LX) belong to class of which many examples were found at Nendrum.[6] The Tintagel fragments may be compared with those from the Irish site. As the latter must date before 893, when the monastery was destroyed by the Vikings, there is no reason why the former should not belong to the eighth or ninth century. The cross (pl. LX, 1), a simple interlaced ribbon, belongs to a type which can be paralleled from the Book of Durrow.[7]

CONCLUSIONS

Elaborate conclusions or even a long discussion of the problems involved would be out of place in an interim report written

[1] S. W. Williams, *Strata Florida*, pl. facing p. 204.
[2] R. A. S. Macalister, *Clonmacnoise Memorial Slabs.*
[3] *Journ. Roy. Soc. Antiq. Ireland*, 6th Ser. ii, 229.
[4] Westwood, *Lapidarium Walliae*, pl. 68, 1.
[5] Tirechan in *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick* (Rolls Series), ii, 325.
[6] H. C. Lawlor, *The Monastery of Saint Mochaoi of Nendrum*, p. 144, pl. xv.
[7] e.g. Françoise Henry, *La Sculpture Irlandaise*, fig. 58.

while the work is in progress, but some attempt must be made to place the occupation of Tintagel in its proper context.

The best parallel to the first buildings on site A is a group of farmsteads on Margam mountain, recently described by Sir Cyril and Lady Fox.[1] These are shown to belong to the Dark Ages, and probably to the period 650–750. At Tintagel a rather earlier date is required, as the foundation of the monastery must be placed about 500. A few fragments of late Roman pottery suggest the fourth century. The absence of coins is an argument for a post-Constantinian beginning, for money of that date is plentiful in Cornwall,[2] and activity in the district is proved by the milestone with an inscription to Licinius (308–24), now in the parish church.[3] These considerations suggest that the earliest occupation on site A must be placed within the century 350–450, and that it was probably a farmstead.

Hitherto it has been assumed rather than proved that the buildings representing the second occupation on site A, and the other contemporary structures, belonged to a Celtic monastery. The late Mr. Henry Jenner showed that the Arthurian connexions of Tintagel probably began with Geoffrey of Monmouth,[4] and the recent excavations, showing that the Norman builders must have uncovered at least a part of the earlier site, have revealed the clue which led to his inspiration. That he knew a genuine tradition connected with the headland is unlikely, as he uses the Norman-French name by which it was known in his day. The settlement does not suggest a palace or royal town,[5] and the little that is known of Celtic villages in the Dark Ages[6] would not lead one to expect so large a settlement on this exposed headland. In this period only a monastery would provide all the conditions suggested by the remains.

The best-preserved, and therefore best-known, Celtic monasteries are the small houses on barren headlands and islands in western Ireland and Scotland.[7] These can never have supported

[1] *Antiquity*, viii, 395–413.

[2] *Victoria County History*, ii, 22. Late fourth-century coins are rare in Cornwall.

[3] *Antiq. Journ.* iv, 106.

[4] *Journ. R. Inst. Cornwall*, xxii, 196.

[5] Uisneach (*Proc. R. Irish Academy*, xxxviii, c. 69) is the only excavated example, but this confirms the surface indications and the texts which indicate a fortified palace as an essential element. Cf. Macalister, *Archaeology of Ireland*, 179.

[6] e.g. the village at Carwen (*Journ. R. Inst. Cornwall*, xxii, 50–61).

[7] The best collection of material is in Dunraven, *Notes on Irish Architecture*, vol. i.

large communities. Tintagel is beginning to provide a picture of a more important establishment. The nearest known parallel is the Saxon monastery of Whitby, where a similar collection of small cells was found,[1] but here the remains had been badly destroyed by subsequent occupations and burials, nor did the nature of the site give an opportunity of recovering the entire plan. Tintagel is free, and although the medieval builders and encroachments of the sea may have destroyed a part, a large area lies open to the spade. As work is only suspended, a discussion of the meaning of the various buildings may be deferred till a later stage.

It only remains to indicate the historical background of the monastery. The dedication of the castle chapel to St. Ulitte or St. Uliane is generally identified with St. Juliot,[2] the patron of Lanteglos by Camelford, who brought Christianity to this part of Cornwall. St. Juliot is one of the children of Brychan, and would have lived about A.D. 500.[3] The second building period on site A, the nucleus around which the monastery grew, suggests a hermitage, possibly the centre where his missionary activities began,[4] possibly the spot where he retired to die.[5] From this humble beginning the monastery grew.[6] The end cannot be so easily established. The sections show that the monastery had long vanished when the castle was built about 1150. They provide no evidence of a violent end, but rather suggest a slow decay. This part of Cornwall came under Saxon control in the first half of the ninth century, when Egbert's harrying of Cornwall and his victory at Hingston Down[7] were accompanied by the grant to the See of Sherborne of extensive estates in East Cornwall.[8] The social and economic

[1] Unpublished. I have been able to examine the plans and photographs by the courtesy of Sir Charles Peers, under whom the excavation was carried out.

[2] Leland, *Itinerary* (ed. Toulmin Smith), 177. The authority is late, but there is no reason to suspect it. A pre-existing chapel and cult would explain the position of the Norman chapel so far from the castle buildings.

[3] G. H. Doble, *SS. Nectan and Keyne and the Children of Brychan in Cornwall.*

[4] Cf. the conclusions of Largillière with regard to the district round Lannion (see *Journ. R. Inst. Corn.* xxii, 166).

[5] Cf. Adamnan, *Vita S. Columbae*, iii, 23, 'Virgnous post multos in subiectione inter fratres irreprehensibiliter expletos annos, alios duodecim in loco anchoretarum . . ., vitam ducens anachoreticam, Christi victor miles, explevit.'

[6] Mr. W. J. Hemp recently drew my attention to the primitive circular hut beside the Holy Well of St. Seiriol at Penmon. Here again the hermitage later developed into a monastery.

[7] *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, s.a.* 813 and 835. Cf. English Place-Name Society (Devon), viii, xviii.

[8] Cf. Charles Henderson in *Cornish Church Guide* (Truro, 1925), 24.

changes provoked by this advance provide an adequate reason for the decay of some of the Celtic monasteries, and Tintagel may have been one of the sufferers. At the present stage too much stress must not be laid on negative evidence, but the absence of any stones with recognizably late ornament also suggests that the monastery did not survive after the middle of the ninth century.

The Warden's Text of the Foundation Statutes of All Souls College, Oxford[1]

By Prof. E. F. Jacob, F.S.A.

[Read 24th January 1935]

Archbishop Chichele's statutes for the college of his foundation were dated at Lambeth on 2nd April 1443. 'Dating' means that on this day they were approved and issued to the warden, Roger Keys, who was present along with the primate's brother, Thomas Chichele, archdeacon of Canterbury, William Bykonyll,[2] chancellor of the archbishop, John[3] Brykhed or Birkhede, canon of Chichester, later rector of Harrow and one of Chichele's executors, and John Bolde, also canon of Chichester. Birkhede and Bolde are familiar figures in the early history of All Souls. They acted as feoffees of the lands accumulated to form the endowment, before the whole complex of estates was made over to the king, who re-granted it to the college.[4] Bykonyll, like the armigers Robert Danvers and John Darell, had also been concerned in the foundation;[5] while Thomas Chichele (as also Birkhede) was commemorated as a benefactor by the next generation.[6] The nucleus of the little group that met to witness one of their master's last formal acts consisted of a few friends and colleagues from the archbishop's household, his helpers in the Oxford enterprise of the past six years.

There is some doubt how long the text of the Founder's Statutes now in the warden's possession has been separated from the college archives. In the thirtieth chapter of the Founder's Statutes provision was made for the reading of the statutes

[1] I would express my grateful thanks to the Warden for allowing me to examine and photograph this document.

[2] Wrongly given as Byronyll in the printed version of the Statutes (1853); *Stat. of the Oxford Colleges, All Souls College*, p. 67. It is also spelt with a *c*. Bykonyll does not appear in Miss Churchill's list of chancellors (*Canterbury Administration*, ii, 245).

[3] The printed version erroneously has *Joseph* Brykhed (*ibid.*). Birkhede was admitted in 1465 as a brother *quoad suffragia* (i.e. to the confraternity): All Souls Coll. Archives, Miscellanea, no. 30.

[4] Cf. All Souls Coll. Archives, Chartae Fundationis Collegii, no. 6 (24 April, 20 Hen. VI). Bolde is a Wigan name.

[5] A.S.C. Archives, Googy Hall, Hope Omnium Sanctorum, no. 34; Newlands, Midley, Old Romney, no. 60.

[6] *Ibid.*, Miscellanea, Various Documents and Papers, no. 262.

thrice a year, *ad mandatum Custodis*; but the archives of the college, among which the Founder's Statutes and Ordinances are expressly mentioned (cap. 25), were to be kept in two specially allocated rooms in the tower over the main gate into High Street, within chests specially made for their reception. At what time in the more distant past a warden managed to collect and preserve in his own lodgings muniments (two important registers of the college estates included) which appear to be an integral part of the college archives, it is hard to say; but it is very natural that this should happen, since the warden has always been primarily concerned with seeing that the college lives by its statutes and with conserving its lands and other property; moreover the unlocking of the archive chests was—as the Founder meant it to be—rather a solemn and laborious business. One cannot help suspecting that the transference occurred, as a matter of convenience, during the reign of the great Robert Hovenden (1571–1614), an antiquary as well as an administrator, who had the fine coloured maps of the estates made, and was deeply interested, as certain of the warden's manuscript volumes show, in everything pertaining to the muniments. He had a magnificent press made for them, and that press could never have been squeezed into the archive tower. It must have stood in his lodgings hard by.

At all events, Hovenden had a copy of the statutes made from the volume which I shall now describe, and not from the two other contemporary texts that are to-day available. But this is not a very conclusive argument for his actual possession of the statutes. A more promising clue might be sought in a footnote written in the hand of H. W. [the celebrated Henry Wharton, d. 1694] supplying a rubric to ch. 34 of the version of our statutes contained in Rawlinson Statutes 53 [1] (Bodleian Library). The rubric, Wharton observes, is 'not in the original, nor in this [the Rawlinson version] nor in the Warden's Statute-book'. Elsewhere, in a marginal annotation, he refers to 'the Warden's Statute-book'. Can this be the present volume? On the whole I think not, since by the time that Wharton made his annotations and additions to the version in Rawlinson Statutes 53, a warden's 'Statute-book' would naturally contain much besides the Foundation Statutes. In point of fact there are three later collections of college statutes at present among the warden's manuscripts, one of which (Warden of All Souls MSS., no 4) was begun in the early sixteenth century and finished at the beginning of the eighteenth;

[1] Fo. 23^{v}.

and it is to this that Wharton is probably referring.[1] Our present volume is, as I am convinced, the 'original', out of which Wharton transcribed the dating clause so as to supplement the incomplete[2] copy in Rawlinson Statutes 53.

It contains nothing but the Founder's Statutes, and is a book of $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ in., made by the familiar medieval method of folding inwards the top, bottom, and sides of an oblong skin, attaching the flaps to the inside of the folder thus created, and lacing to it with string, over rough leather pads, six vellum quires, each of eight leaves. The gathering of eight leaves is the normal unit in Archbishop Chichele's Register. The quires are further fastened to the skin folder by two cords of plaited pink and green silk, each composed of three strands of pink and three of green. Pink and green cords were used in sealing certain of the more important documents of the archbishop's chancery. The magnificent deed of surrender by the archbishop, the bishops of Bath and Wells and St. Asaph, the earl of Suffolk, and others, of the alien priories of St. Clere and Llangenith to Henry VI in 1441 has the seal of each party attached to the document by cords of this kind, the colours being fastened separately to the folded portion of the deed (at the foot) so as to form a setting for the name of the individual making the surrender, and then plaited together to take his seal.[3] The attachment of the cords to the present volume (pl. LXI) is in the fashion of the Papal Bull founding Christ's College, Cambridge, now in the Museum of the Public Record Office.[4]

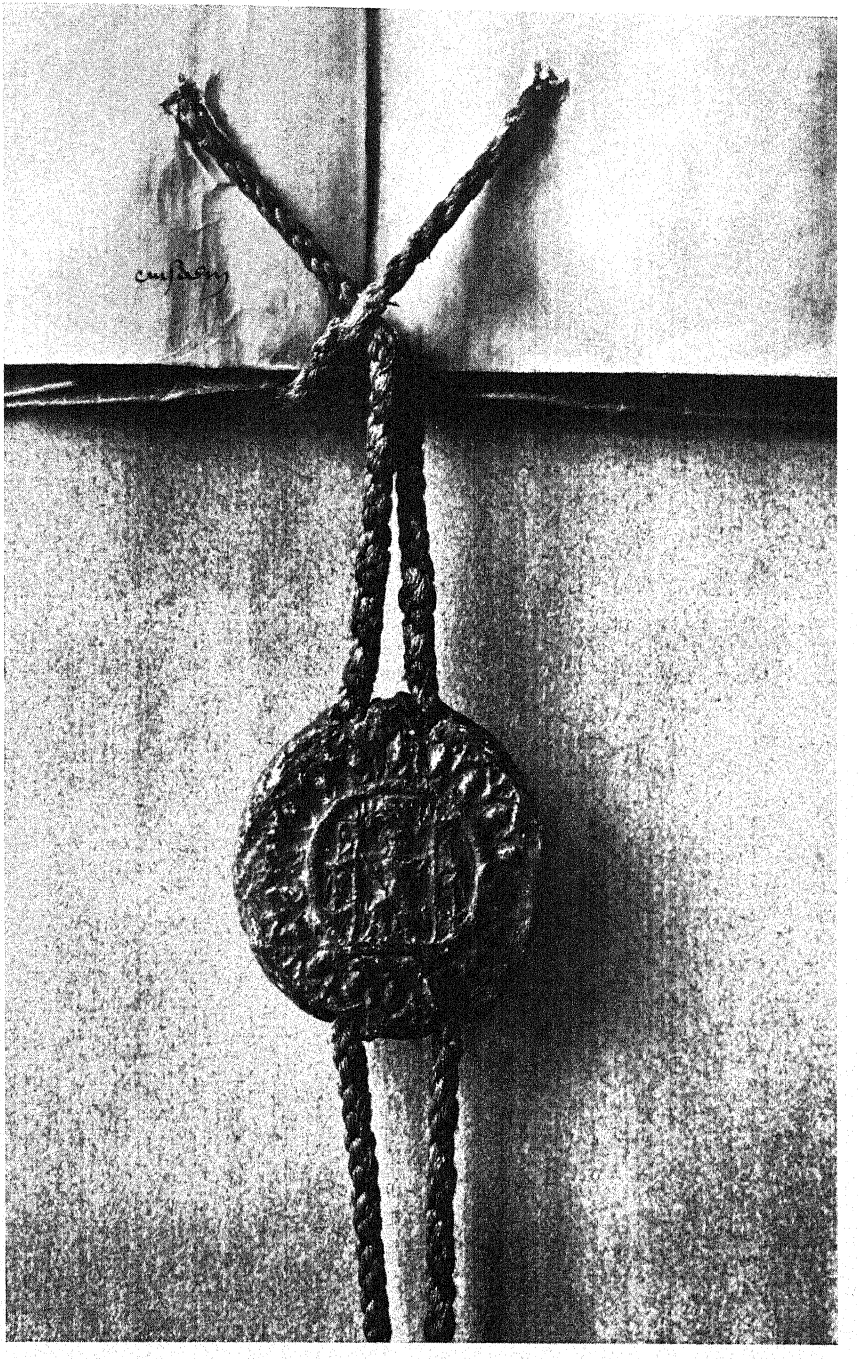
It is the sealing that presents the first problem. The archbishop says that he has apposed to the document 'our seals of the Trinity of St. Thomas the Martyr, and of the martyrdom

[1] This, like the sub-warden's copy, has a stamped black leather binding. The front fly-leaf in each is a page of a thirteenth-century manuscript. Both have been edited and annotated throughout by Warden Hovenden, who, owing perhaps to the difficulty of reading the early sixteenth-century hand, had a new volume of statutes and injunctions, 1443–1602, prepared in a fine humanistic script. This is bound in vellum, with the college arms stamped in gold on the back. These copies, which have the preamble but not the dating clause, are all derived from the warden's text, not from any other.

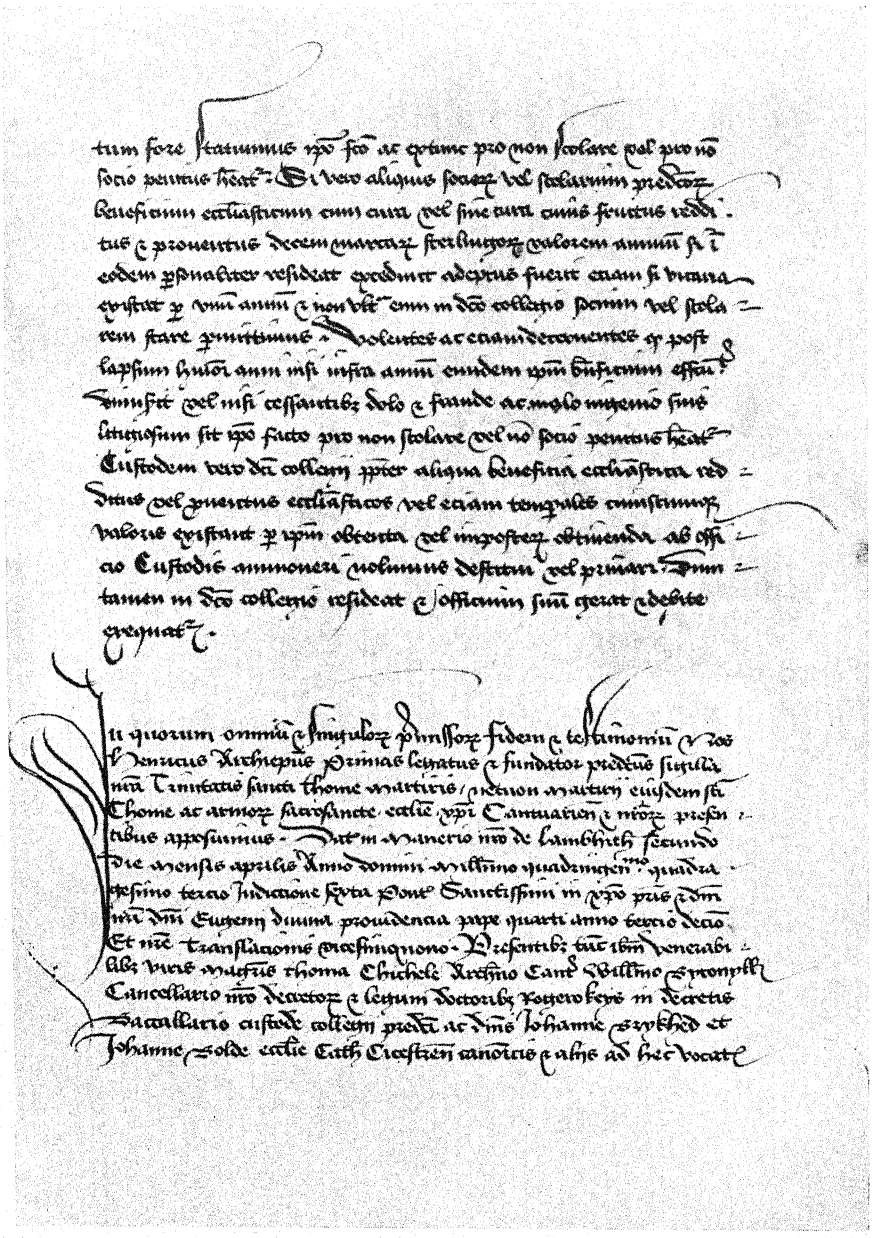
[2] Sir Charles Mallet, *A History of the Univ. of Oxford*, i, 363, n. 2, calls the Rawlinson text 'the complete manuscript'. Had he studied it, he would have seen that Wharton had to complete the fifteenth-century version of the statutes which it contains. Unfortunately he has accepted the uncritical text of the Commissioners of 1853, on which compare my comments below.

[3] A.S.C. Archives, Llangenith, no. 2 (16 March, 19 Hen. VI). Each cord is composed of two strands of pink and green silk.

[4] I am indebted to Mr. S. C. Ratcliff for calling my attention to this resemblance, and for valuable notes on the P.R.O. seals.



The Seal of the Trinity of the Martyr



The Dating Clause

of St. Thomas, and of the arms of the Holy Church of Christ, Canterbury, and our own' (pl. LXII). It is quite certain that the cords used on the warden's text never carried any more seals than one. This being so, was there more than one copy, and, if so, how many? This depends upon our interpretation of the words just cited, and interpreted they cannot be without some reference to the seals used by Chichele.

There is no doubt about the seal on these cords (pl. LXI). It is exactly similar to that described by the late Mr. R. C. Fowler from an example in the Public Record Office (Ancient Deeds BX 479),[1] and, in a slightly varying form, in the Record Office card-catalogue:

> *Colour:* Red. *Shape:* Round. *Size:* $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. *Subject:* Beneath a panelled canopy the Trinity, with two angels, one above the other, on either side. Around this the heads of the Archbishop, with right hand raised in benediction and cross in left, and the seventeen bishops of the province, all mitred and vested, each with the name of his see below . . . and a small canopy above.[2]

There is a fragmentary impression on Ancient Deeds, BS 412. Both these impressions are on deeds of Archbishop Simon Sudbury, and are dated respectively 50 Edward III and 3 Richard II. Sudbury used the same seal to authenticate a letter to William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, in 1375. The archbishop says that it is sealed 'cum sigillo magno rotundo, capita episcoporum suffraganeorum ecclesie Cantuariensis continenti'.[3] But it was used earlier than this. Canon Jenkins has observed that in Reynolds's Register (fo. 26^{v}) under the date 1320 that archbishop says that he has affixed to a certain instrument 'nostrum [sigillum] privatum rotundum . . . in cuius circumferencia octodecim episcoporum mitrata capita sunt insculpta'.[4] The identity of the matrix will hardly be disputed. The seal on our document has descended, as far as we know, from the early fourteenth century, or perhaps earlier. Mitred heads of bishops surrounding St. Thomas of Canterbury may not have been a novelty in English medieval art; for any one standing in the original quadrangle of Chichele's college has only to glance upwards at

[1] *Archaeologia*, lxxiv, p. 111.

[2] The British Museum has a sulphur cast of the same impression (*Catalogue of Seals*, i, no. 1229) thus described: 'The Trinity in a canopied shrine with angels placed in the niches of tabernacle work at the sides. A narrow rim bears an illegible inscription in very small characters. Around are busts, full-face, of an archbishop and seventeen bishops, heads outwards, under carved canopies.'

[3] *The Episcopal Register of William of Wykeham*, ed. Kirby, ii, 242.

[4] I. J. Churchill, *Canterbury Administration*, i, 17, n. 2.

St. Mary's spire to notice that *mitrata capita episcoporum* (though not eighteen) form the (original and surviving) canopy above St. Thomas, the southernmost of the two figures facing east. If this theme could occur *c.* 1300 on so prominent a spire as that of the University church, why not on an archbishop's seal?

But the seal is called the seal 'of the Trinity of the Martyr'. Does this mean that it originally belonged to Thomas Becket? The words need not bear so literal an interpretation. We know from several sources the devotion of St. Thomas to the Blessed Trinity. As Gervase of Canterbury notes, Becket, after his consecration as archbishop, set apart the octave of Pentecost (his consecration day) for the special worship of the Trinity.[1] It is surely not impossible that the feast should become associated in people's minds with the martyr himself; that it should, without irreverence, be thought of as the Martyr's Trinity. There is some evidence that this was so. The Hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr at Rome (founded between 1361 and 1364) was also dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and the motive of St. Thomas and the Trinity is found in an illustration to an account-book of the house (1523), lately reproduced by Dr. Borenius.[2] It is familiar to many in Durante Alberti's great picture in the English college. The seal of 'the Trinity of the Martyr' is therefore the archbishop's privy seal, graven with the object of St. Thomas's devotion. That of the 'martyrdom' was employed as a counter-seal by several archbishops. Illustrations are given by Dr. Borenius for its use by Hubert Walter, Stephen Langton, Richard Grant, and St. Edmund Rich.[3] There is, however, nothing here on the reverse of the Martyr's Trinity. Evidently the seal of the martyrdom was to be applied separately. One suspects that it was an official seal, used by Chichele as an alternative to the vesica-shaped seal *ad causas*, of which there are examples both in the Public Record Office and the British Museum.[4] It sounds not unlike the seal of Archbishop Arundel, of which Dr. Borenius has given an illustration.[5]

What then are the seals (or seal) of the arms of 'the Holy Church of Christ of Canterbury and our own'? Are two intended, or is only one? Two other seals used by Chichele are known to us: his own seal of arms and his signet ring. The

[1] *Gervasii Cantuariensis Opera Historica* (Rolls Ser.), i, 171. Professor Tout (*Collected Papers*, iii, 56) quoted the author as 'the continuator of Gervase'. But it is surely Gervase himself.

[2] In the addendum to his article on the Iconography of St. Thomas of Canterbury: *Archaeologia*, lxxxi, pl. xxiii, fig. 3.

[3] *St. Thomas Becket in Art*, pl. xxvii (p. 74).

[4] *Catalogue*, i, no. 1241.

[5] *Archaeologia*, lxxix, pl. xvi, fig. 5.

former of these is a circular seal, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.: swans support the archbishop's shield (the see impaling Chichele), and the legend (restored) is SECRETUM HENRICI DEI GRATIA CANTUARIENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPI. There is one example of this in the Public Record Office[1] and three (one practically perfect) in the archives of All Souls.[2] The signet, to which Mr. H. C. Johnson kindly drew my attention, is a small gem-like seal, $\frac{9}{10}$ in. (not strictly circular): the heads of the apostles Peter and Paul, facing each other, a Latin cross between.[3] Evidently the former of these seals must be referred to here, if the reference is to it at all; for it is possible that the arms of Christ Church, Canterbury, and 'our own' may have figured on a single seal, Christ Church impaling Chichele. If, as Willement, and, of recent years, Mr. Griffin have pointed out, a frequent heraldic motive at Canterbury is the see impaling Chichele,[4] there seems no reason why on a seal used by the archbishop Christ Church should not have impaled his own arms. The heraldry represented by this hypothetical seal would then be: Azure, on a Cross argent, the letter ✠ surmounted by the letter i sable; impaling or, a chevron between three cinquefoils, gules. If this reconstruction is correct, then, given a single seal to each copy, there were three copies in all, bearing respectively the archbishop's privy seal, his official seal of the martyrdom, and the composite seal of Christ Church and Chichele. If the arms of Christ Church and of the archbishop imply separate seals, then there may have been four copies—always assuming that one seal went to a copy.

But this is all conjecture. There is another and better explanation, suggested by the length of the silken cords (14 in. below the vellum), the high position of the privy seal upon them, and a comparison between this text and the other two contemporary versions. It is that *all* the seals (whether three or four) were originally meant to be attached to the cords, but that for some reason only the archbishop's privy seal was apposed.

[1] Ancient Deeds, B. 9829. Quitclaim by Chichele of the manor of Eselborugh (Aylesbury), dated Monday after St. John Baptist, 8 Hen. VI (26 June 1430).

[2] A.S.C. Archives, Googy Hall, no. 34 (where it is described as 'sigillum nostrum ad arma'); Llangenith, no. 2 (cf. *supra*); Newlands, Midley, Old Romney, no. 60.

[3] Exch. Accounts (K.R.), Various, Bundle 335, no. 27: Indenture (25 Aug. 1439) between Abp. and the Treasurer, stating that the Abp. has received, as security for a loan of 200*l.*, 'a great ouche of gold, richly jewelled', and giving terms of repayment.

[4] This is very common in All Souls, though most of the examples are of the sixteenth century.

This implies that the warden's text was and is the sole authentic version of the statutes in their final form. I have now come to believe that this is the most likely solution of the problem raised by the dating clause.

Much therefore will depend on the collation of the texts. There are three versions: the warden's text, the one contained in Rawlinson Statutes 53 (= a volume of All Souls Statutes and Visitors' Injunctions written in hands of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and (late) seventeenth centuries), and Arundel MS. 147. In all these the Founder's Statutes are in fifteenth-century hands, exactly contemporary, though in the Rawlinson manuscript the preamble is in a hand of the sixteenth century, possibly Hovenden's, and the dating clause has been written in by Henry Wharton at the end of the seventeenth. These distinctions in script were entirely ignored in the uncritical edition of the Founder's Statutes produced by the University Commissioners in 1853. They (or their editor) wrote:

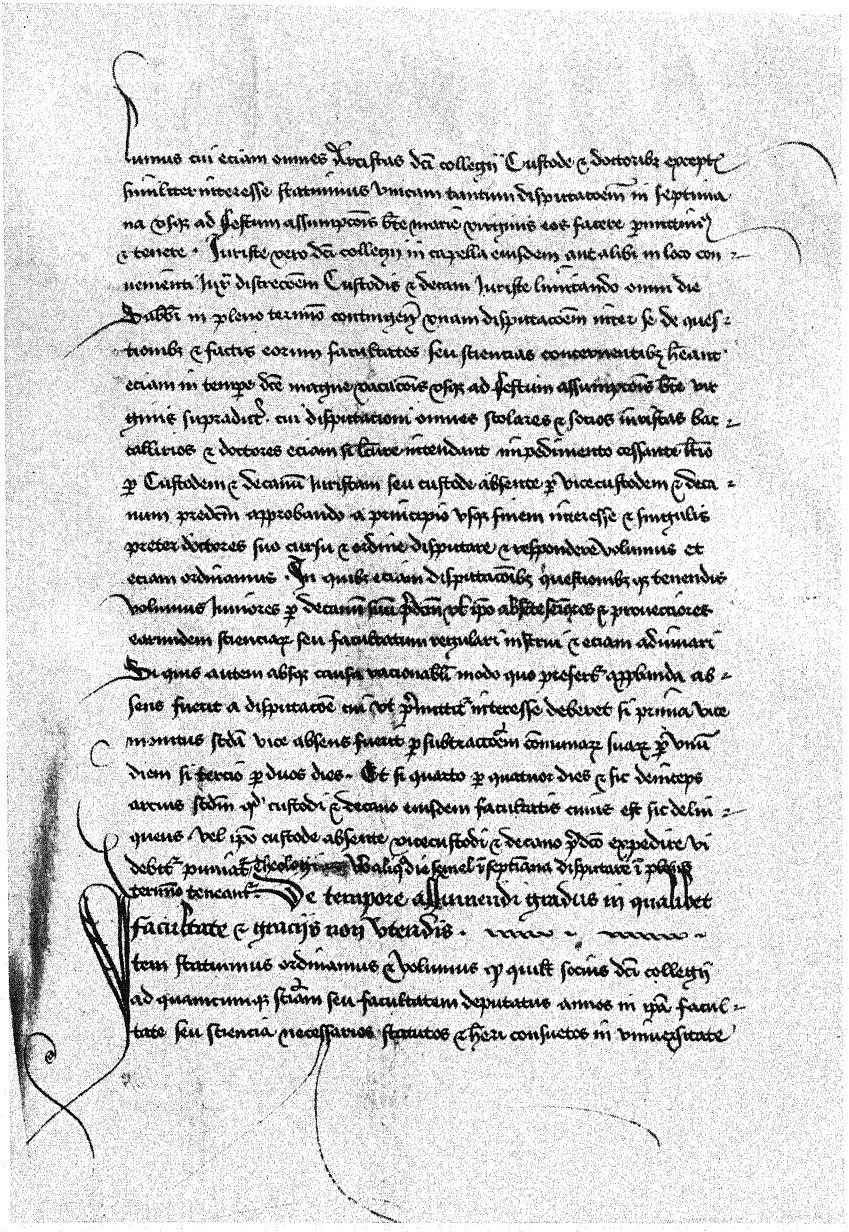
> The text now published (that is in the printed statutes) is obtained from a manuscript in the Bodleian Library. A copy of the Statutes in the British Museum Arundel MS. 147, written in the fifteenth century, differs from the Bodleian copy, both in arrangement of some of the chapters and in the entire omission of portions: some of these omissions being indicated, by a note, in a contemporaneous hand at the end of the manuscript. The whole number of chapters in the Arundel MS. is only 27: while in the Bodleian MS. it is 34.

In point of fact, the Arundel MS., though somewhat torn at the end, has no less than 37 chapters. Perhaps the editor misread his transcriber's note. The omissions are indicated thus at the close:

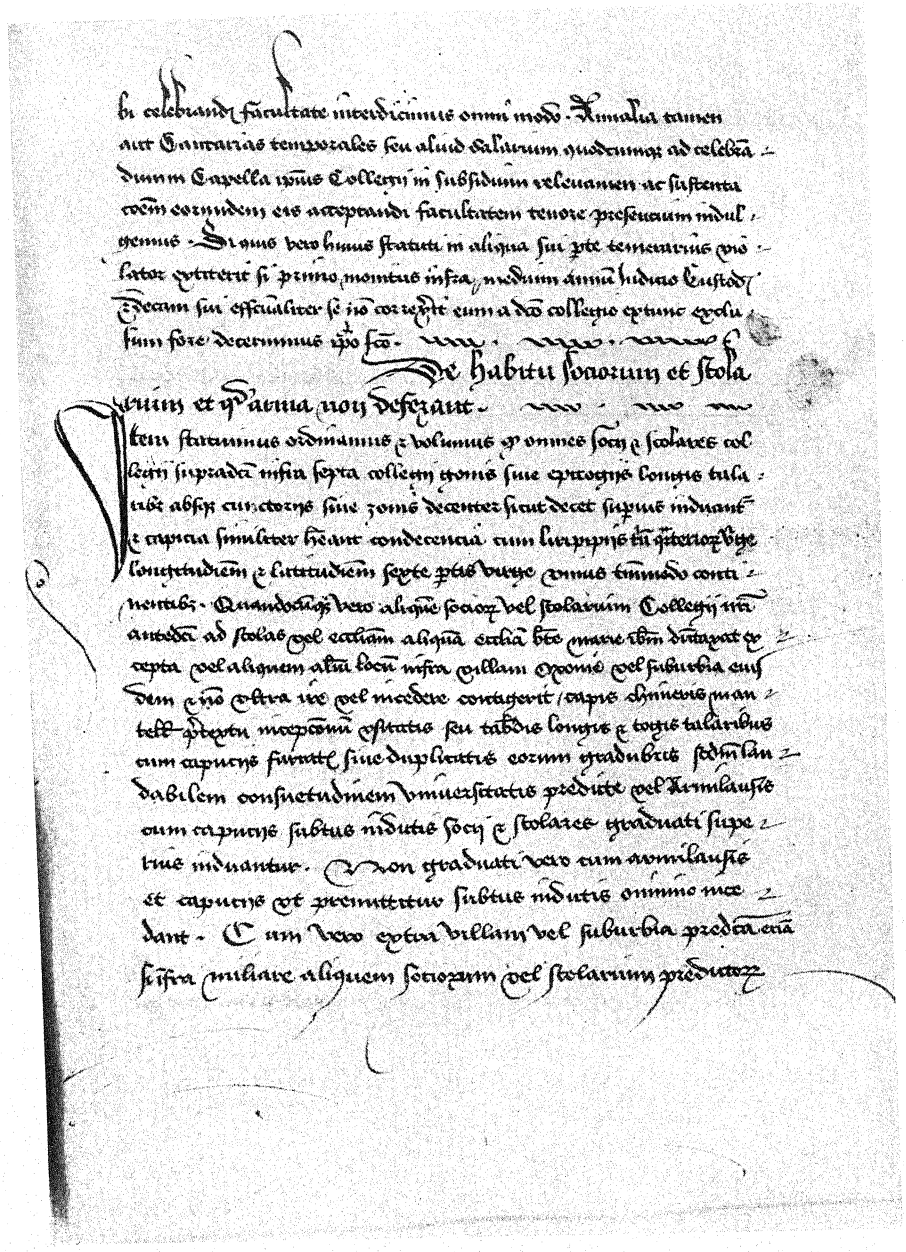
> Memorandum quod deficiunt (*sic*) in statutis predictis deputacio camerarum.
> Item deficiunt statuta de pecuniis ad usum sociorum deputatis [et] quantum quilibet mutuare possit.
> Item deficit finis et conclusio statutorum etc.

The *deputacio camerarum* or *De dispositione camerarum*, if it was (as is here implied)[1] one of the Founder's Statutes, was not included as an original clause in the warden's text or in the Rawlinson version; and the *statuta de pecuniis* were probably a projected amplification of the clause *De cista communi* (no. 24 of the warden's and the Rawlinson versions, no. 32 in the Arundel). In the Arundel MS. the order of the chapters is different from that of the other two copies; some of the clauses are found in the

[1] A blank space is left for it in the Arundel MS. as clause 33.



A marginal (*theologi . . . teneantur*) in Rawlinson Statutes 53 embodied in the present text



A gap filled in

other versions tacked on to chapters dealing with the same or cognate subjects; there is an elenchus of contents, but no dating clause; and there is one clause, referred to below, not found in the other texts. The Commissioners' editor must only have glanced at the Arundel text, and not read it carefully, or he might have considered it worth collating; he printed from the Rawlinson text alone, treating all hands there alike, insensitive to the additions made by Wharton or to his annotations that referred directly to 'the original'. It was assumed that the Rawlinson text reproduced with exactitude the original in the possession of the college. As the commissioners observed:

> From this College (All Souls) we have received full evidence, communicated through the Warden. The College has given us access to its Statutes,[1] of which a correct copy exists in the Bodleian Library. From this copy our printed text is taken.[2]

The 'access' never developed into the further stage of collation. The commissioners did not trouble to correct errors in the Bodleian text by reference to our text, or to note when ours varied from the other, and why. The Bodleian 'copy' is by no means finally 'correct'.

It is naturally impossible to give in detail here a collation of the three texts. This must be reserved until a critical edition of the Foundation Statutes is printed. I can only briefly state the results of my examination.

The warden's text is the final, authentic version of the Founder's Statutes for All Souls, made from a fair copy or draft, of which Rawlinson Statutes 53 is itself a copy. Both Rawlinson Statutes 53 and Arundel MS. 147 are a set of quires of similar dimensions, written by clerks of the archbishop whose hands appear in the Chichele Register, and both lack any trace of a seal or holes for the cords. The Arundel MS. differs strikingly from the Rawlinson and the warden's text in that it contains one clause not met with in the other two texts, arranges its chapters differently, and employs phrases and expressions that are changed in the final version: not merely verbal alterations, but substantive differences over matters that must have received further consideration before a final solution was reached. Let us take the first and last of these points.

The clause of the Arundel version not met with in the final version is headed *Quomodo succurritur custodi et sociis seu scolaribus*

[1] It would not let the original copy be removed. Cf. *Oxford Univ. Commission's Report, 1852*, p. 327 (letter of the Warden, 17 Dec. 1850).

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 215.

Collegii in infirmitatem incidentibus. This gives instructions for the issue of commons at the current rate to a warden who is amoved from office on grounds of health, unless indeed he has already received some office above the value of 10*l*. annually. If he is drawing more he is not to have any. The warden sick is to receive the same amount as the warden sound, and in the event of his illness the sub-warden, deans, and bursars are to do his work for him, with his advice. Fellows and scholars (i.e. probationer fellows) are, while sick, to be content with commons at the usual rates, paid them by the bursars. Probationers who are not made full fellows at the end of the year are not entitled to draw commons. Fellows who are away on college business and fall ill while absent are to have a 'competent allowance' paid them, as the college officers shall determine:

> so that by evidence and legitimate proof it shall be clear to the Warden and Fellows that this illness is not feigned nor easily curable, and that the sick person, as soon as he can ride, shall return to the College, and present himself to the Warden and Fellows personally, and that from this time the said subvention shall cease, except in so far as it is provided in other statutes made for the sick.

This is the language of a true disciple of Wykeham.

In the second place there are important differences between the texts of the Arundel MS. and the other two versions. Here are two examples only, from clause 25 (in Rawlinson Statutes 53 and warden's text, cl. 33): 'on the method of proceeding against a criminous warden, who alienates or brings the goods of the college to ruin or is in other ways unfit for his office.' By preference, he is to be interviewed and invited to resign: if he refuses, then representations must be made to the archbishop by the sub-warden with the consent, assent, and by the testimony of all the fellows of the college or at least the majority, of which there must be eight from the faculties of the Civil and Canon Laws. In Rawlinson Statutes 53 and the warden's text, the number of legists is increased, for greater security, to ten. In the Arundel text, the clause lays down that if the see is vacant at the time, the sub-warden is to denounce the warden to 'the Official of the Court of Canterbury of the Arches' (the Official Principal). In Rawlinson Statutes and the warden's text, the denunciation is to be made to the *Keeper of the Spirituality*. There are more of these significant discrepancies. Furthermore in the Arundel MS. the pages are boldly ruled with rectangles, which in the other two copies have been eliminated. The conclusion that suggests itself is that in the Arundel text we have a first draft, made perhaps before 1443, which was revised, both

in the wording and the order of its clauses, and a fair draft, represented by Rawlinson Statutes 53, written. The Rawlinson text is undated and unsealed. Wharton has had to supply the date as well as certain annotations. Its text represents a penultimate, not a completely final recension, since there are numerous small verbal differences from the wording of the warden's text, and one or two marginalia occur, which are embodied in the warden's text, though in a somewhat constricted form, as the accompanying illustration (pl. LXIII) shows. In the Rawlinson MS. the sentence beginning *theologi vero* is in the margin. The absence of the preamble (this is supplied in a sixteenth-century hand), the fact of the marginalia and the verbal differences point to the fact that the Rawlinson version is not the completely final one.

And now for the present text. It has been written throughout in a single hand; gaps have been left here and there, and in places there are patent, though uncertified, erasures. The supplied or correcting passages are in slightly darker ink, but, I feel convinced, in the hand that wrote the body of the text. A prolonged analysis of the passages that fill the gaps or overlie the erasures reveals their character. They generally occur in passages defining the composition of a majority of fellows deciding a disputed matter. Were they to be artist fellows only or artists *and* jurists, and of what standing? Were they to be a majority of the whole college or of the fellows attending the meeting only (*per maiorem partem iuristarum nec non artistarum sociorum tunc presencium*)? Here is an example. In the election of a probationer fellow (*scolaris*), if he is an artist, then he must have the votes of the warden and two-thirds of all the artist fellows; if a jurist, then the votes of the warden and two-thirds of all the jurist fellows. In each case the words *due partes* have been supplied over an erasure. From the passages where gaps have obviously been left in the first instance, it is evident that doubt had arisen on the points initially omitted; the insertion, like the correction, is the result of more mature deliberation on the Founder's part, possibly after discussion with the warden and senior fellows. A good example of such a gap occurs in pl. LXIV. Here the original writing is not resumed till the next page. The gap left is, however, too long for the solution of the problem arrived at, so the insertion has had to be splayed out, as the last lines of the text here show.

Many other instances of the same point could be adduced; but the matter is now sufficiently clear. The warden's text is the authentic version of the Founder's Statutes, bearing the

archbishop's privy seal, the last in time of the three existing contemporary versions. What Lyndwood had to do with them, if anything at all, we shall not know. It is pleasant to imagine *dominus* talking the details over with his great canonist, though I cannot help bringing into the picture important officials like Henry Penwortham and John Lyndfeld, or Reginald Kentwood, dean of St. Paul's, all of whom in their wills left law books to the 'new library' of their master's college. Here at least is some tangible evidence of devotion. The other is pure speculation.

APPENDIX

The Clause omitted from the Later Versions

(*MS. Arundel 147*)

[Cap. 28]

Quomodo succurritur custodi et sociis ac scolaribus in infirmitatem incidentibus.

Item statuimus ordinamus et volumus quod si custos collegii predicti in infirmitatem perpetuam contagiosam vel non contagiosam quod absit inciderit propter quam oporteat et deceat eum ab officio suo merito ammoveri, tunc sibi extra collegium moraturo de bonis communibus dicti collegii pro omni sustentacione sua solum ille pecuniarum summe, quas pro communis eiusdem septimanalibus tunc in collegio currentibus, si ipse custos continue in collegio permansisset, septimanatim supra statuimus exponendas, per manus bursariorum eiusdem collegii singulis mensibus fideliter persoluantur, dummodo in spiritualibus vel temporalibus aut simul in utrisque ultra summam seu valorem annuum x li. supportatis oneribus promotus non existat. Custos vero promotus ultra summam predictam ex predicta causa recedens, vel ab ipso officio suo ammotus, nichil penitus de dicto collegio percipiat ex postfacto. Custodem vero collegii infirmitate temporali forsitan laborantem tantum percipere volumus sicut sanum, et interim ordinamus quod Vicecustos, decani et bursarii vices eius cum consilio eiusdem debite supleant et exerceant, ac eciam diligenter et fideliter exequantur, preterquam in casibus ubi aliter per statuta et ordinaciones collegii specialiter est prouisum. Si vero aliquem socium vel scolarem collegii predicti contigerit infirmari, volumus tunc quod, quecumque sit infirmitas, sola summa communarum sociorum et scolarium pro tempore huiusmodi infirmitatis sue in collegio currentium sit contentus pro omni sustentacione sua quam esset a dicto collegio alias percepturus, quam sibi per manus bursariorum singulis mensibus persolui volumus, solum quamdiu huiusmodi infirmus durauerit scolaris aut socius collegii supradicti. Si vero scolaris aliquis collegii supradicti post annum probacionis sue in socium admissus non fuerit, vel alias scolaris aut socius huiusmodi a dicto collegio recesserit seu ab eodem ex quacunque causa ammotus vel priuatus fuerit, nolumus quod extunc huiusmodi percepcionibus gaudeat quouismodo.

Sociis vero pro necessitate vel utilitate aut negociis ipsius collegii ad loca aliqua destinatis et missis, si ipsos, dum sic absentes fuerint, infirmari contingat, sustentacio competens de bonis ipsius collegii ministretur iuxta gradum et statum suum ac infirmitatis qualitatem, necnon secundum disposicionem et dispensacionem Custodis, Vicecustodis, decanorum et bursariorum collegii supradicti; ita quod per euidencias et probaciones legitimas constare poterit Custodi et sociis quod infirmitas huiusmodi ficta non fuerit vel de facili curari non poterit, quodque idem infirmus, quamcicius equitare poterit, ad collegium redeat, se Custodi et sociis presencialiter ostendendo, et quod extunc cesset subuencio antedicta, nisi quatenus in aliis statutis pro infirmis editis est prouisum.

Reports on 1. *The Non-Marine Mollusca, and* 2. *The Animal Remains from the Stonehenge Excavations of 1920–6*

By A. S. KENNARD, A.L.S, F.G.S., and J. WILFRID JACKSON, D.Sc., F.G.S.

1. *The Non-Marine Mollusca*

By A. S. KENNARD

SOIL samples from a number of loci were submitted for examination for non-marine mollusca and I have tabulated the results. Molluscan remains were not common, but sixteen species were determined.

TABLE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pupilla muscorum (Linn.) . .	C		VR	C	VR				VR
Vertigo pygmaea (Drap.) . .	VR			VR					
Cochlicopa lubrica (Müll.) . .	R	VR		C	R		VR		
Vallonia pulchella (Müll.) . .					VR				
„ *costata* (Müll.) . .	C	R	VR	C	C			VR	VR
„ *excentrica* Sterki . .	C	VR	VR	VR	R	VR	VR	VR	
Vitrina pellucida (Müll.) . .				VR					
Punctum pygmaeum (Drap.) .					VR				
Goniodiscus rotundatus (Müll.)					VR				
Arion sp.	C	R	VR	C	R	C	C	C	C
Limax arborum Bouch.-Chant.	VR			VR	VR				
Helicella cellaria (Müll.) . .					VR				
Xerophila itala (Linn.) . .	C	VR		R	VR		VR	VR	
Trochulus hispidus (Linn.) . .		VR	VR		R		VR		VR
Cepaea nemoralis (Linn.) . .		VR							
Cecilioides acicula (Müll.) . .							R	VR	R

VR = very rare, less than 5 examples.
R = rare, between 5 and 10 examples.
C = common, more than 10 examples.

1 = Top of the brown earth just under the soil and turf.
2 = Bottom of the brown earth filling the middle of the ditch.
3 = Earthy layer under loose chalk on bottom.
4 = Hard silt filling the middle of the ditch.
5 = From ox-skull at bottom of ditch.
6 = Post-hole 20 in. deep in front of no. 49 stone, 48 B.G.L. slope down to [base of stone.
7 = Post-hole 22 in. deep.
8 = Post-hole 15 in. deep.
9 = Post-hole 13 in. deep on the chalk in front of no. 46 stone.

Conclusions

It must be admitted that this is a very unsatisfactory faunule to deal with, and it is quite impossible to arrive at any definite conclusions: one can only make tentative suggestions. It must be remembered that many species of land mollusca (and these are all land forms) are very adaptable to changes of environment, and will manage to survive very adverse circumstances. Species that prefer moisture and shade will, if once established, still exist in the most unlikely situations, so that great caution must always be exercised. Moreover, snails are not equally distributed over any area. They occur commonly in one place and a few yards away none can be found, though so far as can be seen the two loci are the same.

The list from Stonehenge is almost identical with that obtained from Juniper scrub on Easton Down (*Wilts. Arch. & Nat. Hist. Mag.* xlvi (1933), 235–8). It is composed of two groups, one the open down species, and a 'relict' series still managing to maintain an existence in spite of adverse circumstances. At Easton Down the Juniper scrub would afford the needed shade, but this certainly did not exist at Stonehenge when these snails lived there. One may safely assume that the scrub had been removed and that it was grassland, but there is no clue as to when this was done. Taking all the facts into consideration, it would appear that the conditions must have been slightly damper than those now existing. We now know that during Beaker times in many parts of the Wiltshire Downs snails simply swarmed everywhere, denoting much damper conditions. The faunule from Stonehenge is very different from that. There is a number of absentee species, such as *Vortex lapicida* (Linn.), *Arianta arbustorum* (Linn.), *Cepaea hortensis* (Müll.), etc.

Of particular interest is the total absence of *Pomatias elegans* (Müll.), for I failed to detect a single fragment of this easily distinguished species. It would appear that this species never lived at Stonehenge, for fragments of this species have been detected in samples of soil from localities on the Downs where it has long been extinct. We now know that the damp conditions had changed considerably in Middle Bronze times, and that the damp-loving species were dying out (*Wilts. Arch. & Nat. Hist. Mag.* xlvi (1934), 218–24). The Stonehenge faunule, however, indicates a later stage in this process than that found at Easton Down. On the evidence, one is justified in concluding that Stonehenge is not earlier than the Middle Bronze period, and

may be later. The great question is how much later? It is certainly pre-Roman; and so far as evidence goes at present, and I am only referring to molluscan evidence, it is pre-Early Iron Age.

It is true that I have only been able to examine a few series of this age from Wiltshire, but the downland conditions were well marked in all of them. At Stonehenge *Trochulus hispidus* (Linn.) was not the downland form but one usually associated with slightly damp conditions. The mollusca indicate a date between the Middle Bronze and the Early Iron Age.

2. *The Animal Remains*

By J. Wilfrid Jackson

The following report is based upon a large collection of animal remains submitted some time ago by Mr. R. S. Newall. They were obtained during excavations at Stonehenge in 1920 to 1926,[1] and come from two superimposed levels, viz. (*a*) Humus layers, and (*b*) Silt layer. The whole forms an interesting series to be dealt with under the two headings.

The remains from the Upper, or Humus, layers belong to domestic and wild animals, as follows—domestic: horse, pig, small sheep, small ox, and dog; wild: red deer, and fox. A few human bones are also present. There is also a solitary humerus of a small fowl. All the above bones differ in condition, size, and their brown colour from those of the layer below.

The remains from the Lower, or Silt, layer comprise those of domestic and wild species, as follows—domestic: large ox, small sheep, pig, and dog; wild: urus?, red deer, fox, and boar. Some human bones are present; also two bird bones.

Both groups have been compared with remains which I have had the privilege of examining from many sites, including (for the Upper series) Glastonbury Lake Village,[2] All Cannings Cross,[3] Swallowcliffe Down,[4] Fifield Bavant Down,[5] and several others; (for the Lower series) Woodhenge,[6] Whitehawk Camp,[7]

[1] See *Antiq. Journ.* i (1921) to viii (1928).

[2] *Glastonbury Lake Village*, ii (1917), 641–72, and pl. xcvii.

[3] *Early Iron Age Inhabited Site at All Cannings Cross Farm, Wiltshire* (1924), pp. 43–50 and pl. 52.

[4] *Wilts. Archaeol. & Nat. Hist. Mag.* xliii (1925), 90–3.

[5] *Ibid.* xlii (1924), 492–3.

[6] *Woodhenge* (1929), pp. 61, etc.

[7] *Antiq. Journ.* xiv (1934), 127–9.

Ratfyn near Amesbury,[1] 'Sanctuary' on Overton Hill near Avebury,[2] Long Barrow no. 163 a on Thickthorn Down, Cranborne Chase,[3] and Maiden Castle, Dorset (Neolithic Level).[4]

In the case of the Lower (Silt) layer, there is to be noted the scarcity of sheep remains and the total absence of those of the horse. The remains of these animals appear to be rare in early sites. A lower molar of horse was found in the Neolithic layer at Maiden Castle; some teeth were met with in the Cotswold long barrows,[5] but no remains are recorded from those of Yorkshire. They are absent also from the Neolithic camps at Windmill Hill, Whitehawk, and Goodwood,[6] and similarly from those of France. Part of the ischium of an old horse is recorded from a long barrow at Winterbourne Stoke,[7] and some bones were found at Peterborough with pottery of Mortlake type and beakers.[8] A metacarpal of a small horse was found at the 'Sanctuary' on Overton Hill, and a symphysial fragment of the lower jaw at Woodhenge.[9] Some teeth and an odd bone were found in the long barrow (no. 163 a) at Thickthorn Down; other remains are recorded from a chambered tumulus in Glamorgan; [10] and some were obtained from several Neolithic sepulchral caves in North Wales.[11]

A further point of interest is the presence of the remains of a large-horned ox among the bones from the Lower (Silt) layer. These remains agree essentially with those from Woodhenge and other early sites, and do not belong to the typical Celtic shorthorn (*Bos brachyceros* Owen = *longifrons* Owen) so common in occupation sites of the Early Iron Age. Detailed comparisons are given later in this report.

Owing to the imperfect condition of most of the remains, it has only been possible to obtain a few of the much-desired measurements of the various bones, etc.

The remains from the Upper (or Humus) layer are dealt with first, as follows:

[1] Obtained by Dr. J. F. S. Stone in 1934 with pottery of Woodhenge type. See forthcoming report.
[2] *Wilts. Archaeol. & Nat. Hist. Mag.* xlv (1931), 330–1.
[3] Obtained by Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew in 1933. See forthcoming report.
[4] Obtained by Dr. R. Mortimer Wheeler in 1934. See forthcoming report.
[5] Crawford, *The Long Barrows of the Cotswolds* (1925), pp. 22–6.
[6] E. Cecil Curwen, 'Neolithic Camps', *Antiquity*, iv (1930), 27 and 44.
[7] *Mem. Anthrop. Inst.* (1863–4), p. 143.
[8] G. Wyman Abbott, *Archaeologia*, lxii (1910), 335.
[9] Found after my report was completed.
[10] *Arch. Camb.*, 6th ser., xvi (1916), 265.
[11] W. Boyd Dawkins, *Cave Hunting* (1874), pp. 150, etc.

Domestic Animals

Horse. This animal is represented by a small pastern bone (full length = 75 mm.) from Ditch November 1920; the distal end of a slender hind cannon-bone (condyles = 44 mm.), and a small last lower molar, both from Ditch IV, Second layer. Little can be said about these scanty remains, except that they belong to small horses and are similar to bones found in Early Iron Age sites.

Pig. Very few remains belong to this animal. There is a tooth from Ditch VI, Top layer; three teeth from Ditch 1926; two much weathered bones from Ditch September 1920, First layer; a few imperfect bones from Ditch November 1920; and two bones from Ditch IV. Little can be said of these remains, except that they are similar to others from Early Iron Age occupation sites, such as Glastonbury, etc.

Sheep. The remains of this animal are also scarce and consist of the following: loose teeth, fragmentary lower jaws, and slender metacarpals, from Ditch VI, Top layer; loose teeth and an imperfect, slender tibia from Ditch 1926; imperfect young lower jaw and imperfect slender tibia from Ditch IV; few teeth from Ditch September 1920, First layer; two imperfect slender limb-bones from Ditch 1920, 18 in.; teeth and slender bones from Ditch IV, Second layer; teeth and fragments of slender bones, with a slender tibia (full length, 159; mid-shaft, 13; distal end, 23 mm.) and slender metatarsal (length, 111·5; mid-shaft, 9·5; distal condyles, 20·5 mm.) from Ditch November 1920. These remains agree closely with similar bones from Glastonbury and other Early Iron Age places.

Ox. The remains of this animal come from six localities and comprise loose teeth as well as perfect and imperfect limb-bones. The most important are as follows: a calcaneum (full length = 126 mm.) and a metacarpal (length = 176; mid-shaft, 27·3; distal condyles, 50·8 mm.) from Ditch VI, Top layer. These and the other remains agree with similar remains from Glastonbury, etc., and indicate animals smaller than the Black Kerry cow used by Pitt-Rivers as a test-animal.[1]

Dog. From Ditch 1925, Top layer, there are the following: a left ramus of the lower jaw with two teeth—a second molar and a very large carnassial measuring 27 × 11·5 mm.; a right upper maxilla with four teeth; and a left upper maxilla with three teeth: all the above are larger than those of a retriever. From Ditch IV, Second layer, there are three cervical and one thoracic vertebra of a smaller dog.

[1] *Excavations in Cranbourne Chase*, i and ii, 1887–8.

Wild Animals

Red Deer. From Ditch VI, Top layer, are several fragments of antler; the distal end of a tibia; a metacarpal (length = 269; mid-shaft, 26; distal condyles, 41 mm.); and a metatarsal (length = 297; mid-shaft, 26; distal condyles, 43·6 mm.). From Ditch 1926 are an upper molar, toe-bone, distal end of tibia, and distal end of humerus. From Ditch 1924, Southern side, an associated set of four lumbar vertebrae. Ditch September 1920, First layer, fragment of antler. Ditch November 1920 three antler fragments.

Fox. A loose canine tooth of fox comes from Ditch 1926, and the distal end of a humerus from Ditch IV, Second layer.

Remains from the Lower, or Silt, layer:

Domestic Animals

Ox. The teeth and bones of a large type of ox occur among the material from the several excavations, but it is not proposed to deal with more than a few of the important finds. From Ditch, South, Second crater, July 1924, there is an almost perfect large right radius, the dimensions of which are as follows: length (over all), 337; mid-shaft, 51; diameter, proximal end (over all) 93; diameter, distal end (over all), 80 mm. This is larger than any from Whitehawk Camp, but one from Ratfyn agrees closely. In the urus, the length in the male is 370; in the female, 360 mm. From the same locality there is the right ramus of the lower jaw containing three molars and two premolars in place and the alveolus for PM 2. The length, coronoid to tip (latter broken) = 450+; depth, coronoid to point below, about 215; depth behind molars, 70; least depth behind incisors, 29; tooth-row (6 teeth), 143·5; length of the three molars, 89; size of M 3, 37 × 16 mm. From Crater 3, west of South Causeway, 26 July 1924, is the right ramus of the lower jaw containing the three molars and the alveoli for the three premolars. In this jaw the length, coronoid to tip = 400+; the depth behind molars, 71; least depth behind incisors, 31; tooth-row (6 teeth), 145; length of the three molars, 88·5; size of M 3, 37 × 16 mm. Both these jaws would fit a longer skull than one in the Manchester Museum from Bulpham Fen, Cambridgeshire (coll. Dawkins. P 2658); but a somewhat smaller skull than that of a female urus from Preston Docks, Lancashire (Manchester Museum LL 144 a). These two skulls have the following dimensions:—Length from intercornual

ridge to tip of premaxillae = (P 2658), 490; (LL 144 a), 635; least frontal width = (P 2658), 180; (LL 144 a) = 189; maximum bi-orbital width = (P 2658), 214; (LL 144 a), 246 mm. Compared with examples from Woodhenge, the Crater 2 jaw is somewhat longer than any from that station, while Crater 3 jaw is exact to a pair from 'Ditch, west of Entrance' and to several others, including a 5-toothed example.[1] Compared with examples from Maiden Castle (Neolithic level), Crater 2 jaw is slightly larger than a pair of 5-toothed lower jaws, while Crater 3 jaw differs from two examples mainly in extreme length, the other dimensions (tooth-row, etc.) being about the same. In the urus the length of the tooth-row ranges from 160 to 170 mm. Two other equally large lower jaws come from Ditch 1926. There is also a large distal end of a radius from this locality. Other large ox bones come from Ditch IV. From the bottom of Ditch III is a large astragalus measuring 70 mm. in length: it is slightly longer and narrower than a large example from the Neolithic horizon at Maiden Castle. One from Woodhenge is about the same size. Two large horn-cores are of considerable interest. One, no. 4702, is of the right side and shows a slightly fluted surface. It comes from Ditch VII (bottom of Ditch on south-east of Main Causeway) and has the following dimensions: length (outer curve), 315; basal circumference, 200; basal diameters, 69 × 56 mm. The horn-core is of the Woodhenge type (see illustration in that report, pl. 51), but is larger than most from that station. It is a little smaller but agrees closely with LL 144 a from Preston Docks. A similar horn-core comes from Ratfyn, and fragments of the same large type have been found at Whitehawk Camp and Windmill Hill. The other large horn-core is labelled D–C 5, B.G.L. 40. The tip is broken away and in its present condition the length is 190 mm. The basal circumference is 235; the long diameter at the base, 82 mm. The fragment of attached skull shows that the occiput was slightly notched by the temporal fossae, and that the forehead rose to a mesial prominence and was not flat as in urus.[2] With the horn-core no. 4702 were the following: a loose, lower, last molar measuring 49 × 19·5 mm., an atlas, axis, and three other cervical vertebrae (not fully adult). The atlas agrees with examples from Woodhenge, Whitehawk Camp, and Bryn

[1] With reference to this variation, see J. W. Jackson, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 8, xv (1915), 291–5; also *Glastonbury Lake Village*, ii (1917), 654.

[2] This may be the specimen referred to as follows in the *Antiq. Journ.* ii (1922), 50: 'horn core of a large bovine animal, having the appearance of a bison, was found about 15 in. above the bottom' of the ditch.

Celli Ddu; the axis with examples from Whitehawk Camp. From Ditch 1922, north side of Causeway, is a very imperfect skull with broken horn-core of large type. From the bottom of Ditch 1926 is a large skull in several pieces. From sketches made by Mr. Newall at the time of the discovery and from my own measurements I find the skull to have the following dimensions:—Frontal: length of intercornual ridge, 159 *ca.*; least frontal width, 196 *ca.*; maximum bi-orbital width, 208 *ca.*; Occiput: width between infracornual notches, 145; widest part of occiput, 205; width of condyles, 101; height from intercornual ridge to lower margin of foramen magnum, 168 *ca.*; height from occipital crest to lower margin of foramen magnum, 109 mm. The bases of the horn-cores suggest a big-horned ox, not urus, but larger than *Bos brachyceros* Owen. The skull is somewhat smaller than the Preston Docks skull LL 144 a, and is probably to be referred to the Woodhenge type. Two sets of the upper teeth were found loose with the above skull and were thought at first to belong to urus. The length of the full tooth-row is about 141; the three molars measure 85 mm.: both measurements being smaller than in the Preston skull.

Sheep. Three bones belong to this animal, as follows: Ditch 1925, an imperfect humerus; Ditch 1924, southern Causeway, the distal end of a humerus; and Section 19, the proximal end of a slender ulna.

Pig. A few pig remains come from this low level. They consist mainly of loose teeth, and young and old animals are represented. The teeth and imperfect jaws and limb-bones agree with those from Woodhenge and other sites.

Dog. The remains of this animal consist of an atlas vertebra from Ditch 1925; small fragment of lower jaw from B.G.L. 23–8 in.; and the imperfect left ramus of a lower jaw (size of foxhound) from Ditch V.

Wild Animals

Urus? From Ditch 33 in. is a large phalange with a full length of 84 mm. The proximal diameter is 45·5 and the distal diameter 41 mm. (over all). Its large size suggests urus.

Red Deer. The remains of this animal comprise fragments of antler and a few imperfect bones. There are also one or two teeth. From Ditch IV is a fragment of lower jaw, the distal end of a metacarpal (condyles, 40·3 mm.), and the distal end of a tibia (condyles, 50 mm. over all). From Ditch, second excavation, Fourth layer, there is the end of an antler tine and the

rubbed-down burr of an antler. From B.G.L. 23–8 in. is another rubbed base of antler, a fragment of another antler, and a fragment of a metatarsal. Other remains come from six or more other localities.

Fox. From Ditch IV, G 7, 36 in., are the lower jaws and three imperfect bones of a cub. From Ditch, N. of Causeway are the distal half of a femur and the proximal end of a tibia. From D. is the proximal half of a tibia.

Boar. A few bones seem to suggest the wild boar. From A 4, 53, is the distal end of a large radius (condylar surface = 42 mm. over all). From Ditch, second excavation, Third layer, 1920, there are a few bones, including a very large ulna and the proximal end of a large radius.

Additional Note to Report on Animal Bones

By R. S. Newall

In the above report no mention is made of Red Deer antlers. Rather more than 100 were found in the Ditch, both shed antlers and antlers with part of the skull attached. These were comparable with those from Grime's Graves,[1] though the largest were slightly larger in circumference, being 11, 10, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in circumference above the brow tine, and 8, $7\frac{1}{2}$, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. above the bay tine. At Grime's Graves these measurements were $9\frac{1}{4}$, 9, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., and 8, $7\frac{1}{2}$, and 7 in. respectively. No antler was complete, except those in Y 1, where they were rather more slender than those from the Ditch. In a few instances the crowns of the antlers were found with 7, 6, or 4 points on top.

[1] *P.S.E.A. Report on the excavation of Grime's Graves, 1914.*

The 'Antiquitates' of Hans Tirol

By Campbell Dodgson, C.B.E., Hon. D.Litt.

[Read 24 January 1935]

The library of Eton College contains an illuminated German MS. of about 1540–5, originally in three volumes, now bound as four,[1] of which the contents are largely heraldic. At the beginning of each of the original volumes are the arms of Henry VIII, handsomely, but not correctly, painted on a large scale; the supporters and the shape of the crown are wrong. The principal volume, entitled 'Antiquitates', when shown in 1932 in an exhibition of medieval works of art at Eton, caught my attention and suggested a study of its contents, which will be published, in German, in the *Münchener Jahrbuch*, 1935.

The illuminations are the work of an Augsburg artist, Jörg Breu the younger, and seem to be his earliest work in this kind. Breu, the artist responsible for the whole decoration of the book, is named neither in the volumes themselves nor in Dr. James's catalogue; it was only after I was convinced, on stylistic grounds, of his authorship that I discovered his signature in two places in confirmation of my belief.

The two persons named in the book as concerned in its production are Breu's brother-in-law, Hans Tirol (Joannes Tirollus) and Jacob Herbrot, Consul or Bürgermeister of Augsburg. The dedications prefixed by them to the volume named 'Antiquitates' tell all that we know about the origin of the book. The MS. was presented to Eton College in 1750 by the Viscount Palmerston of that day. He had previously given it to Sir Richard Ellys, whose widow returned it to Lord Palmerston after the death of Ellys. Manuscript additions made to the Eton library copy of Dr. James's catalogue relate that it was mentioned by Hearne, under the date 2nd October 1722, as having belonged to Stebbing and then to Thomas Jett, F.R.S.; Jett's books were sold in 1731.

The MS. is written throughout on stout paper with the arms of Augsburg as watermark, in a form for which Briquet[2] gives the reference 'Augsburger Stadtarchiv, Baumeisterbuch, 1536–40'. This is interesting, for the years are those immediately preceding the date of the MS., and Tirol, its author, became in 1541

[1] See *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of Eton College*, by M. R. James (Cambridge, 1895), where the contents are described (pp. 33–5) without illustrations.

[2] 'Les Filigranes', no. 2025.

'Baumeister', and had, presumably, a large stock of this paper at his disposal. Vellum is used only for a few double sheets, containing illuminations of exceptional size, which are folded and bent back to the width of the single leaves. The text is written throughout in cursive Latin and also in Gothic German script, except the introductions to certain sections, which are written first in Latin, in large capitals, then in German rhymes in a character which imitates precisely the 'Theuerdank' type introduced by Schönsperger in 1517.

I must now say something about the authors of the two dedications. At the beginning of the chief volume is a herald; beside him are the arms of 'Joannes Tirollus, Reipublicae Augustanae aedificiorum publicorum praefectus'. The herald, however, is not a portrait of Tirol, but one of several heralds, each of whom introduces an important section with the words SENTENCIA HEROALDI.

From Tirol's dedication to the king, to whom he declares himself unknown, we learn that he was the descendant of at least two generations of heralds, and that he had inherited from his father, recently deceased, 'caduceator generalis' of the Emperor, this work, largely written by him, but since completed by the younger Tirol himself, on the history of the kingdoms of antiquity, but more particularly of the kingdom, republic, and empire of Rome, with all necessary heraldic illustrations 'cum aliis figuris et imaginibus egregie et magnifice depictis, quemadmodum in his tribus libris videre licet'.

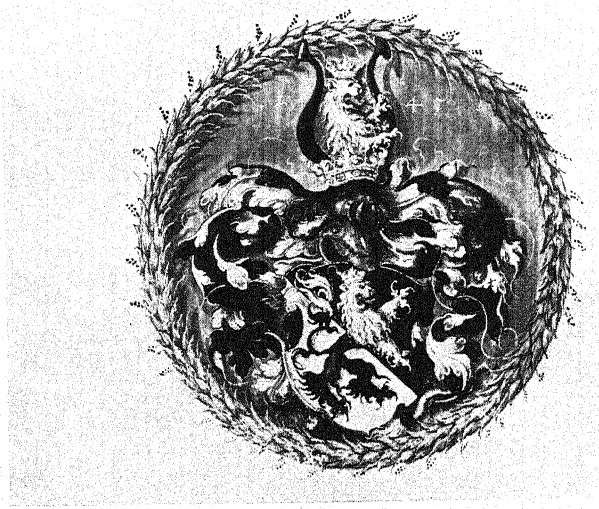
The second and briefer dedication, on the verso of the same leaf, in the name of Jacob Herbrot, is accompanied by his arms and dated, in gold, 1545 (pl. LXV). From the two dedications we learn that Tirol was responsible for the literary composition and the artistic decoration, while the rich and splendour-loving Herbrot, who became in that very year one of the two 'Consuls' or Bürgermeister of Augsburg, defrayed the expenses and proposed to dedicate the work to the king of England, not, as one might have expected, in the name of the Reichsstadt, but in his own person. I am not aware of any relations of Herbrot to the English court or of any other motive for the gift than the king's interest, to which Tirol alludes, in history and antiquities, and the fact that Herbrot enthusiastically supported the cause of the Reformation.

Herbrot, a *parvenu*, son of a Silesian furrier, born about 1490, began about 1520 to acquire a fortune by trading in furs, jewels, and other valuable objects, and soon vied with the richest patricians as owner of a splendid house and gardens. He left the

AD PERPETVAM LAVDIS GLORIAM.

debitamq; reverentiam erga Serenissimum Anglia Regis Maiestatem inpres
insignium, nobilissimaq; stemmatum libri ex singulari studio erga
eundem S. R. M. et sumptibus Magnifici prudentissimiq;
viri Iacobi Herprotti Augustæ Imperialis Civitatis
Consulis &c. quo promptissimè obsequantis
sui, quæ se supradicto S. R. M. acciui
um testatur, ostenderet, absolutis, et
Immortalitati datis sint. Quos
igitur libros, et eorū qui
ues labores S. R. M.
sua dicauimus et
dicatos planè
uolumus,
Cui S. R. M. nos nostraq; studia, et
debitā obseruantiā perpetuo commendatos.

Iacobus Herprotti Reipublicæ
Augustanæ Consul &c.



Dedication to Henry VIII by Jacob Herbrot of Hans Tirol's 'De Antiquitatibus'



Jörg Breu II. The Praetor: in the background the Perlachturm at Augsburg

guild of furriers for the more influential guild of merchants, took a prominent part in the rivalry between the guilds and the patricians, and represented the city on various occasions in foreign affairs. In 1545 he became Bürgermeister, with the patrician Hans Welser as his colleague, but this climax of his career was soon followed by a fall from prosperity after Augsburg incurred the severe displeasure of Charles V by joining the League of Schmalkalde. Herbrot got on better with Ferdinand, king of the Romans, than with his brother; he was ennobled by him, and was again made Bürgermeister in 1552. But in that year the guilds were dissolved; a purely patrician council was put into power; Herbrot, attacked in violent lampoons, left Augsburg for ever and died in poverty at Neuburg in 1564.

The political troubles in which Herbrot became involved in 1545 are one of the reasons which lead me to think that Henry never received the intended gift. Another is the fact that the volume was evidently not quite finished at that date. A few paintings in it are by a later and inferior artist, but are obviously also German; they could not have been added in England. I conclude that the work remained in suspense after the dedication had been written in 1545. Henry died on 28th January 1547; Breu in the same year. Somewhere about 1600 the few pictures at beginning and end needed to complete it were added, and it is probable that some travelling Englishman, like Lord Arundel, bought it in Germany in the seventeenth century, attracted by its containing the arms of an English sovereign.

Now I must speak of Hans Tirol, author of the book, and Jörg Breu, its decorator. Tirol, architect and herald, obtained in 1532 the right to practise as a painter, but all that is known of him indicates that he was not so much an artist as a person who commissioned, superintended, and published works by others. The best known case of collaboration with a painter is that of a large woodcut published in 1536, which commemorates the investiture of Ferdinand with the hereditary domains of Austria at Augsburg in 1530. This woodcut was drawn by the elder Breu, whose monogram it bears along with the arms of Hans Tirol, at whose expense it was published by Steiner. It is probable that the younger Breu, who returned from his 'Wanderjahre' in 1530 and in 1534 took over from his father the control of the workshop and the use of its distinctive mark, assisted the elder artist, who died in 1537, in carrying out the drawings on the blocks. The same mark occurs twice in the Eton MS., of which the miniatures exhibit unmistakably the characteristics of Breu's style, and I have no doubt that we have here another

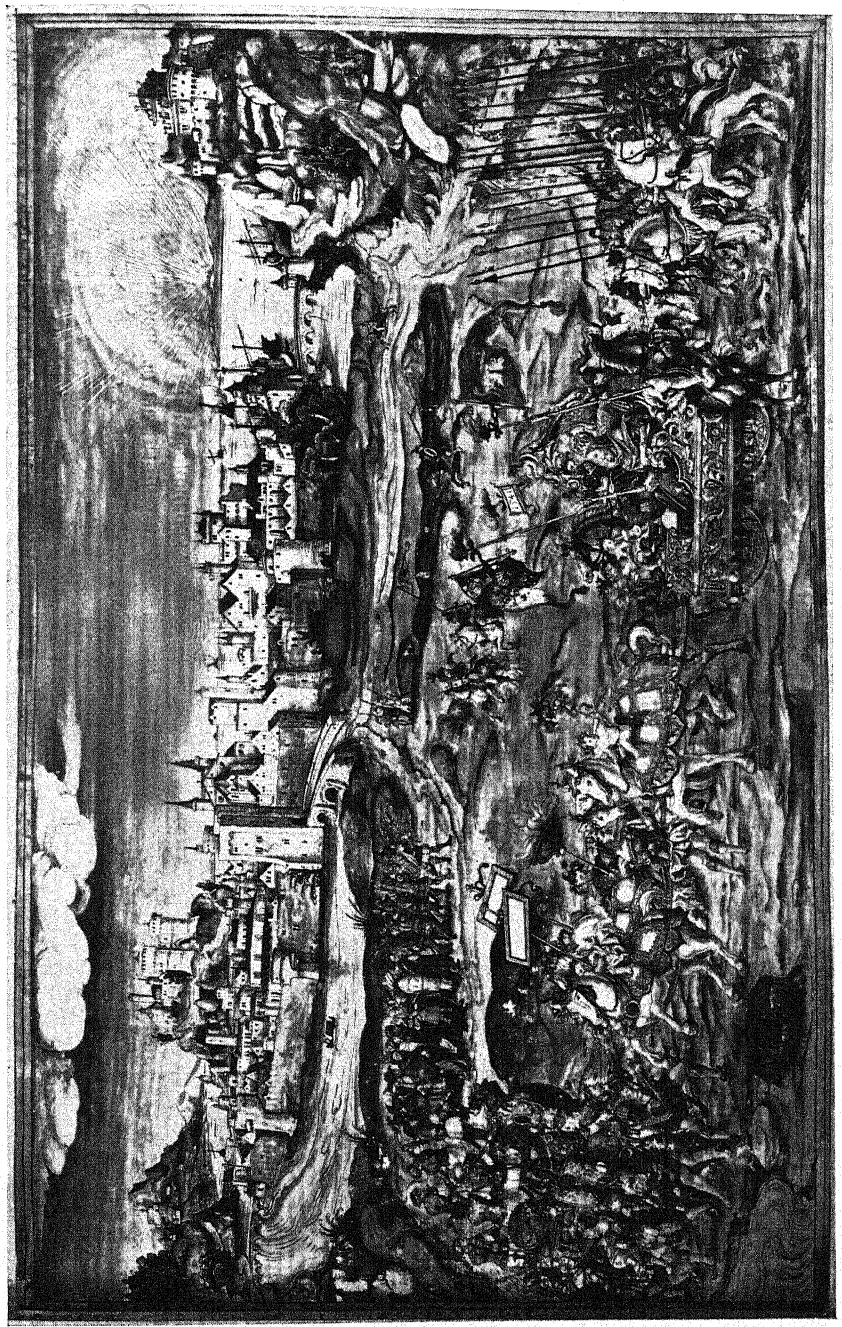
case of the association of Breu and Tirol in the joint production of the work.

The name of Tirol's father, recently deceased in 1545, is not known. It may be that a Hans Tirol, who is named in 1480 as a young pursuivant, was the father of our Hans Tirol. Conrad Peutinger, writing in 1512 to Maximilian, names an imperial herald Tirol, without his Christian name. The Tirol with whom we are concerned was born about 1505–6. In 1531 he was living with Jörg Breu; in 1537 he entered the service of the town, and in 1544 took oath as municipal architect. In 1548 he left Augsburg, entered the service of Ferdinand and settled at Prague, where he is named in 1553 as herald and architect of the king. In 1570 he was back at Augsburg, and died in 1575 or 1576.

All sorts of peculiarities of style connect the Eton miniatures with known works by Breu, chiefly woodcuts, of the early 40's. Faces are repeatedly shaded with parallel lines; the horses are most characteristic of the younger artist, but still more is the Renaissance architecture which occurs in the backgrounds of the scenes from Roman history, and resembles exactly the backgrounds of several large woodcuts published about 1540–1, not only in structure but also in the decoration of porticoes and arcades with heads of Roman emperors in medallions and with panels of ornament in antique taste which recall the engravings of the Little Masters, with their frequently recurring motives of tritons, masks, vases, and cornucopias. Along with fictitious Renaissance porticoes, intended to suggest magnificence, we sometimes find in the background plausible modern buildings, either Italian or German, as in the scene representing the duties of the Aediles, with a rusticated *palazzo* in the background, a German house on the left, and the amusing glimpse of contemporary life afforded by the house-painters on their scaffolding.

Remarkably interesting is the scene from a Swabian town—I am informed that it actually depicts the Perlachplatz at Augsburg—with a prison on the left and in the background a bear-pit, a row of little shops on the street level, houses painted in light colours, and the arms of Augsburg with the imperial eagle at the base of the tower. This forms the background to the scene depicting the Praetor or Praefectus Urbis (pl. LXVI).

Particularly interesting is a picture of a house painted with a long hunting scene on its façade and operations connected with corn in progress in the foreground, with carts and sacks, illustrating the duties of the Praefectus Annonae, which are studied from the life of Breu's own day.



Jörg Breu II. The Triumph of Tarquinius Priscus. Signed and dated 1541



Jörg Breu II. The story of Lucretia. Signed

The richly decorated and gorgeously coloured hall, in which the Roman Senate is assembled, has more fantastic architecture beyond it.

The landscape backgrounds, with their castles, fortified towns, and village churches, are quite German; there is generally a distant range of mountains and almost always a rising or setting sun with rays of gleaming gold, while the foliage of the trees is also invariably heightened with gold, which enhances very suitably the brilliant colours, partly opaque, partly transparent, which Breu has used. Occasionally a kind of Turkish architecture occurs, with a crescent on a minaret, and in one case even an entire mosque, to suggest a remote and Oriental setting for the scene depicted.

The two subjects on which Breu's monogram or housemark occurs come in the section that relates the history of the early kings of Rome. One is the double sheet which illustrates the triumph of Tarquinius Priscus over the Etruscans (pl. LXVII), and contains reminiscences of the triumph of Caesar by Mantegna, which Breu presumably knew by engravings. Besides the conspicuous date 1541 the signature of Breu can be discerned on a red flag. The second miniature, more conspicuously signed, depicts the rape, death, and funeral of Lucretia (pl. LXVIII).

I have already alluded to two of the most important sections of the book, the history of Rome under the kings and the Republic, without setting forth in due order the subjects of which it treats. This I must now do. The contents begin with Noah and his sons as colonizers of Europe, Asia, and Africa respectively. Then follow brief histories of the chief Oriental kingdoms of antiquity: Assyria, Babylon, the Scythians, the Amazons, Prester John, and so forth. Egypt is cursorily treated, Memphis and Alexandria being commemorated, like Athens, Troy, Carthage, Persia, Armenia, and others, merely by coats-of-arms with half-lengths of their kings. Of the Amazons we are told that after the deluge their queen subdued great part of Asia, then invaded Europe, and advanced through Hungary and Bavaria as far as Augsburg, which city she sacked, and with its spoils, on returning to Asia, built Diana's temple at Ephesus, of which we read in the Acts of the Apostles.

A second herald, already adorned with the double eagle and arms of Augsburg, introduces the history of Rome, which is imperfect, for leaves 34–6, which must have contained Romulus, are missing. After the end of the kings all the magistrates of the Republic are represented in miniatures of peculiar splendour.

There follows, as an introduction to the Empire, a chapter

'De aquila', with a miniature illustrating the life and attributes of the eagle and a moralizing discourse on the qualities of an ideal emperor. Then follows a long series of miniatures of the Roman emperors from Julius Caesar onwards, single figures, or occasionally groups, standing on pedestals and dressed in fantastic costumes, gorgeously coloured in great variety and heightened with gold and silver in brilliant preservation. There are curious cases of borrowing from compositions of Raphael, engraved by Marcantonio, the most remarkable being a group of Constantius, Constans, and Constantinus, which repeats almost without variation the poses of the Three Graces in Marcantonio's print.

At Fol. 140 v. a herald introduces a new series, beginning with Charles the Great, which extends to the reigning Emperor Charles V, and his brother Ferdinand, king of the Romans. Frederick Barbarossa, stroking his red beard, tramples with one foot on the *biscione* of Milan and crushes with the other a squirming Lion of St. Mark. The heraldic decoration of the manuscript becomes richer in the section treating of the medieval emperors. In addition to numerous smaller coats-of-arms belonging to the great nobility and various office-bearers of the Empire, occasional full-page miniatures display with great splendour under porticoes the arms, for instance, of Mecklenburg or Milan.

It is only with Frederick III that Breu attempts true portraiture. This miniature is copied from Burgkmair's woodcut in the Genealogy of Maximilian I. In my opinion it is the last work of Breu in the Eton MS., and I am not sure that the colouring is entirely contemporary. After Frederick III there is a descent to a low level in the pictures which follow of Maximilian, Charles, and Ferdinand, the first two seated and the third standing, which are by a bad artist, hardly earlier than about 1600. The foreground of Ferdinand's portrait, however, though coarsely painted, is a German landscape of sub-Alpine character. The pages destined to contain these emperors had all been provided with contemporary writing, in uniformity with those that lead up to them, and the large eagles displaying the arms of the Habsburg possessions in detail, which occupy the backs of these sheets, were in position, though I am not sure that their colouring is of the original date. Clearly Breu abandoned the work at this stage, and the manuscript, which would have been incomplete without portraits of Maximilian, Charles, and Ferdinand, cannot have gone to Henry VIII in this condition.

Just here the British Museum supplies in a remarkable way

the deficiency of the Eton book. In 1872 two folded vellum sheets were acquired, as part of a collection of portraits, which contain on one side eagles like those at Eton, and on the other portraits of Maximilian and Charles, both seated on thrones, on one sheet, while the second contains the Pillars of Hercules and Ferdinand, king of the Romans. These few miniatures, far superior to the corresponding subjects at Eton, but less well preserved, are beautifully painted in the best style of Breu, which can be detected especially in the decoration of the throne of Charles, with Hercules carrying the pillars. Maximilian is copied, like Frederick at Eton, from a woodcut by Burgkmair; Charles and Ferdinand, if not in all senses original works by Breu, may perhaps be derived from Amberger. The floors are drawn and coloured in the same style as that of Frederick III at Eton, but the background, instead of showing clouds, is coloured with an opaque dark blue, possibly a later, though very old, addition. The size and proportions of the vellum sheets and the lettering on them, both in Latin and German, are precisely uniform with those at Eton. I can only conclude that these are surviving fragments of a second, precisely similar, manuscript, perhaps painted for presentation to some other sovereign, or made for the use of Charles himself, or Ferdinand, which has perished or been mutilated by the removal of these leaves.

The other volumes at Eton, 'De nobilitate et ortu heroum', have entirely heraldic contents, with Latin and German text, which well deserve the attention of an heraldic expert. One contains the arms of foreign kings and reigning princes and those of the high nobility of their territories; the other, now divided into two portions, the arms of the German nobility. In each of these volumes wood-blocks of four different sizes have been used to save trouble in giving the main outlines of the coats-of-arms, the details, with the crests, being put in by hand, though separate, small blocks are used for the helms. These woodcut coats-of-arms are just in the same style as Tirol's own arms in the *Investiture of Ferdinand*; probably he went to the same woodcutter to get them made.

In conclusion I would like to say briefly what place these miniatures occupy in the history of Breu's works as hitherto known. Most of the work must have been done in 1540–1, though it was left incomplete in 1545. The date 1540 occurs once in an obscure place. Records of taxes indicate that Breu was absent from Augsburg 1536–40 and again 1542–3—there are dated drawings of 1543 and 1544. In the National Museum, Munich, is a manuscript dated 1545, with heraldic paintings in

body-colour, heightened with gold and silver, and four figures of heralds, which shows Breu going on at the date where he left off in the Eton manuscript. This manuscript is said also to describe the Roman magistrates, but it does not appear that it illustrates them. It has richly decorated page borders painted in colours. The Augsburg library contains two large miniatures by Breu in body-colours with gold and silver, finished in 1545. Yet other manuscripts are described, at Augsburg and Dresden, belonging to the years 1544 and 1545. These are described as partly the work of assistants. So far as I can judge, the miniatures at Eton are of even quality and mostly the work of one hand. We must not leave out of account the fact that Breu introduced an apprentice in 1539 and again in 1540, but it looks as if an intensive activity in the production of miniatures in his workshop began only in 1543, after a temporary absence of the master from Augsburg.

A Late Bronze Age Hoard from Lulworth, Dorset

By Lieut.-Col. C. D. Drew, D.S.O., F.S.A.

From the southern end of the main mass of the Dorset chalk hills an extension runs eastward. This, tapering as it proceeds, forms the narrow ridge of the Purbeck Hills, and, after a break caused by the waters of Poole Bay, is continued by the downs of the Isle of Wight. To the north it is bounded by the valley of the River Frome and Poole Harbour. To the south the sea is nowhere more than a few miles away, and in places it has eaten deeply into the chalk ridge itself.

Archaeologically the ridge has features of some importance. Its skyline is marked by many round barrows, strung along the line of an ancient ridgeway. It possesses the extensive earthworks of Bindon Hill and the fine hill-fort of Flowers Barrow Camp, to say nothing of the well-marked remains of ancient field systems.

Near Winfrith Newburgh, where the downs are still a couple of miles broad, a narrow coombe, called Sleight Bottom, winds northward to join the valley of the Frome. Below a group of farm buildings,[1] a useful landmark in this rather bare country, 1¾ miles south of Winfrith, the flat floor of the valley is only some 50 yards wide, and the convex sides rise steeply on either hand. The loamy soil of the coombe bottom contains a large deposit of angular flints, which in past years have been dug for road metal and other purposes. For 700 yards the valley floor is covered with the irregular hollows of these haphazard diggings.

Somewhere in this disturbed area the hoard described below was discovered in 1903, but the exact spot is now lost, and no witnesses of the finding appear to be alive now.

Shortly after the hoard was found, it was exhibited at a meeting of the Dorset Field Club, but the published report[2] gives a most meagre and disappointing account, with no illustrations. By the kindness of the owner, Miss Weld, it was placed on loan in the Dorchester Museum, but the acquisition book merely describes it as 'a fine sword, celt and other bronze antiquities'.

[1] Called Randalls Farm on the 6-in. Ord. map (Dorset Sheet LIV, NE.), and by the older name of Sleight Buildings on the 1-in. Ord. map (Popular Edition, Sheet 141).

[2] *Dorset Field Club Proceedings*, xxv, xxxiii.

After three years it was returned to Lulworth Castle, where it was stored in the cellars and so was inaccessible. Attempts from time to time by those interested to learn the details of what was obviously an important hoard were unavailing.

As it happened, it was fortunate that the hoard was stored where it was, for in 1929 the disastrous fire at Lulworth Castle occurred, and the historic building was burnt to the ground and much of its contents was destroyed or damaged.

For some time the fate of the hoard was uncertain, but four years later it was found in a lawyer's office in London, intact

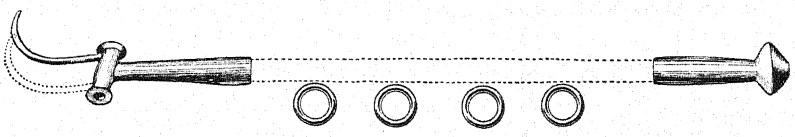


FIG. 1. Bronze flesh-hook from Lulworth, Dorset ($\frac{1}{6}$)

except as regards one object, and in 1933 it was generously handed over on permanent loan to the Dorchester Museum by the owner, the late Mr. Herbert Weld, F.S.A.

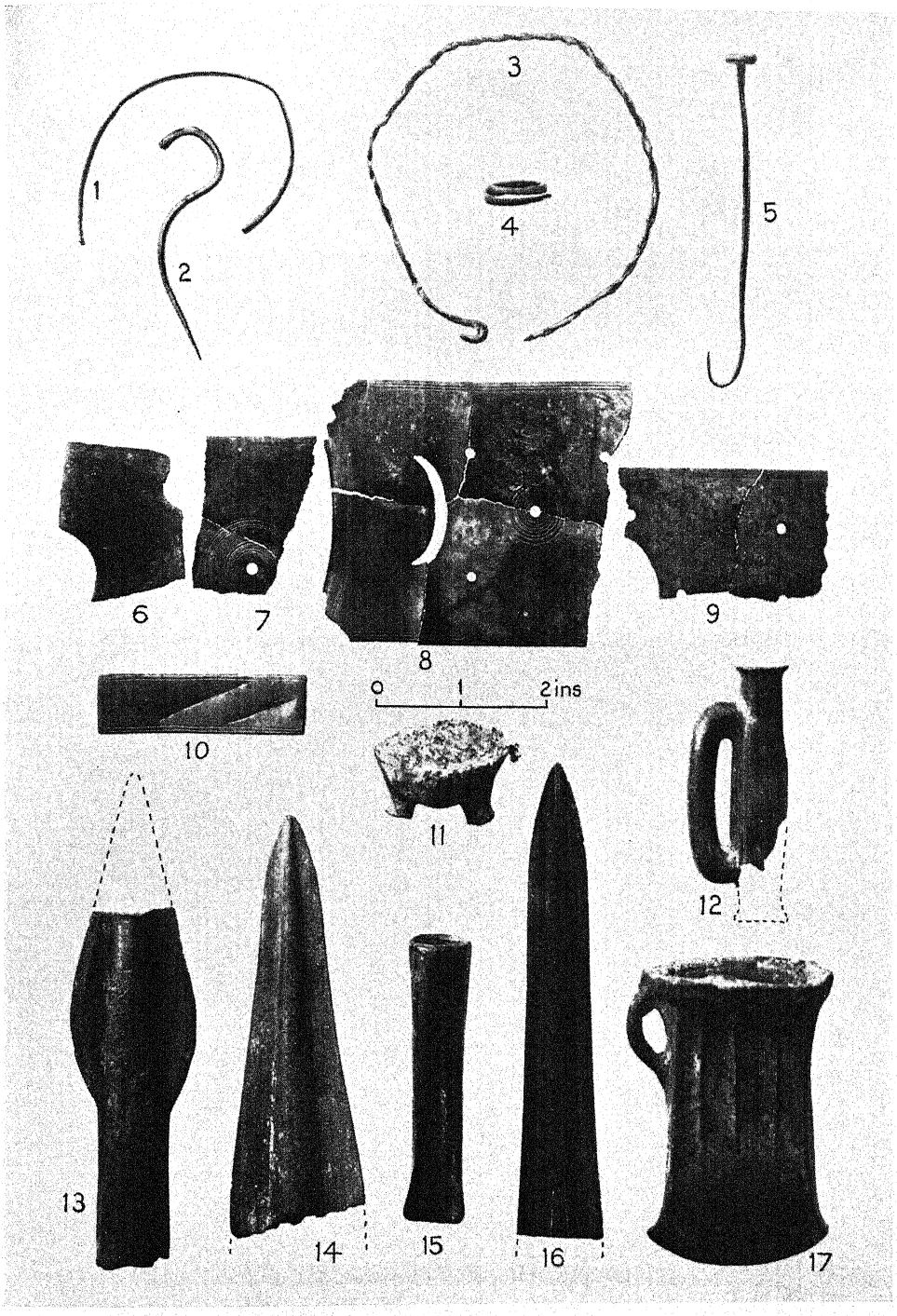
The objects are as follows :—

FLESH-HOOK. The head has a socket, with a hollowed T-shaped crosspiece, from which spring two curved prongs (one missing, but the stump remains). It is broken into three pieces. The handle is socketed, consisting of a tube with a hollow bi-conical pommel, the apex of which is pierced by a hole. This hole, which appeared to be the result of fracture, may indicate the position of a loop to hold a ring for suspension. The middle portion of the shaft is missing, but it is suggested that the four hollow bronze rings were once suspended from it, as in the well-known example from Dunaverney Bog.[1]

1. WIRE. See pl. LXIX, illustrating this and following.
2. PIN. It is doubtful if the bend is intentional.
3. ARMLET, of twisted wire, rectangular in section, and of poor workmanship. Each end terminates in a hook, of which only one is shown, the other being broken off, but surviving.
4. SPIRAL FINGER-RING, with tapered ends.
5. PIN, with disc head, round the edge of which is a raised flange, perhaps to hold an enamel filling. The bending of the point appears to be accidental.

6–9. FRAGMENTS OF BRONZE PLATE, pierced by crescent-shaped openings and small circular holes. It is also ornamented by incised

[1] When first found it was not realized that all the pieces of the flesh-hook were part of the same object. It was tentatively suggested that two were 'pieces of . . . a fitting of some sort of a car', while the handle was described as the hilt of a sword.



Late Bronze Age hoard from Lulworth, Dorset

concentric circles and by incised lines along the (original) edges. The plate has evidently been deliberately broken. It is suggested that the plate formed part of the metal fittings of a sword-scabbard, to which perhaps no. 10 also belonged.

10. FLAT LOOP. The face has incised lines along the edges. The back leaves a rectangular space 0·2 in. between it and the face.
11. JET. The surplus metal from the mouth of a mould, after casting.
12. Bugle-shaped object of uncertain use, but probably a sword-belt fastener. This is the first to be found in Dorset.
13. SOCKETED SPEAR-HEAD. Point and part of socket missing.
14. SOCKETED SPEAR-HEAD. The point (which shows signs of grinding) and part of the blade only remain.
15. SOCKETED GOUGE.
16. POINT OF SWORD. The whole of the sword was present when the hoard was first found, although broken into two pieces. It was 24½ in. long. The missing part was lost during or after the fire of 1929. Fortunately the surviving part leaves no doubt as to the general form of the whole, as it is distinctly 'carp's-tongue' in shape. The mid-rib is ornamented by two incised lines, which converge but do not meet. With the sword, but not shown in the plate, were four rivets and a fragment of a fifth.
17. SOCKETED AXE-HEAD, with loop. Ornamented by three raised ribs on each face. The socket is squarish, with rounded corners.

The collection is clearly a founder's hoard, and its date is the latter part of the Late Bronze Age. The association of most of the objects is normal, but the inclusion of an example of the rare flesh-hook gives the hoard an unusual interest.

It should be mentioned that, although it has always been called the Lulworth Hoard, the site was actually within the parish of Winfrith Newburgh.

APPENDIX

LIST OF BRONZE FLESH-HOOKS

The writer is indebted to the Director for most of the examples below:

1. Dunaverney Bog, co. Antrim. British Museum, *Bronze Age Guide*, 1920, 104.
2. Largy, co. Tyrone. *R. Soc. Ant. Ireland*, liv, 117.
3. Little Thetford, Isle of Ely. *Antiq. Journ.* ix, 256.
4. Eaton, Norwich. *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xi, 48.
5. Thorigné, Deux-Sèvres, France. *L'Anthropologie*, 1896, 462.
6. Calvados, France. Comte de Beauregard, *Les casques de Falaise*, p. 28.
7. Launac, Hérault, France. Déchelette, *Manuel*, ii, 553, fig. 227, no. 6.

An Enamelled Crosier-head in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Farnham, Dorset

By T. D. Kendrick, F.S.A.

Dr. Tancred Borenius has already described and illustrated[1] a number of the medieval enamels in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Farnham, Dorset, and I have now an opportunity of adding to the published series a crosier-head in the same collection, permission to do so having been very kindly given to me by Captain Pitt-Rivers and Mr. Trelawney Dayrell-Reed, Curator of the Museum. The crosier-head was formerly in the collection of Mr. J. F. Hutton, of Manchester, and was purchased by General Pitt-Rivers in 1890;[2] it was at that time an incongruous and ill-fitting assortment of pieces, consisting of modern metalwork of two kinds, the knop of a fifteenth-century silver-gilt chalice, a fourteenth-century copper-gilt hexagonal collar of the architectural type, and the thirteenth-century enamelled crook illustrated here (pl. lxx, 1). As the photograph shows, the crook has now been freed from these later additions, and it can henceforth take its place without encumbrances as the only example in this country of the very beautiful French enamelled crosier-heads that we may call the 'flowering volute' type.

The crook is made of copper, gilt and enamelled. It is 12·5 cm. in over-all height, and the stem of the volute, which is of circular section, has a diameter of 1·7 cm. at the severed end. The outer edge is crocketed, and the volute is double-curved and of diminishing thickness; it ends in a trefoil sheath with a beaded collar, below which there is a stem or leaf continuing outwards to join the encircling volute. The upward-pointing terminal sheath is split and holds a flower in the form of two similar plates consisting of three long and two short petals; these plates are held together at the centre by the grip of the sheath, but at the outer curve of the volute, on each face of the crook, they are fastened by means of pins through the expanding and lobed ends of the long petals.

The crosier-head is similarly ornamented on both faces. On the straight portion of the stem, against a ground of deep blue enamel, is a thin foliate scroll in reserved metal, bearing trilobed polychrome flowers with pitted edges. These flowers have enamel fillings shaded from dark green to white with a red spot

[1] *Burlington Magazine*, lviii (1931), p. 174.

[2] Christie, Manson, and Woods, 16th July 1890, lot 21.

immediately above the point of junction with the stalk. In the outer curve of the volute the scroll becomes simpler in character, and foliage in reserved metal takes the place of the coloured flowers; in the inner curve the scroll is supplanted by a row of small crosses of diminishing size, also reserved in metal against a blue ground. The big flower bears on each face a five-pointed spray of enamelled petals that are shaded from dark green to white and further ornamented with spots and patches of red (pl. LXX, 2). These petals are grouped round a central tri-lobed enamel with serrated upper edges in the heart of the flower; it is shaded from dark blue to white and has three spots of red against its lower edge.

The crosier-head has suffered some damage. It has, indeed, been broken in two across the stem at the spring of the volute, just below the point where the first petal-tip is attached, and there is a leaden patch at this place on the side not shown in the photograph. In this area, too, the enamel-work is much bruised. On both faces of the crook the field of blue enamel is broken away in places, especially at the top of the volute, leaving a bedding of red enamel exposed. But the gilding of the big flower and the lobed terminal of the volute is well preserved, as are the enamels on the flower, so that the crook still retains much of its original brilliance.

The crosier-heads of the 'flowering volute' type will be described systematically and with full bibliographical details by our Honorary Fellow M. J.-J. Marquet de Vasselot in the corpus of Limoges crosiers and gemellions that he is now preparing. It is not necessary, therefore, to refer other than briefly to the series here, but a very short analysis of it may nevertheless prove useful, not only as a background for the Pitt-Rivers crosier-head, but as a guide to those who are engaged at the present moment in the task of assembling classified photographs and indexes of medieval material.

We have first of all a group of four crosier-heads that have knops decorated with winged beasts in openwork roundels, crocketed volutes with a stem of quadrangular section, and a flower with three long petals. The best known of these used to be in England in the Magniac (or Colworth) collection,[1] but is now in the possession of M. Marquet de Vasselot; another is in the Treasury of St. Maurice d'Agaune,[2] a third example is at

[1] J. C. Robinson, *Notice of the Principal Works of Art in the Collection of Hollingworth Magniac*, London, 1862, no. 10.

[2] E. Aubert, *Trésor de l'Abbaye de St. Maurice d'Agaune*, Paris, 1872, p. 182, pl. XXXIX–XL.

Troyes,[1] and a fourth, found at Verdun, was sold at the Bergeois sale in 1904.[2] On this last crosier, as on that from St. Maurice d'Agaune, the enamelled ornament on the volute includes a row of imitation oriental characters in addition to a scroll-pattern. Next comes a single crosier-head from Nieul-sur-l'Autise, now in the Louvre;[3] this, too, has an 'animal' knop, decorated with bands of interlaced gilt dragons in relief against an enamelled ground, and a three-petal flower; but the volute is circular in section, has a scale-pattern and a close-set crest of spines, and ends in a serpent's head that bites the base of the flower. Then there are two crosier-heads easily distinguished from the others by the modelled angel-bust that forms a base for the volute, which is flat-topped and flat-faced and is without cresting of any kind. The knop has medallions containing busts of angels with the heads in relief; the volute bears a simple wavy pattern in coloured enamels, and the flower has five long petals. One such crosier-head is in the Hermitage Museum,[4] and comes from St. Wolfgang, Austria,[5] and a second, formerly in the Stein Collection,[6] is now in the Liechtenstein Palace, Vienna. This last is the only crosier-head in this series that has applied gilt strips in the form of lizards against the staff immediately below the knop, a common feature in other varieties of enamelled crosiers. The leading types, in fact, are very closely related in the matter of ornamental details; for instance, the angel-caryatid of the pair that I have just mentioned also appears as base to a volute of another sort in a well-known crosier in the Cathedral Treasury at Trier.

A glance at the Pitt-Rivers crosier-head is sufficient to show that it does not belong to any of the 'flowering volute' types hitherto described. We can also say that it is not of the same type as the crosier-head at Albi,[7] so far as the crook is concerned, for this has a volute of hexagonal section that is without enamel ornament. Nor does it resemble the splendid crosier in the Poitiers Museum,[8] which has a segmented and foliated stem, richly ornamented, and a five-petal flower; nor the crosier found

[1] Victoria and Albert Museum photograph 3034–1905.

[2] *Coll. Bergeois Frères*, Cologne, 1904, lot 370; cf. G. Loustau sale, Paris, 1896, lot 47.

[3] J.-J. Marquet de Vasselot, *Cat. raisonné de la Coll. Martin Le Roy*, i, Paris, 1906, p. 34, pl. xxv.

[4] A. Darcel, *Collection Basilewsky*, Paris, 1874, no. 219.

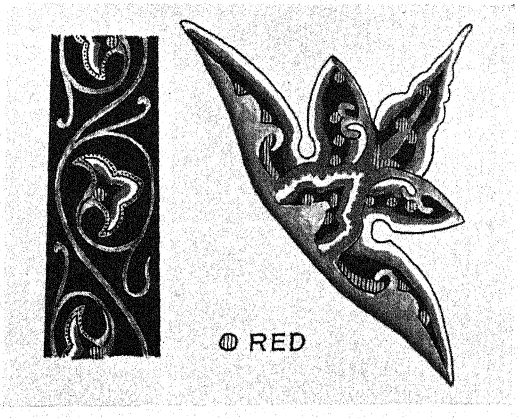
[5] E. Rupin, *L'Œuvre de Limoges*, Paris, 1890, fig. 620.

[6] Coll. C. Stein sale cat. (Moyen Âge et Renaissance), Paris, 1886, lot 54.

[7] Victoria and Albert Museum photograph 3025–1905.

[8] E. Molinier, *Histoire des Arts*, iv, p. 192.





(1) Enamelled crosier-head, Pitt-Rivers Museum, Farnham ($\frac{1}{1}$) with (2) Details

at Puy[1] (now at Lyons), for this has a fluted knop surmounted by a tall cylindrical crown and a five-petal flower in the volute that points downwards. We can also rule out the crosier-head in Poitiers Cathedral[2] that has a volute with a quadrangular section and a heavy falling flower in the form of a lobed triangle. The class it does belong to is that represented in the Musée St. Jean at Angers by the crosier from the church at Toussaint.[3] Here we have a round-sectioned crocketed volute bearing enamelled scroll-ornament and terminating in a well-defined sheath that holds a flower with three long petals. With the Pitt-Rivers crosier-head we can make a group of six here, adding to the Angers example others from Luxeuil,[4] now in the Louvre, another from Carcassonne[5] in the Cluny Museum, the head of a crosier from Ste-Colombe de Sens,[6] a crosier-head with the flower missing in the Hermitage Museum,[7] and a crosier that has a falling flower from Roda[8] in north-east Spain, and another, also with a falling flower, in the treasury of Sens Cathedral.[9] The Roda crosier, and those from Luxeuil and Carcassonne have knops decorated with busts of angels, the heads in relief; the Angers crosier has splendid angel-busts in medallions, the heads engraved, and the Hermitage crosier has engraved angels and engravings in medallions of fabulous creatures resembling those that appear in openwork on the knops of the first type of the 'flowering volute' crosiers. The crosier in Sens Cathedral, which was found complete with its ferrule in position and measured 1·66 m. in total length, bears on its knop similar creatures brandishing a sword and a shield; they have heads in relief.

On the subject of the date there is little that need be said here, for a crosier-head of this type would almost everywhere be described as Limoges work of the first half of the thirteenth century. As M. Marquet de Vasselot himself endorses this dating, so he has been good enough to inform me, we do not have to inquire into the matter further now; but the direct evidence available does deserve a short mention, for eight of these

[1] Cahier and Martin, *Mélanges d'Archéologie*, iv, p. 219, fig. 90.
[2] E. Rupin, *op. cit.* fig. 619.
[3] Cahier and Martin, *op. cit.* p. 218, fig. 89.
[4] Musée du Louvre, *Cat. sommaire de l'orfèvrerie, de l'émaillerie et des gemmes du Moyen Âge au XVII^e siècle*, 1914, pl. XIV.
[5] Catalogue, ed. Paris, 1883, no. 4548.
[6] E. Viollet-le-Duc, *Dict. raisonné du mobilier français*, ii, p. 228, pl. 49.
[7] Victoria and Albert Museum photograph 3037–1905.
[8] Victoria and Albert Museum photograph 5218–1921.
[9] *Bulletin Archéologique*, Année 1918, p. 37.

crosier-heads were found in the alleged graves of ecclesiastics the date of whose death is known. It is obvious, however, that if we are to make serious use of any terminal date thus obtained we have to insist upon the most careful investigation of the attribution. Thus it seemed to me that stylistically the crosier-head formerly in the Magniac Collection might very well pass as work of the late twelfth century, and to support this opinion we could repeat the statement, already published, that it is believed to come from the tomb of a bishop of Laon who died in 1181; but I am assured by M. Marquet de Vasselot that there is in reality no evidence whatever for this story. One of the Poitiers crosiers has also an attribution of a suspiciously vague nature to a bishop who died before the thirteenth century began. As for the others, two of them (Angers and Albi) are said to come from graves of the early thirteenth century; the St. Maurice d'Agaune crosier is connected by tradition with an abbot who died in 1258, and the Trier crosier, mentioned as having an angel-base to the volute like the St. Wolfgang crosier, is assigned to an Archbishop who died *c.* 1286. Most important of all is the finding of the Sens Cathedral crosier in the grave of Archbishop Pierre de Charny who died in 1274, for this is a recent (1916) and apparently well-attested discovery. The two other attributions, probably of very little value, are that of the Troyes crosier to a fourteenth-century bishop, and that of the Stein Collection crosier to one who died in 1452.

Early Iron Age Objects discovered at Thealby, Lincs.

By H. E. Dudley, Curator of Scunthorpe Museum

Records of the Early Iron Age in the immediate Scunthorpe district are so few and far between that it seems all the more desirable to publish the recent discovery of the following group of bronzes.

The finds were made in October 1934, near the hamlet of Thealby, in the parish of Burton-upon-Stather, about four miles north of Scunthorpe. At the point in question the Frodingham ironstone is covered only by soil averaging less than 2 ft. in thickness, which is removed in barrows by the workmen engaged in quarrying the ironstone. The upper layer of the stone is rubbly in character, and during the removal of the surface soil the workmen occasionally find pits or trenches that were dug of old in this rubbly material and have become filled with soil.

There exists in this part of the ironstone mine a pronounced level of Roman occupation, the lower part of the soil and most of the pits yielding considerable quantities of Roman potsherds, quern-stones, roofing-tiles, etc., and occasionally complete Roman vessels are found, as well as an odd brooch, coin, or other bronze object. In September last the workmen uncovered a small upright pottery kiln, but, failing to recognize its nature, almost demolished the kiln before it could be investigated.

About 40 yds. east of the kiln, the workmen cleared a large trench about 14 yds. long by roughly 3 yds. wide, the trench sloping from each end to a depth of about 18 in., where the solid ironstone was reached. During their work the men turned out several metal objects, but threw most of them down the ironstone face into the pit below, supposing them to be worthless rubbish. I received my first hint of anything unusual by finding, at the foot of the ironstone, a crumpled bowl of very thin bronze. This bowl, which is about 13 in. in diameter by about 8 in. high, is similar in form to the Wotton bowl (British Museum, *Early Iron Age Guide*, fig. 196). The bowl bears three bronze patches, and still retains part of an iron mount for a handle or ring, firmly riveted on with two large iron rivets. There are no remains of an iron rim, but a deposit of rust inside the bowl suggests its former existence. A small hole has been plugged in the centre of the base, suggesting a water-clock.

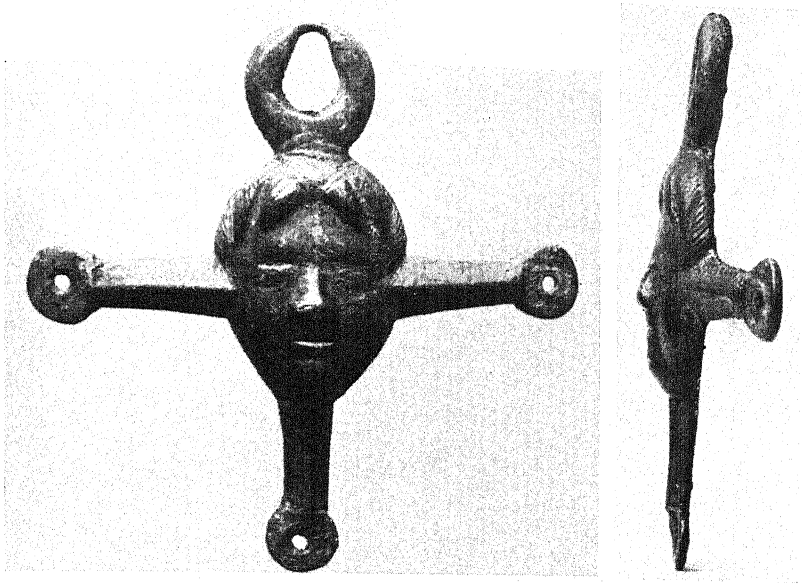
I also obtained from the mines foreman another and more perfect bowl, of similar size and form, which still retains much of the iron rim that had been pressed over to grip the thin bronze (fig. 1). The interior is thickly encrusted with rust from this rim. This bowl has twenty patches of varying shapes and



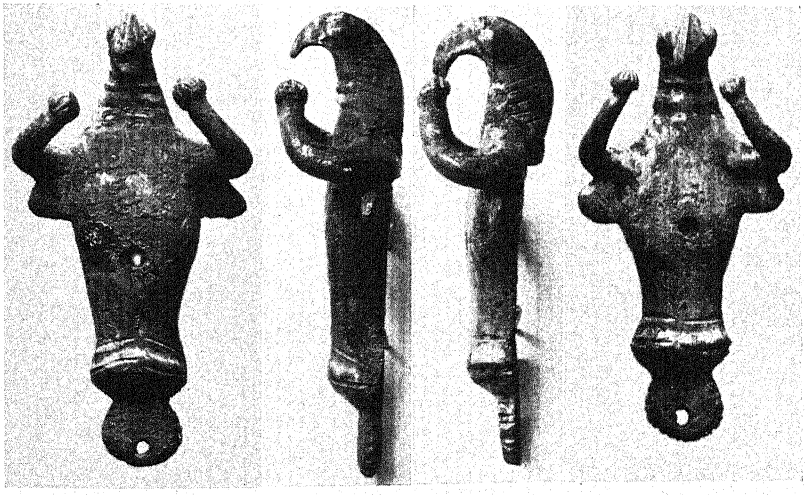
FIG. 1. Bronze bowl from Thealby (about $\frac{1}{3}$)

sizes, the larger ones being firmly riveted on, while some of the smaller patches have lugs pressed through the bowl and bent back after the style of modern brass paper-fasteners. No sign of a central perforation is present, as a missing portion of the base has been repaired with a large patch. This bowl bears no escutcheons or handle mounts, but their positions are indicated by large rivet holes.

The workmen had thrown away a number of lengths of thin bronze $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, bearing a small bead ornament along both edges. Over five feet of this material has been recovered, all the pieces having tiny rivet- or nail-holes. Mr. Reginald A. Smith, to whom most of the objects have been submitted, is of the opinion that the bronze strips belong to a bucket like that from Aylesford (*Early Iron Age Guide*, fig. 135). Intentional holes away from the edges of some fragments seem to mark the former positions of escutcheons or handles. One unbroken strip would encircle a bucket about 27 in. in circum-



1. Bronze handle mount from Thealby ($\frac{3}{4}$)



2. Two bronze escutcheons from Thealby ($\frac{3}{4}$)

ference, and has four groups of neatly punched nail- or rivet-holes, three in each group. The splay of the band suggests that the bucket was greater in diameter at the top than at the bottom, like a modern bucket.

There was also found a bronze bucket handle with upturned ends, and Mr. E. J. Coulthurst, of Thealby Hall, has since given to the Scunthorpe Museum a cruciform bronze handle-mount (pl. LXXI, 1), to which the handle appears to belong. The bronze measures 4 in. from tip to tip of the horizontal legs, which are flattened and bear rivet-holes, as does the leg at the foot. In the centre is a human face, surmounted by a loop for the handle. This bronze appears to have been made under Roman influence.

Mr. Coulthurst also came into possession of two bronze escutcheons found in the same trench as the above, and has placed one of them in the Scunthorpe Museum. Both escutcheons (pl. LXXI, 2) are about 3 in. long, each in the form of a bull's head with a bird-like head above. The back is cut away to allow the figure to project over the rim of the bucket, and at the back of the bird's neck is a hole into which the handle would be 'sprung', similar to the Aylesford bucket. It will be noted that these escutcheons are from a different type of bucket from that to which the first-mentioned handle and cruciform bronze belong.

I understand from Mr. Reginald Smith that the bird's head is generally regarded as an importation from South Russia in post-Roman times, but that would hardly seem to apply to the pair under consideration, as they were found *below* the average Roman occupation level, and in any case not above it, even though Roman rubbish was removed from the same trench. Mr. Smith also writes: 'These escutcheons seem to represent bulls' heads facing, with incurved horns, the bird's head above being secondary, and so far unparalleled. Bulls' heads are also seen on escutcheons in Leicester Museum, though less naturalistic than these, with a rudimentary beak above: see Baldwin Brown, *Arts in Early England*, pl. CXIII, fig. 3, and *Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, viii, 133, pl. XII; but I do not think these have been precisely dated, any more than yours.'

I have also obtained from the mines foreman a bronze skillet handle, 7 in. long, and averaging 1 in. wide, but broading out to $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. at the end. The handle is fluted for much of its length, and bears a riveted plate for attachment to the bowl of the skillet. There seems to be little doubt that this object was found with the other bronzes mentioned above, and is probably of similar date.

When searching the trench shortly after the workmen had cleared it, I found a small grave that had escaped their notice, although their picks had disturbed it somewhat. This oblong hole was about 3 ft. long by about 20 in. wide, and had been dug down to the solid ironstone. From it I recovered the skeletons of two young persons, about thirteen and sixteen years old respectively, most of the bones being very friable and the skulls badly crushed. The two skulls lay at opposite ends of the grave, and the bones of both skeletons were intermingled, the bodies having been crammed into a hole much too small for their proper burial. At the bottom of the grave, near one of the skulls, were fragments of a crude earthen pot of the Early Iron Age, as confirmed by Mr. Smith.

A small iron pot, with a domed iron cover, and standing on a tripod, was also found in the trench, but as it has not yet come into my possession I cannot describe it more fully. It seems likely that further objects may be found when the next 'benching' of ironstone is uncovered. If so, they must be the subject of a further report.

Mr. Coulthurst has also placed in the Scunthorpe Museum a complete set of six T-shaped bronze strengthening plates from the base of a Hallstatt bucket $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter at the bottom. Each plate has three strong rivets, and is ornamented underneath with bands in relief. The plates have a $\frac{7}{16}$ in. upturned flange to protect the edge of the bucket. These bronzes were found some distance away from those referred to above.

I am grateful to the Director for the kind assistance he has given; to Mr. George Pinder, the mines manager, and Mr. E. J. Coulthurst for placing the objects in the Scunthorpe Museum, and to Mr. George Walshaw and Mr. D. N. Riley for their assistance in recovering some of the bronzes.

A New Roman Inscription from Chichester

By Miss G. M. White

Trial excavations on the site of a new post office on the north side of West Street, Chichester, were conducted by Mr. F. Cottrill in 1934 on behalf of H.M. Office of Works, and a report on these will appear in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*. During the subsequent preparation of the ground for the new building, the site has been watched, with the permission of H.M. Office of Works, by Mr. W. Ll. White, to whom I am also indebted for the photographs on pl. lxxii, taken under great difficulties. Thanks are also due to Mr. Smith of H.M. Office of Works, and Messrs. Privett for their zeal in preserving the remains.

The site is honeycombed with rubbish pits of Roman and medieval date, and the workmen are instructed to clear these down to undisturbed soil whenever they occur on the line of foundation trenches. In March, 1935, a large irregular block of stone, in a midden of uncertain date, was being broken up for removal when part of an inscription was observed on one side. Further demolition was suspended and all the available pieces collected. When these were reassembled, the stone, measuring 40 in. by 40 in. by 16 in., was found to be part of a dedicatory monument to Jupiter. Three lines remain of the inscription, which was no doubt completed by three or four lines on the missing lower stone. The other three faces are decorated with sculpture, and the monument was thus free-standing. There is an oblong hole for a tie in the centre of the upper side. The material is a soft local sandstone,[1] which has also suffered from the dampness of the ground in which it lay.

The inscription (pl. lxxii, 3), set in a panel surrounded by a simple moulding, reads—

▾ I ▾ O ▾ M ▾
IN ▾ HONOREM ▾ DO
MV[S]DIVNAE

Triangular stops are placed between the words and on the

[1] It almost certainly comes from the Hythe Beds which outcrop some twelve miles north of Chichester. I am indebted to Mr. Kenneth Oakley for making this identification.

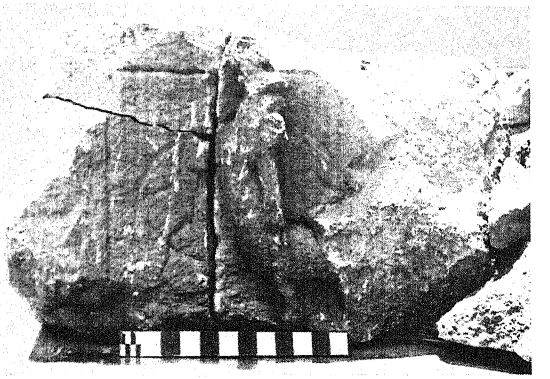
outer sides of the IOM. The lettering is well cut but not symmetrically placed in the panel, being crowded too much to the right, and some of the letters slope in this direction also. The larger letters are 4·7 in. high, the smaller 2·7 in. The S of *domus* is lost on the broken fragment, and the second I of *divinae* is shown by prolonging upwards the first upright of the N. It is unlikely that any letters were cut after *divinae*; the stone is badly weathered here, and the oblique stroke which can be seen is certainly modern, but the curve below the D might possibly be part of a P, R or S.

The sculpture on the remaining faces, while following the traditions of Graeco-Roman art, is provincial work, although it cannot be placed among the more naïve products of provincial masons. On the side adjoining the inscription to the spectator's left (pl. LXXII, 2) are the undraped figures of two women in three-quarter relief, set in a recess. The lower halves of the figures are missing, but when complete they would have been about 34 in. high. They stand each with her right hand on the other's left shoulder, one facing, the other with her back to the spectator, both looking outwards. The hair of the facing figure is drawn in thick loops across the forehead; that of the other is indicated as a coil at the back of the head. The background is filled with stems and branches of foliage incised in a rather heavy and clumsy manner, and the edge of the panel is marked by horizontal and vertical incised lines broken in places by the foliage and by the heads of the figures, which are cut off at the top of the stone. The position of the figures and their lack of drapery is unusual, and the only analogies that can be offered are the statues of the Gratiae (Musée du Louvre, Vatican, etc.),[1] although in this case three figures form the group.

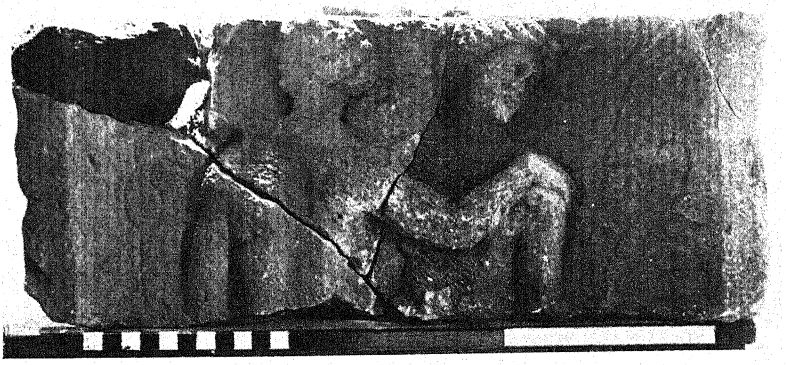
Of the side adjoining the inscription to the spectator's right only one-third survives, showing in relief the right arm of a figure holding a sceptre or spear, with drapery over the shoulder (pl. LXXII, 1). The panel is demarcated by vertical and horizontal lines beyond which the sceptre projects, and the background is decorated with incised ornament, perhaps part of a conventional laurel wreath. This figure may represent an emperor, or Jupiter himself, or the emperor in the guise of Jupiter.

The remaining side (i.e. opposite the inscription) is almost completely destroyed, except for a fragment of foliage in relief. There is, however, a fragment, of the same material and found on the same site, showing in three-quarter relief part of the figure of a woman from the waist to the knee, wearing a chiton

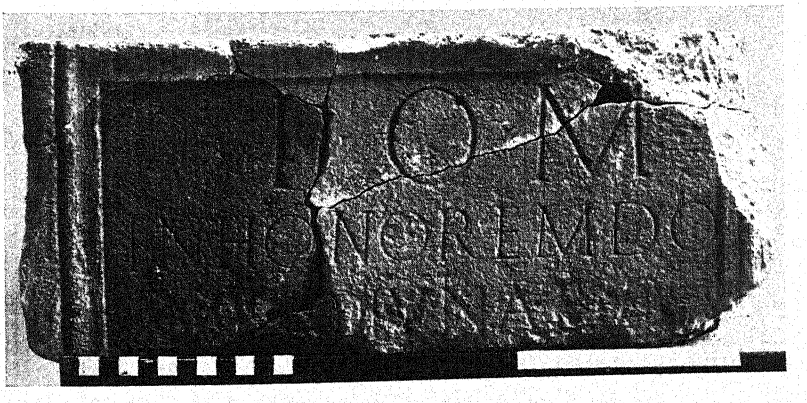
[1] Clarac, *Musée de Sculpture*, pl. 301.



1



2



3

Roman dedicatory monument from Chichester
Scales: 2 and 3 in feet and inches: 1 in inches and eighths

(fig. 1). It is probable that this formed part of the lower stone which has long been reduced to fragments. The figure may have occupied this fourth side and probably represents the goddess Minerva.

The treatment of the sculptured figures shows no lack of observation, but is unequal in execution, some of the proportions being too heavy. The modelling of the drapery in fig. 1 is a careful piece of work, and seems to indicate that the mason was following a classical original fairly closely. The incised ornament of the background, however, is almost a caricature of the floral designs in relief which were a feature of Roman art in the first and second centuries.



FIG. 1. Fragment of draped figure

The monument has been described as an altar, but owing to its large size, and the fact that it would have been composed of three or more stones, it may have been a pedestal for a statue, or even part of a larger structure, though hardly anything so ambitious as the *Juppitersäule* at Mainz. It is to be regretted that the age of the midden in which the stone lay, at a depth of over 12 ft. from the modern surface, could not be determined.

A satisfactory dating for the monument is not easily suggested. On the grounds of style, the lettering may be as late as the second half of the second century. It recalls first-century work of which it would appear to be a copy by a less competent mason, rather than an independent creation. The formula *in honorem domus divinae* has rarely been found in Britain. It occurs in the shortened form IN H · D D· on an altar from Plumpton, near Penrith,[1] and this form is more frequently found on the Continent, notably in the Rhineland provinces, where it may be as late as the third or fourth century.[2] *Domus divinae*, however, occurs on the other surviving Chichester inscription[3] cut in Purbeck marble, the well-known Cogidubnus stone, recording the dedication of a temple to Neptune and Minerva *pro salute domus divinae*, which belongs to the first century. Professor R. G. Collingwood, who has kindly examined photographs of

[1] *C.I.L.*, 316.

[2] The full form occurs on a dedication at Stuttgart of Hadrianic or Antonine date (*Germania Romana*, 1928, p. 66, Tafel XLVIII, 1).

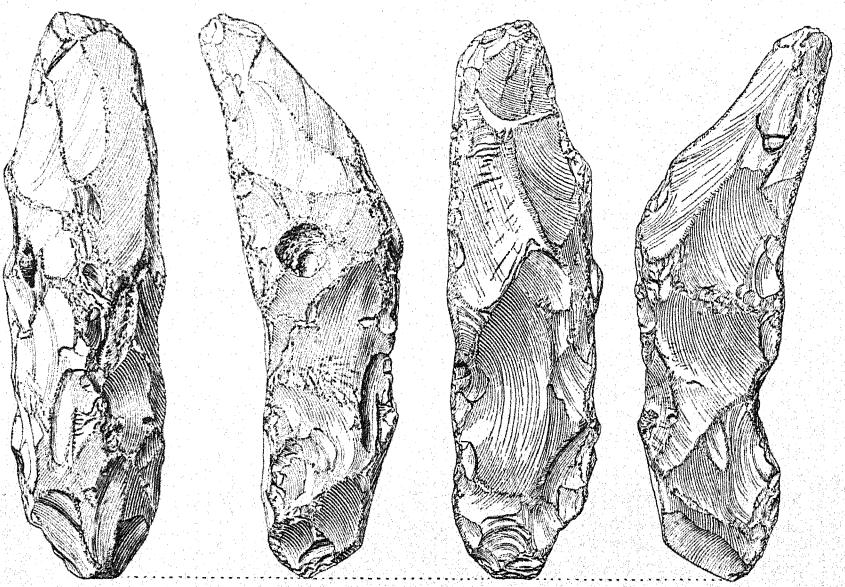
[3] *C.I.L.*, 11.

the monument, compares the sculpture with certain similar pieces, with human figures against leaves in very low relief, doubtless originally painted, found at various places in Gaul.[1] On the grounds of style and lettering, he would suggest a late second- or early third-century date for the monument.

[1] E.g., Espérandieu, *Reliefs*, vol. v, p. 101, no. 3807.

Notes

Implement from Larne Raised Beach.—Mr. C. Blake Whelan sends the following note on a flint (see illustration) found by himself in 1932



Flint implement from Larne (rather under $\frac{1}{2}$)

at the well-known site on Curran Point, Larne, Co. Antrim. In view of its provenance (beach talus), flaking technique, anciently rolled condition, and deep white patina, the artifact is clearly representative of the classic Raised Beach industry of Larne. 'Shoe-shaped' implements have been reported from this site for many years (e.g. W. J. Knowles, *Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.* 2nd ser. vol. ii, no. 5, fig. 2, 1883). The Irish type has not, however, been seriously examined in relation to parallels elsewhere, and the perfection of the present specimen affords an opportunity for discussion.

In profile, the Larne example resembles the 'waisted' adzes of Stourpaine, Dorset, which are patinated a dirty white and have not been dated. On the other hand, the former has no pretension to a 'waist', and the superficial resemblance between the two groups can tell us nothing. The writer is indebted to Mr. Reginald Smith for drawing his attention to a much closer and more significant parallel. Not long before the Curran flint had come to light, a very similar 'shoe-shaped' implement was reported from the Thames Pick floor at Lower Halstow which, in common with the raised beach of NE. Ireland, has been assigned to the middle Atlantic

period (*Proc. Prehist. Soc. East Anglia*, v, p. 289). These two representatives of the type can therefore be regarded as broadly contemporary, and referable to the period when the epi-palaeolithic cultures of the Boreal forests were giving place to Campignian innovation.

The fresh Lower Halstow specimen is characterized by a flat (partly chipped) base, sharp dorsal ridge, and slight 'waist'. While there are patches of blue-white patina, most of the surface is brownish black. It appears to be an adze rather than a pick, and its northern Irish counterpart, which exhibits an almost identical technique and form, is so regarded by Schwantes.

The presence of this primitive tool together with celtiform axes, in the mixed assemblage of the Larne raised beach, is a fact of considerable interest. Stjerna (*Före Hällkisttiden*, p. 38) and Childe (*Journ. Roy. Anthrop. Inst.* lxi, 327–8) have claimed the derivation of certain heavy flint adzes from the similar forms in horn or bone (e.g. metapodials of elk or urus) which figure prominently in the equipment of the Boreal forest tribes of Scandinavia and the Baltic lands. The type here illustrated is seen to have reached NE. Ireland in company with the earliest elements of Campignian axe-culture—whether the latter be ultimately due to new impulses from the remoter East; or both, as Childe suggests, have a common Baltic origin in the archaic bone tools of Ancylus times.

A Bronze Age problem.—At least three examples of a curious type calling for explanation have been found in England, and the discovery of

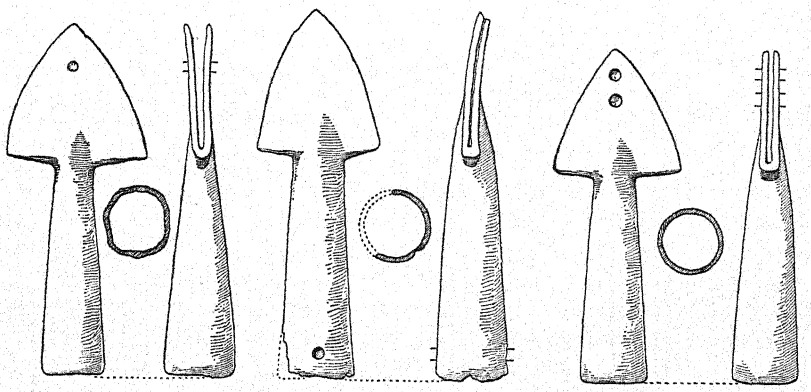


FIG. 1. Bronze objects: (*a*) St. Leonards; (*b*) Tower Street, London; (*c*) Bakewell ($\frac{1}{3}$)

one in association with palstaves makes it opportune to illustrate all three, in the hope of finding parallels elsewhere or a satisfactory theory with regard to their purpose. A Derbyshire find at Longstone, near Bakewell, was published in 1910 (*Derbyshire Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc. Journal*, xxxii, 219), and the accompanying outline (fig. 1, *c*) is taken from two

photographic views. It weighs nearly 6½ oz. and is about 5 in. long. Another was found in Tower Street, London, 1883, and presented to the British Museum in 1930 by our Fellow Mr. Lawrence. It retains some of the wooden shaft, and measures 5½ in. (fig. 1, *b*): the angular plates seem to be fused together. In Hastings Museum is a third, of the same length (fig. 1, *a*), which was fortunately found with a chisel and palstaves

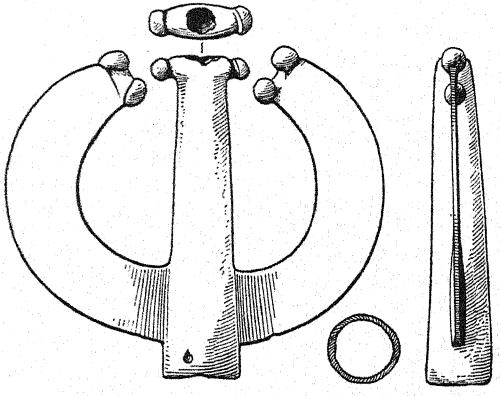


FIG. 2. Socketed standard from Canterbury (½)

at the Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea. It is published in *V.C.H. Sussex*, i, 330 (left of plate), but the text (p. 327) does not contribute to the discussion, nor does it point out the interest of this association with datable bronze implements. In this case, at least, a thin sheet of bronze has been held by a rivet between the angular plates, and the whole may have constituted a standard of some kind. The missing emblem may have been circular or crescentic, the latter being more likely in view of the socketed standard (fig. 2) found near Canterbury and now in the British Museum. The tapering socket takes a shaft 0·6 in. in diameter, fastened by a small pin which passes through only one side of the socket: the opening at the top is about 0·2 in. Socket and wings are all in one piece, and a reasonable supposition is that the crescent was a standard or badge of authority, borne on a staff about the thickness of the index finger. There is no good evidence of date, but if the first three belong to the middle Bronze Age, the fourth may date from the close of that or the succeeding age of Iron.

A Middle-Late Bronze Age date for the Occupation-site at Playden, near Rye.—Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, F.S.A., submits the following note:—In the April number of this volume of the *Journal* (pp. 152–64) the excavation of a prehistoric occupation-site at Playden, near Rye, in Sussex, was described, and its date tentatively determined as 'Aeneolithic', or in other words, within 'the Neolithic-Early Bronze Age overlap'. The site being a ring-ditch 65 ft. in diameter surrounding a circular hut-site with post-holes and the remains of a dry-built wall of sandstone blocks, and

the archaeological material consisting of flints and of pottery not at first sight amenable to very definite dating, the evidence presented seems worthy of further examination. The excavator, Mr. H. J. Cheney, describes the site and the course of his work so clearly that one can go straight to the ensuing reports on the finds, noting only that no evidence was discovered in the field that more than a single occupation or culture was present. The flints are reported on by our Fellow Dr. Grahame Clark, to whom (p. 158) they 'do not appear to give of themselves any very definite indications of the date of the occupation'. There is first of all what one may broadly call a 'Neolithic-Bronze Age' group, consisting, in addition to pot-boilers and unworked flakes, mainly of serrated flakes and of scrapers, and including also a large but imperfect leaf arrow-head, of which Dr. Clark says: 'Leaf arrow-heads are typical of Neolithic camps; they are also found, however, in later contexts.' There is also a triangular arrow-head, of which Dr. Clark says: 'It is difficult to determine whether an arrow-head of triangular form is a finished specimen or a rough-out for a barbed and tanged form' (p. 159). There were also 'five small points with the characteristic blunting of microliths', of varying patination and only typologically separable from the others. In the absence of stratigraphy and distinctive patination, the typological ground for dissociating these Mesolithic types from the rest is strengthened by Dr. E. Cecil Curwen's recognition among the waste flakes of an 'end-of-celt' flake detached from the end of an axe to give it a sharp edge by the typically Mesolithic technique of a transverse blow. Thus we have in the flints an undistinguished assortment that might be dated anywhere between the beginning of Neolithic times and the latter end of the Bronze Age, together with a small group of Mesolithic appearance which need not be regarded as coeval with the remainder. Thus far—and no farther—Dr. Clark. In giving 'Conclusions' on p. 164, however, Dr. Curwen not only stresses wisely the likelihood that the Mesolithic flints have nothing to do with the main occupation, inasmuch as the site lies on a formation of the Hastings beds, which are recognized as a favourite habitat for Mesolithic man, but also ventures to include the arrow-heads on which Dr. Clark's verdict has been quoted above among the 'approximately datable material', as 'flint arrow-heads attributable to the Neolithic-Early Bronze Age overlap'. In the next paragraph but one he states that 'the date [of the ring-ditch settlement] is *certainly fixed* by the pottery A 1 and by the triangular arrow-head', while as well as the pottery the leaf-shaped arrow-head induces a similar conclusion for the finds made above the sand-filling of the ditch. These conclusions seem a little optimistic when compared with Dr. Clark's own words. Perhaps one could rather meet the case by saying that the flints indicate a culture in which the Neolithic or Neolithic-Early Bronze Age tradition of flint-working was not yet extinct. But that tradition had a long life.

Next, the pottery. This was reported on by Mr. Stuart Piggott, who presents that found in the primary silting of the ring-ditch as 'Group A', and that from the unsealed occupation-layer within as 'Group B' (pp. 161–3). Group A consists of fragments of probably four pots; A 1 is of soft

gritless ware, of mildly carinated biconical bucket form with flat base and featureless rim, decorated all over with haphazard finger-nail impressions. A 2, of sparsely gritted soft ware, is a smaller version of the same type, less carinated, and without decoration. A 3 is yet another variant of the type in harder ware: the carination has become a vague but high shoulder, and bears one of a presumed pair of imperforate lugs. Finally A 4, in good hard ware, has a similar lug on a rudimentary shoulder, and a very slightly everted rim; Mr. Piggott restores this conjecturally with a round bottom, and is thus able to say that it 'strongly suggests Neolithic A ware'. His main ground for the Neolithic suggestion is of course not this conjecture but the lugs, and he would reconcile the remaining flat bases with this by quoting the solitary flat base found by Mr. E. T. Leeds in a late Neolithic A context at Abingdon. But this only gives the Playden A group a very insecure home in the 'Aeneolithic', and Mr. Piggott is on surer ground when he compares the haphazard finger-nail ornament of A 1 with an undoubted analogue among the Early Bronze Age pottery of Woodhenge. This parallel is convincing; but when it comes to dating, the question must arise, How long did this slovenly but distinctive sort of ornament go on? Among the wide assortment of crude ornamental devices used on the domestic pottery of the Early Bronze Age, this all-over finger-nail marking has a definite place; it occurs not only at Woodhenge, but among the intriguing coarse wares of the Essex coast, at the sand-hill site explored by the Fen Research Committee at Plantation Farm,[1] and among material shortly to be published from Risby Warren, Scunthorpe, while an inferior beaker similarly ornamented from the 'beaker-field' recently explored by Mr. Leeds at Cassington, near Oxford,[2] takes us over into the B Beaker class, in which, especially on inferior specimens,[3] such ornament is of course well known. But what of its lower limit of date?

Little is known about Middle Bronze Age domestic pottery in this country. But for one thing the 'Early Bronze Age' is coming to be allowed a considerably longer life than formerly; and for another the universal recognition that the Early and Middle Bronze Ages form the continuous stages of a single composite culture makes it difficult to fix any arbitrary lower limit within it for such a simple thing as finger-nail ornament on domestic pots. The best-known settlement-site of the period, that explored by Mr. Leeds at Sutton Courtenay, has yielded from its outskirts a degenerate beaker-like pot[4] analogously ornamented, to link it with the degenerate beakers from this and other districts mentioned above; this was from an inhumation-burial, and thus must be early in the occupation. But with the typical Middle Bronze Age overhanging-rim pottery Mr. Leeds has figured carinated sherds[5] with just the same sort of simple decoration, and in the certain absence of any *prima facie* reason

[1] *Antiq. Journ.* xiii, 269–70, with pls. XLV–XLVI.

[2] *Ibid.* xiv, 271, with pl. XXXI, 2.

[3] e.g. Tottenhill, Norfolk: *Arch. in England and Wales, 1914–31*, 101, pl. VIII, 3.

[4] *Arch.* lxxvi, 62, with pl. v, 1.

[5] *Ibid.* lxxiii, pl. XXII, 2, bottom right.

why such an elementary convention should die out in an admittedly uninterrupted culture, one can hardly frame a negative argument against its possible survival on the actual paucity of such existing evidence.

In dealing with the Playden example, then, we can for 'Early Bronze Age' read 'Early or Middle Bronze Age'. Now the Middle Bronze Age overhanging-rim pottery, best known in our multitudes of cinerary urns, degenerated at the latter end of that period, as is well known, from a tripartite to a bipartite form. And the arrival, with the Late Bronze Age immigrations, of the bucket-shaped urns or pots of the Deverel-Rimbury family led to the appearance of hybrid bucket pots in which the bipartite convention remains in the form of a shoulder or carination; this may or may not bear the lugs which the Deverel-Rimbury immigrants brought back into the ceramic repertory of the country. It is needless to quote examples: reference may be made to the paper which appeared in vol. xiii of this *Journal* (414–54); the point is that here is a perfectly good explanation of the shouldered or mildly carinated bucket pots with lugs from the Playden site. Their general bucket form (for we need not now retain the round bottom conjectured by Mr. Piggott for A 4) and their plain coarse ware, together with their lugs, betoken the Deverel-Rimbury family, while their shoulders may well, and the finger-nail ornament of A 1 must, attest a survival of native Middle Bronze Age tradition. Though the immigrant Late Bronze Age culture was undoubtedly in large measure abruptly imposed, some absorption of native conventions is attested by the hybrid cinerary urns above mentioned, and also by the domestic pottery recovered from certain recently excavated habitation-sites. A paper on one of these sites at Plumpton Plain, rather farther west in Sussex than Playden, was laid before this Society by Dr. Curwen in January of this year, and is soon to be published by the Prehistoric Society; another site at West Row, near Mildenhall, on the eastern edge of the Fens, has also yielded pottery indicating a Middle-Late Bronze Age overlap. Here the pottery, also soon to be published by the Prehistoric Society, includes survivals of finger-nail and of cord-ornament in the old native manner; analogous pieces were also found by Mr. C. W. Phillips among the remains left by squatters of the same period in the silted-up ditch of the Giants' Hills Long Barrow at Skendleby in Lincolnshire.

Here, then, is a suggested new dating for the Playden site; the few scraps of pottery forming Mr. Piggott's Group B may be allowed, as far as they go, to confirm it, and as for the flints, the Late Bronze Age tinkers and bronze-merchants, ubiquitous as they soon became, cannot have ousted everywhere, or all at once, the old flint industry, which continued, as we hardly need such evidence as that from the flint-mines and barrows at Blackpatch to tell us, through the Middle as through the Early Bronze Age.

One last word may be offered on the ring-ditch itself. Such circular ditches of the Middle Bronze Age are of course well known in the Oxford district; not only have some yielded cremation-burials,[1] but others were

[1] Mr. Leeds in *Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 415–16.

found enclosing occupation-areas in the Sutton Courtenay village already referred to in connexion with the pottery,[1] to which Mr. Leeds was able to quote as parallels those explored at Standlake in Oxfordshire by Stephen Stone in 1857.[2] On the other hand, circular huts like that enclosed by the Playden ring-ditch characterized the immigrant Late Bronze Age settlement at Park Brow, near Cissbury,[3] and of the immediately ensuing and overlapping Early Iron Age A we have the twin ring-ditches at West Harling, Norfolk,[4] and the Marshall's Hill ring-ditch near Reading,[5] while at Moat House Farm, near Wraxall in North Somerset, another has been associated with an Iron Age occupation, perhaps as late as Roman times.[6] Such ring-ditches surrounding homestead-huts in these Celtic contexts suggest the continental *Einzelhof* and the small Irish rath.[7] Thus whether the Playden ring-ditch be taken as a Middle or a Late Bronze Age feature, it may reasonably belong to the transition between these two periods, which accords well with the explanation here essayed for the pottery and flints in assigning them to that same transition. It would be out of place to go on to discuss absolute dating, but while 1000 B.C. may be considered an upper limit, there seems to me at present no obstacle to putting the lower limit some centuries later.

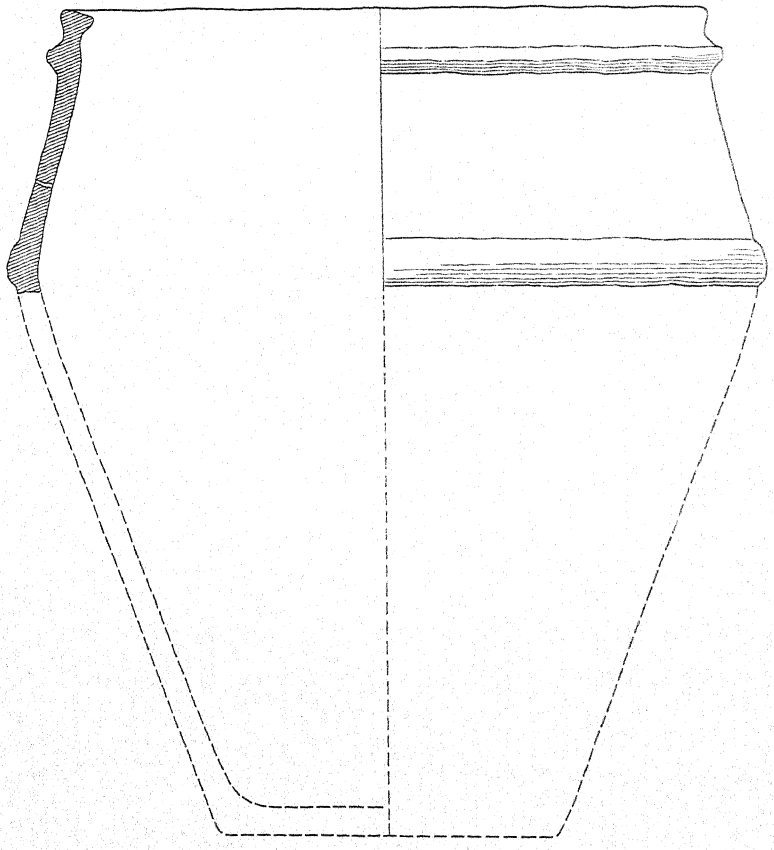
I should add that before compiling this note I discussed the main points here put forward with Dr. Curwen, Mr. Piggott, and Dr. Clark, and I am most grateful to them for their kind reception of this alternative dating for the site. It is only fair to add that some of the evidence I have used has come to light since they wrote; Mr. Piggott in particular, after being acquainted with the recent finds of pottery cited above, has reviewed the Playden material again, and it is gratifying to find that he can wholly confirm the contentions here advanced.

Late Bronze Age Urn from Lower Swell, Gloucestershire.—Mr. G. C. Dunning, F.S.A., sends the following:—In April 1935 Mr. F. Newton Blink, of Kenilworth, picked up fragments of an urn and burnt bones on an unrecorded round barrow in the parish of Lower Swell, Gloucestershire. The barrow is on the E. slope of Cow Common, close to the right bank of Slaughter Brook; it is 550 ft. N. of the road from Lower Swell to Guiting Power and 250 ft. W. of the road leading to Swell Wold Farm.[8] It is about 680 yds. ENE. of the long barrow on Cow Common, examined by the Rev. David Royce in 1867, west of which is a group of round barrows, excavated by Canon Greenwell.[9] The barrow is planted with trees and, like other barrows in the district, is surrounded by a dry stone wall, measuring 65 ft. N. to S. and 60 ft. E. to W., and about 3 ft.

[1] *Arch.* lxxvi, 59–61, with fig. 1.
[2] *Ibid.* xxxvii, 364 ff.
[3] *Ibid.* lxxvi, 3–6 (with fig. B), 14–15.
[4] *P.S.E.A.* vii, 1, 111 ff.
[5] *Berks. Arch. Journ.* xxxvi, 2, 121.
[6] *Pr. Bristol Univ. Spelaeo. Soc.* iv, 1, 45–53.
[7] *Arch. Journ.* lxxxix, 292.
[8] 6-in. O.S. Glos., Sheet 21 SE.
[9] *British Barrows*, pp. 445, 513; see also O. G. S. Crawford, *Long Barrow of the Cotswolds*, p. 90.

high. A local informant states that the mound was thus disfigured by a former owner to prevent the Canon excavating it.

The urn and burnt bones were found in disorder about 6 in. below the surface in a rabbit hole on the SE. side of the barrow, midway between



Late Bronze Age Urn from Lower Swell ($\frac{1}{4}$)

the centre and the stone wall. Most probably the urn was a secondary burial close to the surface at, or near, this spot.

Little can be said concerning the cremation. There is about a handful of burnt bones, including part of the skull (posterior inferior angle of the right parietal) and a piece of lower jaw. The thinness of the skull fragment and the lack of muscularity of the limb bones suggest that the remains belonged to a young adult, probably a woman.

The urn (see illustration) is hand-made of coarse but fairly hard black ware containing a little soft white grit. The surface is light brown and well smoothed. About one-third of the upper part remains, with a rim diameter of $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. The rim is flat on top, and expanded on both sides. About

1 in. below the rim is a prominent applied band, below which the wall slopes outwards. There are two pieces of the shoulder with a broad applied band, which do not join on to the upper part, but are restored in the most probable position, with the band about 5 in. below the rim; it could be made slightly less, but not more. Below the shoulder there is just enough to show that the wall sloped inwards towards the base. The width at the shoulder is about 16 in., and as restored the height is about 17 in.

The urn is a hybrid form of the Late Bronze Age. The flat rim and plain band below it are closely paralleled on barrel-urns in Wessex, for example at Woodminton[1] and Marleycombe Hill,[2] Bowerchalke, Wilts. On the other hand, the bi-conical form of the pot is more akin to the later stages of the native overhanging-rim urn, and the applied band on the angle of the shoulder apparently marks the lower edge of the collar on such urns. Another urn of hybrid character was found by Greenwell in barrow 216 on Cow Common,[3] and a few others are known in Wessex.[4]

It may be added that the intrusive Deverel-Rimbury culture seems to have scarcely penetrated into the Cotswolds. As yet only two bucket-urns are known from the eastern side of the Cotswolds—in barrow 216 on Cow Common,[5] and at Hawling,[6] 6 miles W. of Bourton-on-the-Water, whilst on the west side is a habitation site in the Severn valley at Hucclecote,[7] near Gloucester.

Thanks are due to Miss H. E. Donovan for notes on the barrow, and to our Fellow Mr. Christopher Hawkes, to whom the urn was sent by the finder.

A late Roman buckle.—Our Fellow Mr. T. D. Kendrick has given to the British Museum a bronze buckle (see illustration), with 'chip-carving' ornament, that was obtained in a London sale-room in 1935, the original locality being unknown. It measures 3 in. in length and 2·6 in. in width, and consists of a thin buckle-plate with rivet-holes at the corners, round a movable loop and tongue. The type of buckle and style of ornament are well known, and have been studied by Alois Riegl and others, one of the latest publications on the subject being by Gustav Behrens of Mainz, who gives a list with bibliographies and distribution-maps (*Schumacher-Festschrift*, Mainz, 1930, p. 285). The buckles are usually attributed to the fifth century, though Behrens thinks they may be even earlier; and they have a distribution along the Rhine and Danube frontiers of the Empire, with a marked concentration in the Middle Rhine area. Only four come from this country, one having been published in the *Journal*, vii, 522. An interesting feature of the present example is the stylized sketch of a human figure in the central panel of the ornament below the tongue.

[1] *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* xliii, 316, pl. II, 6. [2] *Ibid.*, 555, fig. 2.
[3] Abercromby, *Bronze Age Pottery*, ii, pl. LXXXVI, 376a.
[4] *Antiq. Journ.* xiii, 438. See also Kendrick and Hawkes, *Archaeology in England and Wales, 1914–31*, p. 140.
[5] Abercromby, *op. cit.*, no. 376.
[6] *Trans. Bristol and Glos. Arch. Soc.* lv, 381, pl. IV.
[7] *Ibid.*, 332, pl. XV.

Figure-engravings, particularly busts, are fairly common, but a detail such



Late Roman buckle ($\frac{1}{1}$)

as this, executed in the 'chip-carving' technique, deserves special notice. It apparently represents a nimbed figure standing in the attitude of an orans; and an approach to the style may be seen on early Christian gems and lamps, also on minor Coptic antiquities.

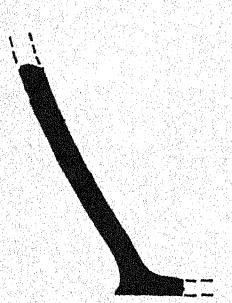
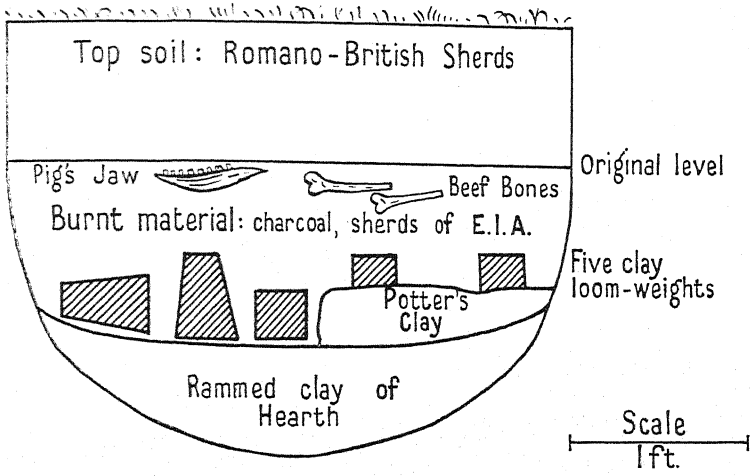
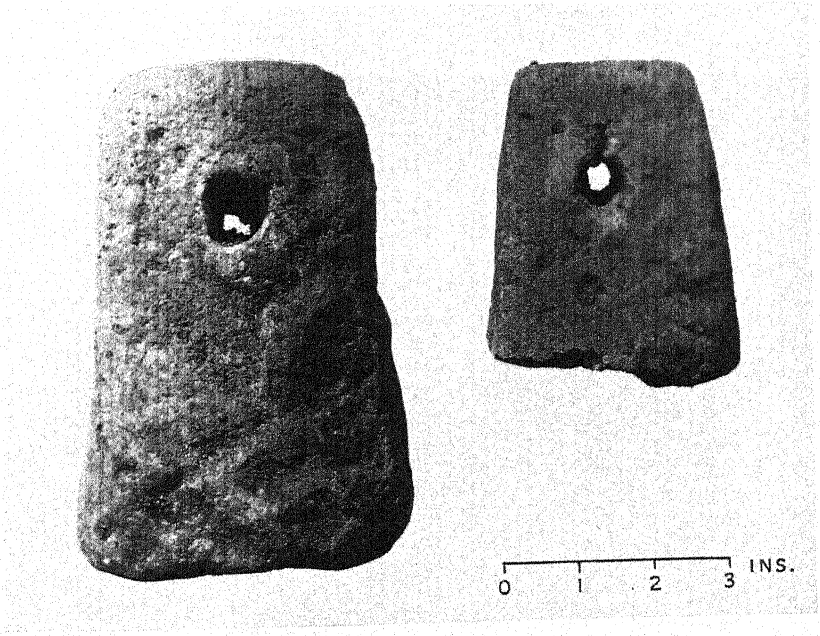


Fig. 1. Part of side and base of a coarse, hand-made gritted pot, Badwell Ash ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Loom-weights from a kiln.—Mr. S. E. Winbolt contributes the following account of the discovery last May of loom-weights (pl. LXXIII, 2) in a quarry at Badwell Ash, Suffolk. Five had been used, probably with five others, to fence in a fire-place in which pots were being fired (pl. LXXIII, 1), as the five discovered were badly burnt on one side. The fragments of pottery (fig. 1) found with the weights were gritted haematite-covered ware, dating from the latest Bronze Age or the earliest Iron Age, about 750–500 B.C. Prehistoric loom-weights are mostly triangular or cylindrical, and these truncated pyramids are rare. There is a similar specimen in the British Museum, from Lakenheath,



1. Section of Hearth, Badwell Ash, Suffolk



2. Loom-weights from Badwell Ash, Suffolk



Fragment of a cross-shaft at Rugby: front face



Fragment of a cross-shaft at Rugby: side faces

Suffolk. The larger example is $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, and weighs $4\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; the other is 4 in. high, and weighs $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Specimens from the find are deposited at the British Museum and Ipswich Museum, and the use of such loom-weights is pictured in the B.M. *Guide to Antiquities of the Early Iron Age*, p. 152.

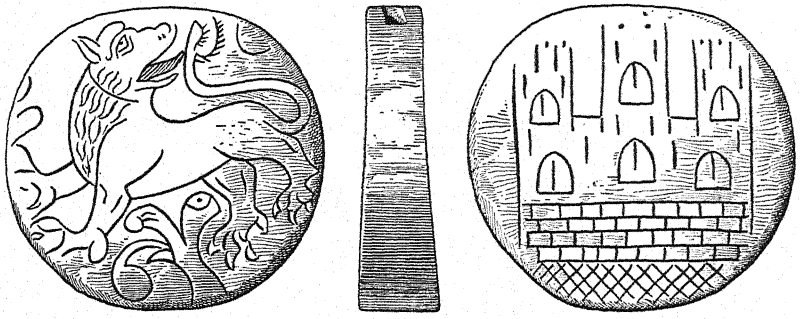
A Pre-Norman cross-shaft at Rugby.—Mr. F. Cottrill communicates the following:—The fragment of a pre-Norman cross-shaft here illustrated (pls. LXXIV and LXXV) is now preserved in Rugby Museum, and permission to publish it has been kindly granted by Mr. F. G. B. Hutchings, F.L.A., Borough Librarian. It formerly stood in a garden in Horton Crescent, Rugby, and, according to Dr. G. A. Auden, F.S.A., it had probably been removed from Rugby church at the rebuilding in 1877. Its previous history is unknown, but it may have served as building material in the old church. In 1919 it was given by Dr. A. I. Simey to Rugby School Museum. Mr. Kenneth Oakley of the Geological Survey reports the stone to be a fine-grained felspathic grit, which may be matched from the Upper Keuper sandstone occurring a few miles away at places in Warwickshire and Leicestershire.

The fragment, 18 in. high, shows parts of three decorated faces, the fourth having been broken away. The width is $13\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the original thickness would be about 12 in. No upward taper of the shaft is perceptible. On the arrises were projecting mouldings, and on the front these enclosed a series of segmental-headed panels bearing figures carved in relief. In the one surviving panel the figure is seated and robed and holds a book; the top of a similar panel appears below. On one side of the shaft is a bird perched in the scrolls of a very conventionalized vine, which bears two pointed leaves growing from one stem. On the other side is an 'Anglian' vine pattern with small grape-clusters and leaves in pairs; where the main stem thickens, towards the junctions of the branches, it has heavy bindings. The execution throughout is fair without being distinguished.

As to the style and period of the work, its affinities are obviously with the pre-Viking crosses of Northumbria and northern Mercia, some of which it closely resembles both in general design and in detail. In its own district it is isolated, but it may be compared with the crosses at Bradbourne, Bakewell, and Eyam in Derbyshire. Its Anglian vine scroll resembles that on the south side of the Bakewell cross (*Reliquary and Illus. Archaeologist*, x, 196), while on the west side of the Eyam cross (*ibid.*, p. 202) is a round-headed panel bearing a seated figure similar to the one at Rugby. Moreover, the fragment of vine with a bird may be paralleled on some of the friezes at Breedon on the Hill, Leicestershire (e.g. *Archaeologia*, lxxvii, pl. XXXIII, fig. 1), although these are superior work. The chronology of such monuments has been established by Mr. A. W. Clapham and Professor Brøndsted, and a late eighth-century date may be assigned to the present fragment with some confidence.

A medieval Sword-pommel.—Mr. G. Maynard, Curator and Secretary of the Ipswich Museum, contributes the following note on a medieval

sword-pommel (see illustration) in that collection:—The pommel, of copper, or an alloy containing a high percentage of that metal, is discoidal in outline, wedge-shaped or tapering in section from below upwards, and pierced by a rectangular socket which still contains the broken-off iron handle-tang of the weapon to which it was attached. Plentiful traces of gold remain in the recesses of the engraved designs, but there is nothing to show whether the flat surfaces were gilded or enamelled. The edges



Medieval sword-pommel ($\frac{1}{1}$)

bear numerous and fairly regular file marks, giving in places an effect somewhat similar to the milling on the edge of a coin, but that they were intended as ornament is improbable.

Measurements: thickness at base $\frac{13}{32}$ in.; at top, $\frac{9}{32}$ in.; width, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.; height, $1\frac{9}{16}$ in.; weight, $3\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

Some of the lead used in fixing the pommel on to the handle spike still remains in the socket. The information available points to the pommel having been discovered somewhere just west of Great Chesterford and Ickleton, on the North Essex and Cambridgeshire county boundary.

The device on one side is that of a lion regardant, with the tongue almost touching the tip of the tail, which is recurved over the back; below is a conventional branch, and on the left there is an appearance of conventional foliage. On the other side there is a crude representation of what appears to be a triple-towered castle, the lower part showing masonry, the upper having the appearance of being, in heraldic language, *billettée*, with a window in each tower and three other windows below. It is crude work, and may be intended to represent a family crest.

The lion is in the style of the conventional animal-figures characteristic of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, examples of which may be seen on the ivory draughtsmen, mostly German, of the twelfth century, and on Limoges enamelled medallions. Perhaps, however, a closer analogy may be found in our own country. The British Museum possesses a number of silk fragments from a tomb in Worcester Cathedral said to be that of Walter de Cantelupe, bishop of Worcester (*d.* 1266), some showing parts of animal figures very much in the style of our lion, and, as the recent history of the pommel suggests an English locality, it may well be of English origin.

The flat-wheel type of pommel seems to have come in about the end of the eleventh century, and was common from the middle of the twelfth to the middle of the thirteenth.

A Seal of Oseney Abbey.—An oval bronze seal-die, of ordinary fourteenth-century type but without its trefoil loop, has been found in the garden of Erdesley, Basingstoke, and presented to the British Museum by Mrs. J. E. Wallis. It is $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long and bears a figure of the Virgin and Child in an oblong canopied panel. In circles touching each side of the panel are the evangelistic symbols, and the legend in Lombardic capitals reads: S' OFFICII CAMERARIE OSENEYE, the official seal of the chamberlain or bursar of Oseney, an island in the river outside Oxford, where an Augustinian house was founded in 1129, and dedicated to St. Mary. Impressions of the first and second seals of the abbey, dating from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, are in the British Museum (*Cat. of Seals*, i, nos. 3799–3804): the earlier with the Virgin under a church arch, and the later with the Virgin and Child in a canopied niche, as on the present seal.



A Seal of Oseney Abbey ($\frac{1}{1}$)

The Second International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences.—At the first meeting of this Congress held in London in August 1932, the invitation to hold the second Congress in Oslo in 1936 was accepted. The Norwegian committee has now issued its invitation to this second Congress which will be held at the beginning of August 1936. The invitation and prospectus may be obtained from the Bureau of the Congress, Universitetets Oldsaksamling, Oslo, and copies may be seen in the Society's library. The subscription has been fixed at 25 Norwegian crowns (rather under 25 shillings), and each member may enrol not more than two members of his family as Associate Members at a subscription of 12 crowns each. Each member is entitled to a copy of the Proceedings of the Congress without further payment. Our Honorary Fellow Dr. A. W. Brøgger is the President, and the representatives of Great Britain on the Council are our late President Sir Charles Peers, the Congress's first President, and our Fellows Prof. J. L. Myres, one of the General Secretaries, and Prof. V. G. Childe, The University, Edinburgh, and Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, British Museum, W.C. 1, the British National Secretaries.

The main lines of division of the Congress's work will follow those laid down for the London session, at which the Sections were as follows:—

I. Human Palaeontology: the Origin and Evolution of Prehistoric Man.

II. The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods.

III. The Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages in the Ancient World:
  A. Western and Northern Europe.
  B. The Ancient East.
  C. Central Europe and the Mediterranean.
IV. The Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages outside the Ancient World.
V. The Transition from Prehistory to History.

The Organizing Committee is bringing the following leading subjects forward for the especial attention of the Congress:—

1. The European connexions of the culture of palaeolithic type recently discovered in Finmark or Arctic Norway.
2. Prehistoric Rock-engravings, with special reference to those of the Stone and Bronze Ages in Scandinavia.
3. Agriculture and the vestiges of farms and tillage of the later Bronze and Iron Ages.
4. The stylistic history of Germanic Art in the Dark and Early Middle Ages.
5. The textiles of the Viking Age, studied primarily in the rich material (still unpublished) recovered from the Oseberg ship.

It is requested that intention of adherence to the Congress may be signified before May 1st, 1936. Those intending to offer papers should communicate with either Prof. Childe or Mr. Hawkes before March 1st. The National Secretary for the Irish Free State is Dr. Adolf Mahr, National Museum, Kildare Street, Dublin.

Diminutive Flint Implements: a Correction.—Mr. J. Reid Moir writes:—In our paper in the April number of the *Antiq. Journ.* on the Diminutive Flint Implements, a slip has been made. On pp. 121–2 it is stated, 'All the flints, with the exception of those from beneath the Red Crag, were without doubt derived from undisturbed deposits'. The only conclusion the reader can come to on seeing this is that the sub-Crag specimens were *not* derived from undisturbed deposits, but, as a matter of fact, the flints were all dug out of the Suffolk Bone Bed *in situ.*

Evidently the intention was to say that all the flints, with the exception of those from beneath the Red Crag, were, without doubt, derived from undisturbed *Pleistocene* deposits.

Reviews

The Rule, Statutes and Customs of the Hospitallers 1099–1310. With introductory chapters and notes by Colonel E. J. King. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvi + 224. London: Methuen. 1934. 21*s*.

Our Fellow Colonel King has supplemented his valuable book *The Knights Hospitallers in the Holy Land* with this translation of the Rule, Statutes, and Customs of the Hospitallers from 1099 to 1310. These various ordinances concerning the inner life and government of the Order were collected and published in Latin and medieval French by Delaville-le-Roux in 1894; and students of medieval history will welcome the opportunity of possessing this volume instead of searching for these documents, which are scattered through the four ponderous volumes of the great *Cartulaire Générale des Hospitaliers*, a work only accessible in a few great libraries.

The hospice and hospital for Latin pilgrims was under the control of the Benedictine abbot of S. Maria Latina until the capture of Jerusalem by the crusaders in 1099. Gerard, the ruler of the hospital, who came probably from Martigues in Provence, was able to free the hospital from the Benedictines and found a separate Order of Hospitallers which was confirmed by Pope Paschal II in 1113. The Hospitallers adopted the so-called Rule of St. Augustine which was supplemented as in other religious orders by the growth of customs and by statutes of general chapters. The earlier statutes throw a strong light on the community of priests and laymen who were pledged to lead an ascetic life and devote themselves to the care of the sick in the great hospital which is said by a German pilgrim about 1160 to have had two thousand patients in the wards. At the general chapter of 1181 it was decreed that four wise doctors able to diagnose different diseases and to administer appropriate medicines should be engaged; and that little cradles should be made for the babies of women pilgrims born in the hospital. All foundling children were taken in. Special rents were assigned to provide white bread for the sick; on three days of the week they were accustomed to have fresh pork or mutton or chicken. The hospital stores were replenished by annual contributions from the dependent priories, a hundred cotton sheets from the priory of France, and also from the priory of St. Gilles in Provence, and two thousand ells of fustian each from the priors of Italy, Pisa, and Venice. There were numerous doles and charities to pilgrims and the poor of Jerusalem.

Under the rule of the Master Raymond du Puy 1120–1160 the Hospitallers gradually became a military order and helped to protect the frontier of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem; and the organization of the knights, serjeants-at-arms, and others was derived from the Order of the Knights Templars. Later statutes contain a series of prohibitions: the knights might not hunt or hawk, or have daggers and swords and escutcheons with gold and silver upon them, or wear embroidered kerchiefs; they were forbidden to play dice on Christmas eve or at any time, and

when in the infirmary they might not play chess or read romances. The Order was not exempt from the difficulties which occurred in other orders; it was necessary to legislate against alienation of property and to provide a special seal for the master and convent in 1278. To avoid fraud, collectors of alms were obliged to belong to the Order. The details given in the customs for the reception of confraters are interesting: they pledged themselves to protect and defend the hospital, and if they died without entering into the Order they were regarded as having done so and were buried in the cemetery. They promised to make a yearly gift on the festival of St. John the Baptist, and the amount promised was entered in the Book of the Confratres. There are a number of unusual words in the statutes which are explained in this translation; Raymond du Puy forbade the brethren to wear at any time dras ysambruns ne galembruns, here rendered as *brightly coloured* cloth; but the use of galembrun and ysambrun in the Cluniac Order was forbidden in the Statutes of abbot Peter the Venerable (1122–1157). It appears from references in Ducange and Godefroy to have been a very fine cloth which could be dyed any colour and to have come from Germany, bought, perhaps, at one of the great fairs of Champagne, for black galembrun or ysanbrun was worn by priests and sisters of the Domus Dei Hospital of Paris.

The illustrations are beautifully reproduced and include the bull of Pope Paschal II, and some interesting plates from Baudoin's *Histoire de Malthe*.

ROSE GRAHAM.

The Victoria History of the County of Rutland. Edited by the late WILLIAM PAGE. Vol. ii. 12 × 8½. Pp. xliv + 284. London: the St. Catherine Press. 1935. £3 3*s*.

To the many friends of the late Dr. William Page, a perusal of the recently published second volume of *The Victoria County History of Rutland* must be a task not untinged with sadness, as being the last one issued under his editorship. The volume, the 93rd of the series, will, moreover, have an added value for them in that it contains, from the pen of Sir Charles Peers, a sympathetic and appreciative memoir, accompanied by an excellent portrait, of the late general editor, with whose name and memory this History will always be associated.

It must be a matter for general satisfaction that Dr. Page, with characteristic foresight, had ensured the continuation of this important enterprise by making over his entire interest therein to the University of London, and it may confidently be hoped that under Mr. Salzman as general editor the Victoria History will maintain the high standard which has already been set for it, and that it will receive from the public the support, both financial and otherwise, which it deserves.

With regard to the present volume due acknowledgement should be made at the outset of the generous guarantee offered by Mr. Owen Hugh Smith of Langham, Rutland, by which its publication at this time has been made possible.

It opens with an introduction compiled by Miss C. M. Jamison on which the writer may be warmly congratulated, providing as it does a

concise, and yet eminently readable, epitome of the material appearing in the succeeding topographical sections. Especially interesting and valuable is her account of the gradual development of that portion of the county lying remote from the great high road of the Ermine Street on the east, and its gradual change from an uncultivated forest region to one suited for human settlement, for sheep-rearing and agriculture. The different lines on which the evolution of this part of Rutland proceeded, as contrasted with that on the eastern side, can be traced in the predominant type of village which sprang up in each, the latter containing settlements of the Teutonic nucleated type, while the former are of the ring-fence kind, of which Belton, Manton, and Wing furnish good examples. The desirable character of the locality was apparently recognized as early as Saxon times, and we find the county providing dower-lands for such prominent ladies as Emma, the Norman wife of Ethelred the Unready; Earl Godwin's daughter Edith, wife of Edward the Confessor (whose name survives in the village of Edith Weston); and Isabel, wife of King John.

An important event occurring in the Norman period was the establishment of the barony of Oakham and the erection there by Walchelin de Ferrers of the manor house, whose hall, of late twelfth-century date, is undoubtedly the most famous building in the county. It was not till the thirteenth century that it came to be known as Oakham Castle, and it remains to-day, by general consent, one of the finest examples of a domestic building of its period in our country. The interior has a quasi-ecclesiastical appearance, the two arcades of circular arches dividing the space into a semblance of nave and aisles. The finely carved capitals with their stiff-stalk foliage display a decidedly continental influence, and have often been compared with contemporary work in Canterbury cathedral.

By the thirteenth century sheep-farming was bringing increased prosperity to the district, and this and the succeeding centuries witnessed the rise of the rich wool-merchants who carried on a lucrative trade with the Low Countries. Such a man was Richard Flore of Oakham, whose house is still standing and is illustrated on p. 5. Later still we see the founders of the future county families acquiring large estates in the county, and building for themselves residences suitable to their needs. The Mackworths, Digbys, Haringtons, Cecils, and Noels are only a few examples out of many, and some of them are still connected with the county.

For students of monastic history Rutland is a somewhat barren field, for the small priory at Brooke, which was attached to Kenilworth, and the still smaller cell of the abbey of St. Georges de Boscherville (near Rouen) which had a chequered career at Edith Weston, represent the only religious foundations in the county, apart from a few hospitals and colleges of priests. The parish churches, however, make amends for this deficiency, and Rutland can claim to hold its own with any area of similar extent, so far as the high general standard of its churches is concerned, both as regards variety and architectural merit.

Following the Introduction there is a short but informative section headed 'County of Rutland' contributed by Dr. Page himself, in which, *inter alia*, he discusses the much-debated problem of the date at which

Rutland acquired the status of a county, a question which is not yet, and possibly never will be, satisfactorily settled. He points out that there was no earl of Rutland till 1390, when Edward Plantagenet received that title, though a sheriff of Rutland was in office in 1154; the county, however, was only made independent of Northamptonshire early in the thirteenth century.

Naturally the major part of the volume is taken up by the accounts of the individual villages grouped under the several hundreds of the county. Here the number of references appearing in the footnotes bear testimony to the industry of Dr. Page's collaborators whose names are to be found in the table of contents, and their labours have made available a mass of valuable local information. The architectural descriptions of the churches are mainly the work of Mr. F. H. Cheetham, who has fulfilled his task with judgement, care, and thoroughness, while the plans, for most of which Mr. H. F. Traylen is responsible, will be greatly appreciated.

Of Rutland churches doubtless the one most familiar to ecclesiologists is the small, though mainly rebuilt, church at Tickencote, with its elaborately carved chancel arch of late twelfth-century date. A very full and well-documented account of the building is given, though it may perhaps be observed in passing that the Latin inscription carved on the Jacobean communion table is incorrectly quoted at the foot of p. 280. The remarkable church at Egleton is here ascribed to the twelfth century. The decoration of its chancel arch and south doorway, except the arch, is however pre-Conquest in character and can hardly be later than the eleventh century. Two local peculiarities, if such they can be called, which have frequently been noted in connexion with Rutland churches and are duly referred to in the present work, are the prevalence, among the smaller buildings, of a western bell-turret in place of a tower, and the late persistence of the semicircular arch in the thirteenth century. The former feature is well exemplified in the illustrations of the churches at Manton (facing p. 82), Pilton (p. 211), and Little Casterton (p. 240), while the latter may be seen in the interior views of Clipsham (p. 41) and Edith Weston (p. 65). The domestic buildings of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries are dealt with by Mr. J. A. Gotch, and the heraldic illustrations and blazons are contributed by the Rev. E. E. Dorling, both names being sufficient guarantee of reliability.

In the account of the parish of Wing, the interesting turf maze preserved there is described, and in the footnote is compared with one at 'Aldborough in N. Lincolnshire'. This should be 'Alkborough'. It only remains to add that the illustrations, both photographic blocks and line drawings, are numerous and well chosen and, in point of execution, leave little to be desired. V. B. C.-B.

Ancient Ireland. By R. A. S. Macalister. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Pp. xii + 307. London: Methuen. 1935. 10*s.* 6*d.*

Professor Macalister is one of the best and most amusing of archaeological authors, and his new book, a 'supplement' to his earlier *Archaeology of Ireland* (1927) and in certain matters 'a nearer approximation to

finality', is a delightful example of his robust colloquial style. It covers the whole of Ireland's ancient past from the unfortunate Kilgreany man, now 'withdrawn . . . from the scientific importance at first attributed to him', to the early medieval castles, and it is throughout a lively and deeply interesting work that should have a considerable popular appeal. The author is, however, almost a little too fond of that disarming and easy trick, the candid admission of professorial ignorance. 'We don't know. That is the simplest and the only honest answer' is, of course, an engaging and a sensible remark, but this note is struck so often that the reader may at length begin to wonder whether a Professor of Celtic Archaeology might not be expected more often to give us working hypotheses instead of these wails of helplessness; but this, on the whole, is really a criticism of style rather than matter, for the book does in fact contain a very full measure of stimulating ideas. Only on the subject of Christian art does Professor Macalister's fantastic pessimism seem to me to become a serious menace, for if he is using his Chair to discourage students with the misleading and ungracious sermon that he preaches in these pages, we shall have sorrowfully to add one more to his list of obstacles in the way of progress. In many matters, however, his observations and warnings have point. There are, indeed, few of his fellow workers who will be able to read the book through without experiencing an occasional twinge of guilt; for Professor Macalister is often quite rightly severe. And this without any heavy pontifical nonsense. If the archaeological research sponsored recently by the Free State Government requires him later on to alter his views, or to admit the filling-up of some of the gaps in his knowledge, he will do so with good humour and enthusiasm; for he shows himself to be as sympathetic as he is witty, and as generous as he is learned. It is possible, of course, to pick out points that even at the time of writing stood in need of restatement in the light of recent work, particularly work outside Ireland. For instance, we might have been told a little about continental opinion on the subject of the origin of oghams, for 'South Gaul' is not by any means a new suggestion, and the 'Greek' theory should have been accompanied by at least a reference to the Gallic 'Celto-Latin' derivation. But Professor Macalister is an authority entitled, if he likes, to speak his mind on matters concerning Ireland without regard to others, and there is not much wrong with a book about an island if the worst one can say against it is that it is determinedly insular. It certainly does give us a serious and thoughtful account of a rich and enchanting archaeology, and it is very much better illustrated than the earlier volume. I bitterly resent, however, the monstrous plates devoted to Australian aborigines and Duk-Duk dancers, for it was presumably the inclusion of these that left the author without room for any example of manuscript-illumination or fine metalwork. But the photographs of the sculpture are interesting and good, and there are fine pictures of some of the more notable of the recent acquisitions of the National Museum. A climate-culture correlation chart is a new feature that deserves notice; but it would have been more impressive if the controlling factors that take the curve oscillating from GOOD to BAD had been stated. T. D. KENDRICK.

A History of the Anglo-Saxons. By R. H. HODGKIN. In two volumes. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xxvii + 382 *e*; xii + 383–748. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1935. 30*s*.

This book is unquestionably a fine achievement. Mr. Hodgkin has an enviable skill in writing, and his two volumes tell their tale with such clarity, such vigour, and such humour that the reader finds himself anxious to compliment him on the sustained interest of this very long book before paying tribute to the soundness of the author's judgement and the vast trustworthy knowledge that he possesses of all aspects of his subject. This is the story of the Anglo-Saxon peoples in the five centuries before A.D. 900, the first volume ending with an account of the Golden Age in Northumbria, and the second carrying the history forward to the death of Alfred. It is history in the widest sense of the term and includes a survey of every department of Anglo-Saxon life, the narrative of events being interrupted by studies of religious, social, and literary topics, and references to the arts and material culture of the times. A magnificent series of maps and illustrations add to the reader's enjoyment, and there are also admirable genealogical and chronological tables.

In the opening chapters Mr. Hodgkin is compelled to pick his way as best he can through a maze of archaeological uncertainty, for there are, as every one knows, a number of problems concerning the Saxon settlement that the author of a general work cannot be expected to solve. But in spite of these difficulties in the early centuries, he gives us a helpful study of the Pagan period; for he is widely read in the archaeological literature and can make enough shrewd suggestions to prove the importance of a stock-taking of this kind. Nevertheless, in the later sections he writes, as is natural, with a more pungent authority, and the book at once rises to the highest levels of the expositional style in history. Probably the best sections are those dealing with the life and times of Alfred and with the Vikings that Alfred fought. Mr. Hodgkin gives a just appreciation of the invaders that must rank as the most important pronouncement that has yet been made upon them. In particular, he has been careful to avoid the mistake of allowing a badly balanced archaeological record to lead to overpraise of the material culture of the Vikings. The story of the wars is told with the aid of detailed maps of the various campaigns (Sir Cyril Fox long ago urged the importance of doing this), and the result is a very satisfactory reconstruction of the events. I am convinced that Mr. Hodgkin is right in believing that there was a deliberate policy of an ambitious kind dictating the remarkable Watling Street raids of 893–6; but I doubt whether the Vikings had any great hope of an alliance with the Welsh, who had sided against them, and I am inclined to think (cf. *Saga-Book of the Viking Society* xi, pt. i, p. 66) that the real objective, after the Welsh had been cowed and western Mercia overrun, was the establishment of a base which would be within reach of the Five Boroughs and at the same time serve the needs of a serious advance southwards first to the Severn and then to the Avon. For with an extended Danelaw frontier pressing down upon Wessex across the whole breadth of England from the Bristol Channel to the Thames mouth, Alfred's kingdom would have been

subjected to a pressure that must almost inevitably have crushed it. Guthrum, we remember, had already shown what could be done if you succeeded in turning the west flank of the redoubtable Thames.

Alfred himself is portrayed with more than ordinary skill. Neither a hero nor a great romantic figure, he emerges in these pages as a dour and astute leader in war and an earnest ruler. Judged by his writings he was 'a plodder and too often a dull one', but his versatility was remarkable and 'his goodness, his perfect devotion to duty, his impetuosity, his capacity for rapid decision, his good sense are unquestionable'. It is, indeed, in his peculiarly Anglo-Saxon humanity that Mr. Hodgkin sees the true worth of the king, and, for him, Alfred is 'Great' not only because he was the defender of Wessex, but also because of his profound influence upon the formation of the English character.

The history of the Church is treated with much attention to detail. I miss, however, the tribute that I should like to see paid to the late Dr. S. J. Crawford whose splendid little book *Anglo-Saxon Influence on Western Christendom* does not seem to have attracted Mr. Hodgkin's attention. The Golden Age of the Conversion is a well-balanced chapter, but the arts are not very generously treated in the text, and, above all, the renaissance represented by the great crosses deserves more emphasis. In a book of this noble plan, here is something that should be proffered grandly to the reader, for surely they are an incomparable achievement, and we must not have it counted as a little thing that the Anglo-Saxons anticipated in time the continental Carolingian renaissance and, alone in western Europe at this early date, avowed themselves the inheritors of the antique classical tradition, and, by reanimating it, became the harbingers of the future Romanesque style. The point, surely, is the precocious medieval quality of the Golden Age sculptures, and the fact that a direct conflict between rival arts, the one abstract and established and the other intrusive and organic, should result in such a phenomenon as this sudden foreshadowing of the concepts and principles of western art in the Middle Ages.

Mr. Hodgkin has, however, been very liberal in his illustrations, and most of them are very good indeed. There are also a number of entirely charming surprises for us, such as the appearance of the lovely black Devil from the Temptation folio of Kells as the tail-piece to Chapter XII. But I am not sure that all the pictures are properly distributed or relevant. The Franks Casket scenes, for instance, are unfortunately placed and are almost useless in the context they are given; and figure 60 is a chronological and stylistic misfit, for I cannot believe that anything at all from MS. Junius xi is admissible in this work. T. D. KENDRICK.

The Place-Names of Essex (English Place-Name Society, vol. xii). By P. H. REANEY. 9 × 6. Pp. lxii + 698. With maps. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1935. 21*s*.

The English Place-Name Society has scored another success with its fine volume on Essex place-names. The amount of information packed into over 700 pages is marvellous and, although the county is twice as large as Surrey, the volume is hardly of greater bulk than last year's. The

subscribers who were originally warned that it would run to two volumes may be grateful that it has been found possible to confine it to a more portable form.

Any one who looks at a map of Essex will probably be struck with the prevalence of names at first sight of curious appearance, such as Bulphan, Chignal Smealey, Helions Bumpstead, or Shellow Bowells. We speak of parish names only; if the minor names are included, the number is much greater. But the painstaking and scientific researches of Dr. Reaney, which go back to a time before the existence of the Place-Name Society, have reduced them all to what turn out to be quite normal interpretations. That somewhat sinister quartette, for instance—Messing, Mucking, Ugley, and Foulness—are now seen to be of quite respectable origin. The first three are from personal names, and the last is 'wild birds' ness', and therefore quite poetical. This may all seem a little disappointing, and it is surprising to find the names on the whole of less interest than those of Surrey; but obviously this is in no way the fault of Dr. Reaney, and it is seldom, if ever, that his explanations fail to give satisfaction.

Essex resembles Surrey in one way, that the county borders on London, and a considerable part is *de facto*, if not *de jure*, in the metropolitan area. As in the previous case, even the modern names of these parts can often be traced back to a respectable antiquity, or have their origin in some interesting feature, as, for instance, Maryland Point (p. 96), or Seven Kings, which might have been expected to be a public-house.

To the investigator of place-names the suffixes have a special interest of their own, and the classified lists on pp. 555 ff. give an admirable conspectus of their distribution in the county, aided by the sketch-maps appended. One unusual feature of Essex suffixes is the comparative scarcity of *tun*, which is even outnumbered (as far as the parishes are concerned) by *dun*. This is surely unique, but the point has hardly been noted in the book, and it is somewhat surprising that among the sketch-maps the suffix *dun* should have been ignored. We note the peculiar form *ryden* for a clearing (found only among the minor names), and also the general use of *bury* for a manor house, which is equally common in Hertfordshire.

As Dr. Reaney points out, no county 'bears so strongly the imprint of the Norman Conquest' (p. xxx). Feudal names of the post-Conquest period are dotted all over the map, and some of them, like Beaumont and Pleshey, are actually French. A list is given on p. 572. In the neighbourhood of Ingatestone there is a group of parish names incorporating an earlier regional name, *Ginge* or *Inge*, perhaps from *gē*, meaning the dwellers in a district. This can be traced in Fryerning, Ingatestone, Ingrave, Margaretting, and Mountnessing, and in the original name of Buttsbury. Another Essex feature, due to the unusual configuration of the seaboard, is the number of names referring to creeks and sand-banks (p. 13).

Turning now to individual place-names of interest, most people will probably first look up Colchester (p. 367). They will find that it comes neither from a famous monarch nor from the somewhat tautological *Colonia Castrum*, but is simply the *castrum* on the river Colne. The

proper spelling of the original form is Camulodunum. Kelvedon and Kelvedon Hatch (pp. 58, 290) are from different originals. Leyton (p. 102) was originally Low Leyton, but the prefix was dropped as the result of a petition to the G.E. Railway. Walthamstow (p. 104) is the place where strangers were welcomed. Billericay (p. 146) is not explained, but similar names are noted in Kent and Somerset. Vange (p. 174) is the marsh district (fenn + gē). Purleigh (p. 222) is from *pur*, a snipe or bittern; the latter bird was once common in Essex. Purbeck and Purley (Berks.) have a similar origin. Steeple (p. 227) appears to be 'the steep place', but it can only be steep in a relative sense! Goldhanger (p. 303) might have been compared with Guildford (from golden marsh-flowers). Beaumont (p. 328; see above) was originally Fulepit or 'foul pit'. St. Osyth (p. 347) was originally Chich (a bend?); St. Osyth founded a nunnery there in 635. Berechurch (p. 372) is the church with a boarded tower (a typical Essex feature). Easter (p. 478) = *eowestre*, 'sheepfold'. In Radwinter (p. 512) 'winter' may be *vinitorium*, a vineyard.

On pp. 574 ff. an interesting analysis of field and minor names is given. Generally speaking, the oddest names are, as we should expect, those of insignificant places. We can only select a few of the more interesting. Channel Sea Junction in West Ham (p. 96) appears to be curiously corrupted from Chaverebrigge. Patience Bridge in Roxwell (p. 264) is from Thomas le Pacchere. Bradwell-by-Coggeshall (p. 282) includes Blest End, Clapdogs, and other curious names. Egypt in Rivenhall (p. 296) is a remote part of the parish (cf. Egypt in Burnham Beeches, Bucks.). Cockayne in Alresford (p. 325) may be a jest, not the original home of the Cockneys, in spite of their Essex origin! Draw Swords in Great Bentley (p. 329) is from a surname of that form. Consumpta per Mare in Walton le Soken (p. 355), the name of a prebend of St. Paul's cathedral, denotes land swallowed up before the Conquest. Harmony in Felstead (p. 422) = Almonry, a copse for furnishing wood to those who needed it. The meeting-place of the Tendring Hundred (p. 325) was known as Tendryngshamales (shambles = benches); compare the hundred of Shamwell in Kent. The hundred-names in Essex are not for the most part of special interest.

We have noted a few trifling *errata*: P. 99, Loxwood is in Sussex, not Somerset. P. 183, Monken Hadley is in Middlesex, not Herts. (unless recent legislation has transferred it to the latter county). P. 473, Hanley Child is in Worcs., not Staffs. And if we may be pardoned for ending on a further note of criticism, we may still regret the difficulty of finding particular places or names without the help of the index. No list of the hundreds is given in the contents or index, nor any account of their growth and distribution, though actually there has been little alteration in them since Domesday. H. B. W.

The Indus Civilization. By ERNEST MACKAY, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. x + 210. London: Lovat Dickson. 1935. 6*s*.

In September 1924, archaeologists, and that section of the public who are interested in archaeology, were amazed to find an article in the

Illustrated London News describing a civilization recently discovered on the banks of the Indus, which was said to date back as far as 3000 B.C. Every one asked for further particulars, but, except for a few articles in scientific journals, chiefly dealing with chronology, no other details were available until in February and March 1926 two more articles appeared in the same journal.

These necessarily short articles did not satisfy the archaeological public, who were told to wait for the official report. This took the form of a three-volume book which was not published until 1931, and then at a cost of ten guineas.

This book, although it gave the information required by archaeologists, was not suitable for the general public. Now, however, Dr. MacKay has produced exactly what is required, namely, an authentic description of the place and of the objects found there.

One reason why this civilization is so important is that there is scarcely any history of India which dates before 500 B.C., and one very important question that Dr. MacKay cannot at present solve is, What was going on in India between 2750 B.C., the date assigned to this civilization, and 500 B.C. when the Greek influence began to be felt? It is hoped that further sites, when they are excavated, will throw more light on this period.

This civilization has been located at many different places at great distances from each other. These show that the area covered by it is much greater than that covered by the civilization of either Sumer or Egypt.

This civilization is so advanced that it is not surprising to find that there are traces of earlier civilizations, but these cannot be explored at Mohenjo-Daro, as the site becomes waterlogged, and the remains are now below water-level. It is hoped that, as more sites are scientifically investigated, both the earlier and the later history will be revealed.

The buildings, although very numerous, are mostly small houses. Large buildings are very rare. There is, however, a large bath with interesting bath-rooms and wells attached, and a number of baths in the smaller houses. The drainage system was very elaborately carried out, and special arrangements were devised to carry off flood water. Some of the main culverts were high enough to walk along and were about 2 ft. 6 in. wide.

Dr. MacKay has studied the religion very carefully, and considers that some of the representations on the seal amulets are pictures of gods still worshipped by the modern population.

The finds of small objects other than the seal amulets have been disappointingly few, considering the large area that has been excavated. Unfortunately, no cemeteries have been found. It is possible that these do not exist but that the bodies were cremated and their ashes dispersed on the land or thrown into the river. This lack of cemeteries is a great loss, as so many of the articles used and the beliefs held by various peoples have been discovered by studying their graves.

The beautifully carved seal amulets are almost always made of steatite. There is a considerable difference of opinion how they were made, and also what they were used for; but it seems fairly certain that they were not used for ordinary seal purposes, as practically no impressions from

them have been found. As they generally represent what are supposed to be religious pictures, I suggest that they may have been used for impressing small cakes or wafers which were then eaten.

Most of the amulets have signs on them which are evidently a script. At first sight they suggest some of the Sumerian signs, but close examination by the leading Assyriologists has failed to show any connexion.

Various clay figurines have been found which show the style of dress that was worn. The little clay figures are supposed to have been gods used to protect the house. Many of these figures wear quantities of beads, and a large number of real beads has been discovered in several hoards of jewellery. Many of the beads are very large, and are made out of a great variety of stones and faience. It is interesting to note that even in the case of long barrel-shaped carnelians 5 in. or more long and about half an inch in diameter, the bead was almost completed on the outside before it was perforated. This method was also frequently employed in Mesopotamia, whereas, amongst many of the primitive folk of to-day, the perforation is the first operation in making a hard stone bead. Many of the beads are very beautiful, and in some cases assist in dating the site.

Although no cemeteries have been found, a considerable number of skeletons has been discovered. They are of very small size, and, if the author's deductions are correct, the inhabitants were a peace-loving race who during most of the period had no weapons, but kept small birds and animals as pets.

Dr. MacKay has taken great care to approach the subject from every side, and to draw all the deductions possible from the actual objects found. At the same time, he is careful to point out when he is giving out definite facts, and when he is deducing results which may be open to criticism. The result is that he has produced a book which is exceedingly readable, and at the same time is an introduction to a new civilization which, although it cannot at present show any buildings to rival Egypt or Mesopotamia, may prove as important in world history as any early civilization that we know. H. C. B.

Oxford University Ceremonies. By L. H. Dudley Buxton and Strickland Gibson. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Pp. xii + 168. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1935. 6*s*.

Some eight years ago our late Fellow Dr. Stokes published a little book on the Ceremonies of the University of Cambridge. Now Dr. Buxton and Mr. Gibson have done the same for Oxford, and the fact that one of the authors is an ex-proctor and the other Keeper of the Archives is a guarantee of the knowledge and research that have been given to their book, which includes sections on academical dress, Convocation and Congregation, degrees, the Encaenia, University sermons, discipline, and the admission and installation of the University officers. In each section an historical account is followed by a description of the procedure as practised to-day which clearly brings out the continuity of custom as well as the inevitable changes that have taken place. One or two traditional explanations of current ceremonies have had to be discarded, and it is sad

to reflect that the picturesque proctors' walk is now shown not to be for the benefit of long-suffering tradesmen but rather the last vestige of the practice of collecting the votes for or against the conferment of a degree.

Two small matters which might have been more clearly explained may be noted. On p. 28 it is stated that the Laudian bonnet has been substituted for the old cap in the arms of the University. But there is not and never has been a cap or bonnet in the University arms. What the authors evidently refer to is the cap which is often shown surmounting the shield of arms just as does a bishop's mitre or a peer's coronet. But this bonnet is no part of the arms themselves. Again in a footnote on p. 57 it is stated that ordinary sealing is done by impressing the paper, but that, as the Chancellor's seal has no counterseal, when this seal is used a wax impression has to be made. Now on the face of it this statement involves a contradiction, as the very word counterseal implies the impression on the reverse of a pendent wax seal. What is probably meant is that the Chancellor's seal has no counterpart (the under die in relief necessary when using a modern embossing seal), and that, as therefore the seal cannot be embossed on the paper, a wax impression has to be made *en placard*. But these are minor points and detract in no way from a valuable and most interesting piece of work.

The Medieval Carver, by M. D. ANDERSON. With a preface by W. G. CONSTABLE. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5$. Pp. xix + 187. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1935. 8*s.* 6*d.*

It has long been a reproach to this country that it possessed no central bureau where students could obtain photographs and information about the national art of our past. South Kensington has been practically the only source to which they could refer, and the Museum has been more concerned with collecting specimens than records of works scattered all over the land in cathedrals and parish churches. This need the Courtauld Institute has set itself to supply, and is making a vast collection of photographs based on the Conway Collection and supplemented by gifts, legacies, and purchases from architectural and archaeological photographers all over England. This little book is one of the first attempts to make use of some of the material amassed in this way, and to introduce the art-loving public to a fascinating branch of art history.

The first two chapters deal with the masons themselves. Miss Anderson does not claim credit for deep original research, but she has read the most important books on the subject by Professor Lethaby, Dr. Coulton, Messrs. Knoop and Jones, Mr. Swartwout, etc., and duly acknowledges her indebtedness to them. Her summary of the results of their researches is clear and readable, and will be found useful by those students who wish to know something of the conditions under which the producers of our medieval sculptures worked, without wading through the more elaborate researches of our economic historians. Such statements as that William of Wykeham's influence contributed largely to the spread of Perpendicular style across England might be disputed, but on the whole the picture presented is lucid and reliable.

The rest of the book is an essay on the iconography of English medieval carving. There is not much left to throw light on the actual carvers themselves, the most important reliefs being those in the spandrels of the Worcester wall arcade, where patroness, clerk of the works, and master mason are shown discussing the plans. The carpenter at work is illustrated from a misericord from King's Lynn, now at South Kensington, and it may be worth while to mention other examples at Great Doddington and Wellingborough, on which the artist is carving a Tudor rose just like those placed on each side of him on the ends of the misericord. Successive chapters deal with contemporary scenes, the Bible, the life of the Virgin, saints and angels, allegory romance and satire, bestiaries and foliage sculpture. These illustrate the mentality of the age, and especially of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, as the misericords tend to take the most prominent position, thanks to their more frequent survival and to the greater freedom from clerical supervision allowed to the carvers. The account given is on the whole reliable, though occasionally a little fanciful, especially when Miss Anderson makes a suggestion of her own, but perhaps a certain amount of fancy is permissible in dealing with the work of men who were themselves full of humour and imagination. I doubt whether there is any special symbolism in the frogs and lizards biting the lost souls on the Doom Stone at York, and the suggestion that to obviate the double symbolism of the different natures of the lion the good ones 'grin amiably' seems far-fetched. The statement that in France Cluniac abbeys disseminated naturalistic tradition is surely a confusion, as their influence was on the decline when naturalistic foliage was coming into fashion. The famous Rivers of Paradise capital at Cluny was an isolated phenomenon *c.* 1095, necessitated by the wish to distinguish the four special trees of the garden. These, however, are minor criticisms, and hardly detract from the merit of the book. Miss Anderson has produced a useful and readable handbook to a delightful branch of art history, for which students should be grateful.

Professor Constable, in his introduction, points out that there is less thorough organization and less strict clerical supervision in the selection and treatment of subjects in England than in France. This is undoubtedly the case, but perhaps the impression is intensified by the fact that it is mainly the minor sculpture which has survived in this country. Perhaps, too, our ideas of French sculpture have been too definitely crystallized by the mastery of style and logical consistency of such brilliant writers as M. Émile Mâle. If we check the details, things are not always quite so simple as they seem. For instance, M. Mâle makes a great point of the introduction of a new and fertile scheme in the Coronation of the Virgin at Senlis *c.* 1190, but a primitive version of the same scene occurs at Quenington on a tympanum which certainly looks twenty or thirty years earlier.

The illustrations in Miss Anderson's book are well chosen, and though small are clear and adequate. It is better in a work of this kind to increase the number, even at the expense of impressiveness, as no amount of description can replace the appeal to the eye of a good reproduction. A. G.

Periodical Literature

Antiquity, June 1935, contains:—The evolution of the domestic horse, by M. Hitzheimer; Wagons and their ancestors, by R. H. Lane; Megalithic grave-monuments in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and other parts of East Africa, by E. E. Evans-Pritchard; Pyramids and their purpose—ii, the pyramid of Khufu (the Great Pyramid), by N. F. Wheeler; Mathematics in antiquity, by L. Hogben; Archaeology in Greenland, by T. Mathiassen; Prehistoric antiquities of Malta, by D. Randall-MacIver; An Assyrian camp scene; Flint arrow-heads from the grave of Mes-Kalam-Dug, Ur; Crete and Egypt; Ramparts of Dorchester; Megaliths in Kenya; The old English term 'snade'; North country Dew Pond.

Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, vol. 42, no. 14, includes:—Henry Yevele and his associates, by D. Knoop and G. P. Jones.

No. 15 includes:—Norman survivals in London, by D. Roth.

Journal of the Society of Army Historical Research, Summer 1935, includes:—The British army and royal jubilees, by Sir Charles Oman; Colonel Hierome Sankey, by J. E. Auden; Uniforms and equipments of cavalry regiments from 1684 to 1811, ii, Dragoons, by Rev. P. Sumner; The soldiers of Cromwell's 'New Model' at the battle of Dunkirk, 1658, by Col. C. Field.

Journal of the British Archaeological Association, vol. 40, part 2, contains:—The affinities of Lord Cromwell's tower-house at Tattershall, by W. D. Simpson; The castle of Balga in Natangen, East Prussia, by W. D. Simpson; A Romano-British site at Cutteslowe, near Oxford, by G. F. Willmot; Military engineering in the Early Iron Age, by Lt.-Col. R. H. Cunnington; Siege money of the Civil War, by V. B. Crowther-Beynon.

British Museum Quarterly, vol. 9, no. 4, includes:—Map of England by Petrus Plancius; Two Anglo-Saxon miniatures compared; Leaves from Eccleston's Chronicle; The Wyatts of Allington castle; Paintings from the Eumorfopoulos collection; Chinese antiquities; A Greek lampstand; A portrait of Alexander the Great; English gold coins; Etrusco-Celtic bronzes; A Roman portrait-head from Essex; Demotic papyrus of the reign of Amasis II.

The Burlington Magazine, May 1935, contains articles on the Royal collections, by T. Borenius, A. E. Popham, Lord Gerald Wellesley, E. Alfred Jones, and W. King.

June 1935, includes:—Johan Heel: some newly identified works, by W. B. Honey; An unknown Timurid building, by E. Cohn-Wiener; A masterpiece of Byzantine sculpture, by G. Duthuit; The Founder's cup at Trinity Hall; Two problems in the hall-marking of silver; An alleged 'Bactrian' forgery.

July 1935, includes:—Michelangelo's bust of Brutus, by C. Tolnay; The hunter's chase—Mortlake tapestries, by A. J. B. Wace.

The Connoisseur, May 1935, includes:—The Windsor uniform, by O. F. Morshead; Royal portraits in the King's collection, by H. I. Kay;

The Royal armoury at Windsor, by J. G. Mann; Jewels and engraved gems at Windsor Castle, by A. B. Tonnochy; Embroideries in the collection of Sir Frederick Richmond, by A. F. Kendrick; Some Scottish armorials, by W. G. Blaikie Murdoch; The Lord Mayor's salvers, by C. Roth.

June 1935, includes:—Embroideries in the collection of Sir Frederick Richmond, by A. F. Kendrick; Pewter rose-water dishes, by A. Sutherland-Graeme; Early musical instruments in the Royal College of Music, by P. Colson; Miniatures in the Pierpont Morgan collection, by R. N. Macleod.

July 1935, includes:—Jewels of the Renaissance, by H. G. Fell; The plate at Wynnstay, by E. A. Jones; Charles Cameron, architect: mantelpieces at Tsarskoje-Sélo, by G. K. Lukomski.

Ancient Egypt, June 1935, contains:—Coptic painted pottery, by M. A. Murray; Recent discoveries in Syria and Sinai, by Sir Flinders Petrie; Notes on glazed stones, by H. C. Beck; Geometrical ornament on archaic Egyptian pottery, by V. I. Avdief; A pantheistic representation of Amon, by A. Piankoff; Changes in the Egyptian coast, by Sir Flinders Petrie; The pull-saw in Egypt, by M. Lane; Notes on inscribed amulets, by Sir Flinders Petrie.

The Geographical Journal, vol. 85, no. 5, includes:—The Domesday geography of Norfolk and Suffolk, by H. C. Darby; An undescribed Elizabethan map, by E. Heawood.

Journal of the British Society of Master Glass-Painters, vol. 6, no. 1, includes:—Medieval glass in Holme-by-Newark church, by N. Truman; Medieval games and gaderyngs at Kingston-upon-Thames, by W. E. St. L. Finney: A history of the York school of glass-painting, xiii, xiv, by J. A. Knowles; Chronological list of English glass-paintings.

Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. 55, part 1, contains:—Bothroi, by R. W. Hutchinson; Mystical allusions in the *Oresteia*, by G. Thomson; Early Paestan pottery, by A. D. Trendall; *Προγόνοι*, by M. Rostovtzeff; A skyphos by the Pan painter, by M. Robertson; Documents from Phrygia and Cyprus, by W. H. Buckler; Ares in Coronea, by A. D. Ure; A Lydian gloss and some names, by J. H. Jongkees; A signed 'Droop cup', by J. D. Beazley; Ad Fourmontii inscriptiones spurias addendum, by J. E. Powell; The *Apology* of Plato, by R. Hackforth; An Orphic bowl.

The English Historical Review, July 1935, contains:—Legislation of the medieval church, ii, by C. R. Cheney; The lands of Hubert de Burgh, by S. H. F. Johnston; Queen Anne and the episcopate, by Rev. Prof. N. Sykes; The revolt of the lay brothers of Sempringham, by Dom M. D. Knowles; For the biography of William of Blois, by L. White; The date of the birth of James I of Scotland, by E. W. M. Balfour-Melville; The burgesses for Calais, 1536–1558, by H. F. Chettle; The constables of Bordeaux in the reign of Edward III.

History, June 1935, includes:—The relations of history, geography, and art, by P. Brieger; Ariosto, by A. J. Grant; The reign of Queen Anne, by F. R. Radice; Historical revision, lxxiii: The Christian attitude to pagan literature, by M. L. W. Laistner.

Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, June 1935, includes:—

The titles of the chief governors of Ireland, by H. Wood; Hayward Townshend's journals, by A. F. Pollard; Select documents, xxix—the case of the mare lost in the Humber: a note on the early history of the law of contract, by Margaret Hastings.

The Library, new series, vol. 16, no. 1, contains:—A fifteenth-century humanist, Franceso Filelfo, by L. A. Sheppard; The Elizabethan A.B.C. with the Catechism, by H. Anders; Shrewsbury School library: its earlier history and organization, by J. B. Oldham; Jonathan Swift and the *Four Last Years of the Queen*, by H. Williams; The early nineteenth-century drama, by R. C. Rhodes; Medieval parchment-making, by D. V. Thompson.

Man, June 1935, includes:—The problem of Palaeolithic pottery, by J. Reid Moir; Antimony bronze in Central Europe, by O. Davies.

The Mariner's Mirror, vol. 21, no. 2, includes:—John Harrison and his time-keepers, by Lt.-Com. R. T. Gould; The publications of lists of men-of-war, by R. C. Anderson; A model of the Portus ship, by J. Soltas; 'Admiral Nelson's journey through Germany', by R. P. Keigwin; Sir Nathaniel Dance's battle off Pulo Auro, by Col. R. St. J. Gillespie; Reprisals in the sixteenth century, by Florence E. Dyer; The admiral's whistle, by Commandant G. La Roërie.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, 5th ser., vol. 9, part 2, contains:—Pedigree of Sheen of Shotesham All Saints and Swainsthorpe, Norfolk; Grants and confirmations of Arms and Crests: Society of Antiquaries MSS.; Pedigree of Welle or Welles, barons Welle; John and Richard de Haveringe; Pedigrees and heraldic notes from the collections of Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, now in the possession of Gyles Isham Esq.; Chidiock Tichborne, 1558–86; Some Nethersole Wills; Suffolk pedigrees; Extracts from the parish register of Downton, Wilts; Genealogical Notes and Queries.

The Numismatic Chronicle, 5th ser., vol. 14, part 4, contains:—Indian coins acquired by the British Museum, by J. Allan; A find of coins of Thasos, by E. S. G. Robinson; Three hoards of barbarous Roman coins, by H. Mattingly; A late Roman hoard from Dalmatia, by J. W. E. Pearce and Margaret E. Wood; Notes on Arab-Sassanian coins, by J. Walker; Hoard of barbarous radiate coins from Mere, Wilts., by H. Mattingly; A coin attributed to 'Pavunius', by F. S. Salisbury; A Hampshire hoard, by P. H. Webb.

Vol. 15, part 1, contains:—Rare and unpublished coins of Corinthian types, by O. Ravel; The Whitchurch hoard of radiate minimi, by C. H. V. Sutherland; A late Roman hoard from south-west Asia Minor, by J. W. E. Pearce; Le Hardi et le Liard, by A. Dieudonné; A new mint for the first issue of Henry II, by L. A. Lawrence; Torlarp find, by E. Person; The Harrington farthing, by J. G. Milne; First Ionian Islands coinage, by H. Wood; Woodbridge find, by J. W. E. Pearce; Roman coins from Carthage, by C. H. V. Sutherland; A Blackmoor find, by G. Askew; The Linwood find, by Miss A. S. Robertson; The St. Mary Cray hoard, by Miss A. S. Robertson; An earlier St. Mary Cray find, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil; Theodosian hoard from Norfolk, by R. Clarkes;

Monnaies inédites des Kāḳwayhids, by Col. Allotte de la Fuÿe; Aes of Valentinian II and Theodosius, by J. W. E. Pearce.

Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund, July 1935, includes:—Mirage in the Wilderness, ii, by Canon Phythian-Adams; The chronology of Palestinian epigraphy, by T. H. Gaster; Note on excavations at Bishop Gobat's school, Jerusalem, by R. W. Hamilton.

Associated Architectural Societies' Reports, vol. 41, part 2, contains:—Conisholme, by Rev. R. C. Dudding; Early land charters of Rippingale, by G. H. Fowler; An unknown house of Crutched Friars at Whaplode, by Kathleen Major; The Lincoln Episcopal Registers, by Canon C. W. Foster; The trade of Boston in the 15th century, by Winifred O. Haward; Lincolnshire Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1471–90, by Canon C. W. Foster; Col. Sir Edward Rossiter, by A. C. Wood; Note on Chadstone, Northants, by E. Y. Orlebar.

Berkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. 39, no. 1, contains:—Berkshire place-names, by G. W. B. Huntingford; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Newbury, by S. T. Cope; Note on a fragment of an Anglo-Saxon wheel cross found at Abingdon, by E. A. G. Lamborn; Coats of Arms in Berkshire churches, by P. S. Spokes; Lettice Knowles, countess of Leicester, by E. W. Dormer; A late Romano-British pottery kiln in the parish of Compton, Berkshire, by W. E. Harris.

The Bradford Antiquary, March 1935, contains:—The township of Manningham in the 17th century, by W. Robertshaw; Review of Volunteers at Wakefield in 1796; Headley in Bradford Dale, by W. E. Preston; The Roman passage of Airedale, by F. Villy; Francis Corker, vicar of Bradford, by C. C. Vigurs.

Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, vol. 56, contains:—Influence, by E. W. Lovegrove; Gloucester Roman Research Committee: report on the Barbican and Bon Marché sites, by W. H. Knowles and L. E. W. O. Fullbrook-Leggatt; The Martins of Redland Court, Bristol, by C. R. Hudleston; A beehive chamber at Ablington, Gloucestershire, by A. D. Passmore; Excavation of a Romano-British building at Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, 1934, by Helen E. Donovan, with reports by G. C. Dunning and B. H. St. J. O'Neil; A Roman burial on Summerhill, above Naunton, by G. C. Dunning; A hoard of 'minimissimi' from near Bourton-on-the-Water, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil; Robert Alfield, schoolmaster, of Gloucester, and his sons, by J. N. Langston; Original documents relating to Bristol, by Rev. F. W. P. Hicks; Newland in the Middle Ages, by Sir Charles Fortescue-Brickdale; The earliest Bristol-printed book, by J. E. Pritchard; Richard Pates, M.P. for Gloucester, by Rev. A. L. Browne; An Early Iron Age site at Barnwood, by E. M. Clifford; Finds at Barnwood, by E. M. Clifford.

Transactions of the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society, vol. 5, part 5, contains:—Churchwardens' bills or returns for the deanery of Barton, Cambridgeshire, for Michaelmas 1554, by W. M. Palmer; Excavations at Eynesbury Conygear, by C. F. Tebbutt; Domesday woodland in Huntingdonshire, by H. C. Darby; Stone and

bronze implement objects from Castle Hill farm, Wood Walton, by J. R. Garrood; Romano-British cremation from Bluntisham, Hunts, by C. F. Tebbutt; An ancient bell at Old Weston, Hunts, by S. Inskip Ladds.

Chetham Society: Miscellanies, new series, vol. 6, contains:—The cowcher book of Furness abbey: transcript of the lost folio 70, by C. T. Flower; A 15th-century York missal formerly used at Broughton-in-Amounderness, by F. C. Eeles; The Court Leet or Portmoot records of Salford, 1735–8, edited by J. Tait; The rectors and deans of Manchester prior to the collegiation of the parish church in 1421, by E. Axon; Scotish Ffeilde, edited by J. P. Oakden.

Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, no. 55, includes:—The Pole family and the forty-five, by R. E. E. Chambers; The manor of William de Ferrars, by S. P. H. Tatham; The ancient family of Cockayne and their monuments in Ashbourne church, by E. A. Sadler; Abstract of Acts relating to the Cromford and High Peak railway, by E. C. Eagle; Sidelights on the Cromford and High Peak railway, by D. P. Carr; Minor monuments and lesser antiquities of Derbyshire, by T. L. Tudor; Gritstone gatepost at Burbage (Ladmanlow) near Buxton, by T. L. Tudor; Derbyshire caves: Creswell Crags; Bronze Age finds.

Transactions of the East Herts Archaeological Society, vol. 9, part 1, includes: Synod at Hertford, by H. C. Andrews; A medieval kiln site, by W. P. Westell; Sidelights on brasses in Hertfordshire churches: Aldenham, by H. C. Andrews.

The Essex Review, July 1935, includes:—Sanctuary in Essex, by Rev. W. J. Pressey; The rise of Clacton-on-Sea, by K. Walker; Anthony Walker, rector of Fyfield, 1650–92, by Rev. H. Smith; William Penn and George Fox in Essex, 1677, by Sir Gurney Benham; Bull's Lodge, Boreham, by W. Chancellor.

Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Liverpool, vol. 22, nos. 1 and 2, contains:—Roman Chester: the extra-mural settlement at Saltney, by R. Newstead; The Roman fortress at Chester: a newly discovered turret and rampart building, by R. Newstead and J. P. Droop; Babylonian prophylactic figures and their rituals, by O. R. Gurney; Maiden Castle, Bickerton: preliminary excavations, 1934, by W. J. Varley; The beacon speech in the *Agamemnon*, by A. Y. Campbell.

Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, vol. 19, no. 2, includes:—Miles Coverdale and the English Bible, by H. Guppy; A Rylands cuneiform tablet concerning the conquest of Kish under Agga, by T. Fish; The bearing of changes of climate on history, by H. J. Fleure; Dietrich of Niem: his place in the conciliar movement, by E. F. Jacob; Hymnus in Honorem Sancti Anselmi, by E. F. Jacob; Malory's 'Morte Darthur' in the light of recent discovery, by E. Vinaver.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne, 4th ser., vol. 7, no. 2, includes:—A grave at Condercum, by H. L. Honeyman; The local clay pipe industry, by J. Oxberry; Memorial stone in St. Hilda's church, Hartlepool, by W. R. G. Whiting.

Report of the Peterborough Natural History and Archaeological Society, 1932 and 1933, includes:—The king's lodging at Peterborough, by W. T. Mellows; The swan-marks of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and Rutland, by N. F. Ticehurst; Incised monumental slabs, by R. H. Edleston.

Transactions of the St. Albans and Hertfordshire Archaeological Society, 1934, contains:—The Roman theatre at Verulamium, by Kathleen M. Kenyon; Tasciovanus of Verulam, by P. P. Graves; Verulamium: insula xvi, by A. W. G. Lowther; Sandon Mount, Hertfordshire, by W. P. Westell; The cult of the snake, by A. E. Robinson; St. Stephen's church, St. Albans, by H. O. Cavalier; St. Peter's church, St. Albans, by C. E. Jones; Feet of Fines for Harpenden, by B. P. Scattergood.

Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, vol. 80, contains:—The Wadhams and Merifield, by W. Wyndham; The manor of Langford Budville, by Rev. S. J. Swainson; Greenham Barton, by A. W. Vivian-Neal; The problematic early work at Milborne Port church, by F. J. Allen and Preb. G. W. Saunders; Glastonbury abbey excavations, 1934, by Sir Charles Peers, A. W. Clapham, and Prior Horne; Monumental brasses in Somerset, iv, by A. B. Connor; Ancient stained glass at Farleigh Hungerford, by F. C. Eeles; Glass in the Trevelyan chapel, Nettlecombe church, by G. McN. Rushforth; Archaeological remains found at Shepton Mallet, by H. St. George Gray; The Meare Lake village excavations, 1934, by A. Bulleid and H. St. George Gray; The Saxon charters of Somerset, viii, by G. B. Grundy; Members of Parliament for the county of Somerset, iii, by Miss S. W. Bates Harbin; Report of the annual meeting at Wellington.

Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, vol. 22, part 1, contains:—The stained and painted glass in Hengrave Hall, Suffolk, by Rev. C. Woodforde; A list of the aldermen and bailiffs of Bury St. Edmunds from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, by M. D. Lobel; Catalogue of beneficed clergy of Suffolk, 1086–1550, by C. Morley; Description of the ancient manuscripts in the Ipswich Public Library, by M. R. James; Suffolk chimneys of the sixteenth century, by F. A. Girling; Wall-paintings discovered at the Manor House, Mildenhall, by Rev. G. M. Benton; Some notes on Bungay castle, by H. Braun; Screenwork in the county of Suffolk, iv, by Rev. W. W. Lillie.

Sussex Notes and Queries, vol. 5, no. 6, includes:—New-found maps of the sixteenth century covering the eastern end of Sussex, by L. A. Vidler; Officers of the Staple at Chichester, by L. F. Salzman; Sussex wool ports in the thirteenth century, 3, Seaford, by R. A. Pelham; Meeching Ferry and Stockferry, by L. F. Field; Sussex lands held by English religious houses situated outside the county; An inventory of the vestments, plate, etc., in the chapel of Offington in the parish of Broadwater, 1553; Sussex entries in London parish registers, by W. H. Challen; Sussex church plans, xxxi, St. John, Newtimber, xxxii, St. Bartholomew, Albourne; The chantry of the chapel of Pevensey castle; Mesolithic finds; Burials near Milton street, Arlington; Old Shoreham heraldry; Lead discs.

Transactions of the Thoroton Society, vol. 38, contains:—An itinerary of Nottingham, by J. Holland Walker; A list of words illustrating the Nottinghamshire dialect, by E. L. Guilford; Greasley castle, by H. Green; The rebellion of 1745: two short manuscripts transcribed by W. J. Andrew; A tapestry map of Nottinghamshire, by Muriel Clayton; Colonel Francis Thornhagh, by A. C. Wood.

Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, June 1935, includes:—Edington monastery, by the late Sir Harold Brakspear; Chiselbury Camp, by R. C. C. Clay; Woodland in Wiltshire at the time of the Domesday Book, by F. W. Morgan; Grey Friars of Salisbury, by A. G. Little; Some discoveries at Ratfyn, Amesbury, and their bearing on the date of Woodhenge, by J. F. S. Stone; Excavations at Easton Down, Winterslow, by J. F. S. Stone; Troubles over Imber Brook in the reign of King Charles II, by B. H. Cunnington; Earthen circles near Highworth, by Major G. W. G. Allen and A. D. Passmore.

Proceedings of the Yorkshire Architectural and York Archaeological Society, vol. 1, no. 3, includes:—The story of the King's manor, York, by R. J. A. Bunnett; Some notes on the royal monument in the north chapel of Sheriff Hutton church, by Capt. T. B. L. Churchill; Extracts from an old York Chronicle.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. 68, contains:—Roman coins found in Scotland (iii), including a hoard from Falkirk, by Sir George Macdonald; Invermark Castle, by W. D. Simpson; Note on the 'Seafield tally-stick', by J. W. M. Loney; Notes on an artificial mound at Bonnybridge, by S. Smith; A mount containing short cists at Trumland, Rousay, Orkney, by the late J. H. Craw; A chambered mound at Westness, Rousay, Orkney, by W. G. Grant; A Viking cist-grave at Ballinaby, Islay, by A. J. H. Edwards; Cinerary urns at Monk-law, Jedburgh, by A. J. H. Edwards; Stone circles: a new theory of the erection of the monoliths, by H. E. Kilbride-Jones; Loch Lomond-side fonts and effigy, by A. D. Lacaille; Clay castle-building in Scotland, by W. M. Mackenzie; A short cist containing a beaker at Kirkhill, Kilarlity, Inverness-shire, by Prof. A. Low; A new analysis of the early Bronze Age beaker pottery of Scotland, by Margaret E. Crichton Mitchell; External features of Rudh' an Dunain chambered cairn, by W. Lindsay Scott; Excavation of Rudh' an Dunain cave, Skye, by W. Lindsay Scott; An account of further excavation at Jarlshof, Sumburgh, Shetland, in 1932 and 1933, by A. O. Curle; A long stalled chambered cairn or mausoleum (Rousay type) near Midhowe, Rousay, Orkney, by J. G. Callander and W. G. Grant, with a description of the skeletal remains, by Prof. A. Low; Carved oak from St. Nicholas church, Aberdeen, by W. Kelly; A seventeenth-century pewback from the church of Dipple, Moray, by J. Geddie; Final report on the excavation of the stone circle at Old Keig, Aberdeenshire, by Prof. V. G. Childe; Scottish standing mazers, by Commander G. E. P. How; Clachan Ard fort, Bute, by J. N. Marshall; On a group of short cists at Little Kilmory, Bute, by J. N. Marshall and Prof. T. H. Bryce; Some prehistoric relics from Lewis, by W. J. Gibson; The Monymusk reliquary or Brecbennoch of

St. Columba, by F. C. Eeles; A glass jug of Roman date from Turriff, Aberdeenshire, by W. A. Thorpe; The broch of Midhowe, Rousay, Orkney, by J. G. Callander.

History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, vol. 28, part 3, includes:—Harbottle castle, by C. H. Hunter Blair; Some sculptured stones on Ros castle, by O. Craster; The military aspect of the Flodden campaign, by Lt.-Col. G. F. T. Leather; Bronze Age burial at Rigfoot, Longformacus parish, by A. A. Falconer; A sixteenth-century plan of Norham castle, by C. H. Hunter Blair.

Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society, 1934, includes:—The tyranny of the old 'Trades': some Jedburgh examples, by Provost W. W. Mabon; A farmer's day book, 1756–69, by T. McMorran; The Hawick Burghs, 1868–1918, by J. Edgar; The Lowland bagpipes, by G. Askew; Rev. John Livingstone, Covenanter, by Rev. P. W. Lilley; The Hawick hosiery trade, by J. Edgar; Hawick Museum, by W. N. Brown.

Archaeologia Cambrensis, vol. 90, part 1, contains:—The map of Wales, by F. J. North; The old church of Llandanwg, by R. Richards and R. G. Lloyd; Names on the Llanddetty stone, by I. Williams; Coygan cave, Llansandyrnin, Carmarthenshire, by W. F. Grimes and L. F. Cowley; The Roman legionary fortress at Caerleon, by W. F. Grimes; Pembrokeshire notes, by Rev. A. W. Wade-Evans; The Bulwarks: a promontory fort at Porthkerry, Glamorgan, by Willoughby Gardner; Pottery from Beaumaris castle, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil; Four Pembrokeshire Presentments, 1684, 1708; Aberconwy, Conway; Stone axe from Castellior, Menai Bridge; Roman coin [of Augustus and Agrippa 2Æ] found near Festiniog; An early bank in West Wales; Bronze Age finds on Plynlymon moorland; Destruction of a medieval building at Tenby; Inscribed stones at St. Kew and Llanteglos by Fowey, Cornwall; An Early Iron Age coastal camp at Sudbrook, Portskewett, Monmouthshire; Breiddin Hill excavations, 1934.

Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1935, includes:—Ynys Seiriol, by H. H. Hughes; Llanbeblig church, by H. H. Hughes; Armoured effigy, Penmynydd church, by G. G. Holme; The repairs; Beaumaris town wall, 1536–8, by D. Knoop and G. P. Jones; Theory of cline of the Tudors of Penmynydd, by E. Owen; Anglesey and de-Newcastle correspondence, by G. Roberts; The political history the England in the mid-eighteenth century, as seen by William Bulkeley of Brynddu, by Mrs. Evans; University College library, Bangor, spy of collections, by T. Richards; Stone-lined graves at Llanrhuddlad; Social axe-hammer from Llanddona. tone

Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, vol. 7, part 4, includes:—Welsh name of the Caer near Brecon, by I. Williams; Notes on Nen The by I. Williams; Current work in Welsh archaeology. nius,

Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, part 6 cludes:—Laugharne records, 1639–1873, by Rev. J. P. G. Will , in-Carmarthen: its inns and taverns, by C. Spurrell; Ystrad Meurig iams; and library, by G. E. Evans; Welsh prisoners removed to a Scottish school castle

by Edward I, by A. S. Davies; The Cwmgwili manuscripts; The Canna stone, Llangan West; Church House, Llangadock: medieval mural painting; Howell Howell, vicar of Llanboidy, 1751–93; Milestones near Carmarthen, by G. L. Ovens; Corpse candles in Carmarthenshire, by R. C. Bosanquet.

Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. 65, part 1, contains:—Carved stones discovered at Kilteel, co. Kildare, by H. G. Leask; Sescenn Varbeoil of the Sagas and other ancient place-names to the south of Dublin, by E. MacNeill; The sculptured stones at Killadeas, by Lady Dorothy Lowry-Corry; Calendar of leases and deeds of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, 1660–89, by Canon J. B. Leslie; A tumulus at Carrowlisdooaun, co. Mayo, by H. O'Neill Hencken; The barons of Norragh, co. Kildare, 1171–1660, by E. Curtis, with genealogical notes by E. St. J. Brooks; Bronze Age burials at Crookedwood, co. Westmeath, by S. P. O'Ríordáin; Notes on the history of the Kingdom of Bréifne, by M. O'Duígeannáin; A Bronze Age cist containing food vessel and cremation burial found at Ballynagross, co. Down, by E. E. Evans and M. Gaffikin; Coin hoard in co. Clare; Find of harp peg at Toomullin, co. Clare; Alignment at Reanadampaun, co. Waterford; The ogham inscription from Fox's castle, co. Waterford; The former use of Irish bog oak by Continental craftsmen; The market cross at Lisnaskea; A sculptured stone figure from Tanderagee; The O'Rourke chalice.

Journal of the County Kildare Archaeological Society, vol. 12, no. 1, contains:—Roman capital letters at Killeen Cormaic, by E. O'Hanluain; Kildare marriage licences, transcribed by Major G. O'Grady; Some letters of the Mornington family, edited by Lord Gerald Wellesley.

Journal of the Manx Museum, June 1935, includes:—The shrine of Dachonna and Peel Islet, A.D. 797; Port St. Mary in 1825–30; Unpublished documents in the Manx museum.

Académie royale de Belgique. Bulletin de la classe de lettres, 5th ser., vol. 20, parts 10–12, includes:—The emperor Nicephorus the Bald and Kroum, 'premier' of Bulgaria, by H. Grégoire; Some pronominal forms in Hittite and Vedic, by J. Przyluski.

Académie royale de Belgique. Bulletin de la Commission royale d'Histoire, vol. 98, part 4, includes:—Unpublished letters of the Baron de Ville concerning the waterworks at Marly, by E. Poncelet; The Brussels charter of 1229, by F. Favresse; Unpublished documents dealing with the trade of the Low Countries in France in the Middle Ages, by H. Laurent; The correspondence of the English consuls in Belgium during the Revolution of 1830, by R. Demoulin.

Vol. 99, part 1, includes:—The manuscript of the chronicle of the abbey of Tronchiennes-lez-Gand, by P. Schepkens; Documents relating to the revolution of 1830, by R. Demoulin.

Bulletin des Musées royaux, Parc du Cinquantenaire, Bruxelles, 3rd series, vol. 7, no. 2, includes:—Ancient mathematical instruments in the museum, by H. Michel; Luristan vases, by L. Speleers; Point de France lace, by L. Pallis.

Revue Bénédictine, vol. 47, no. 1, contains:—A sermon on the resur-

rection of the body attributed to St. Augustine, by A. Wilmart; A prayer from the *Ordo commendationis animae*, by L. Gougaud; The sermons of Hildebert, by A. Wilmart; Two points concerning the history of the abbey of Saint Pierre, Mont Blandin, by E. Sabbe; A letter on the Cathares of the Nivernais, *c.* 1221, by A. Wilmart.

Vol. 47, no. 2, contains:—An unpublished curiosity of the fourth to fifth century, by G. Morin; A 'ieiunium quinquagesimae' in Africa in the fourth century, by C. Lambot; Unpublished works of Abbon de Fleury, by A. Van de Vyver; A liturgical enigma: the post communion of the second mass at Christmas, by G. Morin; The epigrams of Hugues Primat and Hildebert, by A. Wilmart; Unpublished 'visions' of Elizabeth of Schoenau, by P. Schmitz; French script in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, by H. Nélis.

Analecta Bollandiana, vol. 53, parts 1 and 2. St. Sousanik (diminutive of Susanna), martyr in Armenian Georgia, *c.* A.D. 482–4, by P. Peeters. Greek text of the *Hypomnesticum* of Theodore Spondaeus relating to the victims (e.g. Pope Martin I) of Monothelite persecution in the seventh century, by R. Devreesse. A thirteenth-century list of the relics in the Abbey of St. Millan de la Cogolla, including many Spanish saints, by B. le Gaiffier. The Donatist martyr Marculus, whose *memoria* has recently been discovered in North Africa, by H. Delehaye. Collectanea relating to St. John of Bridlington, by P. Grosjean. Unpublished manuscripts of the Life of St. Bertuin from the Abbey of Malonne (Belgium), by M. Coens.

Revue archéologique, 6e ser., tome 5, Jan.–Mars 1935, includes:—The *allée couverte* under the tumulus at Reclus, by P. M. Favret; Antiquities of Poland, by J. Starczuk; The Journey of St. Paul in Asia Minor, by J. Bérard; The pottery industries of Lezoux, by C. Fabre; The beginnings of agriculture, by C. F. A. Schaeffer.

Memoires de la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France, ser. 8, tome 9, consists of an essay on the career of the Emperor Hadrian up to his accession to the Empire (76–117), by Louis Perret.

L'Anthropologie, 45, nos. 3–4 (juin 1935). In a study of the geological age of the famous Markkleeberg industry, M. Grahmann equates the Saale glaciation with Risa, and that of the Vistula with Würm. The implements found near Leipzig are now divided into three groups, beginning with late St. Acheul and ending with latest Le Moustier. M. Delage describes and illustrates the finds at Sergeac, Dordogne, assigning them to the middle of La Madeleine. Some of the Reverdit material, including an engraved bone disc (fig. 12), is in the Sturge Collection at the British Museum, and attention may be drawn to the cup-marked stones (fig. 17). M. R. de Saint-Périer discusses palaeolithic carvings of amber; and a find in the island of Houat, Morbihan, throws some light on the hafting of flint scrapers (p. 369). The editor reviews a report on the palaeolithic caves of the Beni Segoual in Algeria, issued by the Institute of Human Palaeontology in Paris; also on the account of an early mesolithic site at Broxbourne, Herts. There are also notices of G. Poisson's *Les Aryens*; two papers on Choukoutien by W. C. Pei; and

palaeolithic industries in the north-west Punjab and Kashmir, by Mr. and Mrs. Hawkes and H. de Terra. The editor points the moral in reviewing Dr. Leakey's *Stone Age races of Kenya*, and contributes a note on an engraved bone from Isturitz. There are two notes on archaeology in Ireland (p. 478), and others on Celtic migrations in Western Europe and the new term *Périgordien* (p. 489).

Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française, tome 32, no. 1 (janvier 1935). M. Coutier concludes from his own experiments that microburins are waste products due to the manufacture of other forms. The stratification of the Djebel Kafzeh cave south of Nazareth is given by M. Neuville, the lowest bed being primitive Levallois with two human skulls. Examples of palaeolithic art from Isturitz are described by M. R. de St.-Périer; and some surface sites near Mantes-Gassicourt, Seine-et-Oise, are discussed by MM. Chapron and Bauché. M. Desmaisons' remarks on mineralogy in prehistory have a bearing on patination and pottery.

No. 2 (février 1935) contains a short report on the sixth season at Ras Shamra, and a note on a bronze table found in Cyprus. Commandant Octobon issues instructions to his colleagues on microlithic industries, and Dr. Bastin shows that perforations in flint did not interfere with palaeolithic technique. MM. Cabrol and Pauron illustrate Tardenois finds near the Camp de Chailly, Seine-et-Marne; and the discovery of new engravings at Gavrinis is reported by M. Le Rouzic. M. Guérin discusses the orientation of prehistoric monuments in Yonne, and M. Viré adds some remarks on *radiesthésie*. Our Hon. Fellow M. Coutil has a note on engraved bronze spear-heads, and M. Desmaisons continues the discussion of three-limbed flints.

No. 3 (mars 1935) has some observations by M. Desmaisons on implements of Pressigny flint with peculiar patina, but the principal article is by MM. Hamal-Nandrin and Servais and Maria Louis on prehistory in the Limburg Campine. Drawings of many implements found in the superficial sand are provided, pointing to the Upper Palaeolithic, preferably the Aurignac period. Lommel has produced typical geometric forms, also arrow-heads of different types, showing that occupation lasted into the age of metals.

No. 4 (avril 1935) draws attention to new prehistoric exhibits at the Trocadéro and at the Natural History Museum of Toulouse. Finds in the Vardar valley, Macedonia, are described by Prof. Patte, mainly neolithic, with cup- and foot-markings on rock, and a bibliography. Dr. Baudouin classifies the serpentine celts of the Vendée; and M. Blanc gives an account of a gravel-pit at Tayac, Dordogne, with illustrations of the different industries and a geological section.

No. 5 (mai 1935) contains Commandant Octobon's advice on the investigation of neolithic sites yielding mixed industries, and M. Vayson de Pradenne discusses the hafting of the earliest hand-axes, in the light of ethnographical material. A supposed Celtic altar has been found near Niederbronn, Bas-Rhin; and M. Ferrier has a note on the teaching of prehistory. Mr. Lacaille of the Wellcome Museum gives sections of the Quatre Routes gravel-pit at St. Astier and another at St. Léon-sur-

l'Isle in the Dordogne, with several well-drawn implements; and Prof. Barnes and Dr. Cheynier demonstrate the flaking of flint, in particular prismatic cores. A tectiform symbol engraved on a pebble from the Isturitz cave is described by Dr. Passemard, and M. Ballard recalls the efforts of Valmont de Bomare (1731–1807) to prove human work in flint.

Revue Anthropologique, 14, nos. 4–6 (avril–juin, 1935). The Solutré period of the Pyrenees is discussed and illustrated by Count Bégouen, the selected flints being mostly from Roquecourbère. The drawings are full-size, but the most remarkable (fig. 1, an arrow-head with concave base) does not seem to be alluded to in the text. Dr. Baudouin contends that many neolithic celts were used for harrowing by being set in a frame. Prof. Patte describes two prehistoric engravings from the valley of the Charente, and discusses the origin of decoration; and Commandant Octobon defines the relation of microlithic to palaeolithic and neolithic forms.

Recueil des Notices et Mémoires de la Société archéologique de Constantine, vol. 62, part 2, includes:—The basilica of Tebessa, by A. Truillot; An Aterian site at Oued Djouf El Djebel, by R. Le Du; The 'bazina' of Dalâa at La Meskiana, by A. Debruge; North African dolmens, by M. Weissen-Szumlanska; A mosaic with a fishing scene found at Khenchela, by A. Berthier.

Bulletin de la Société archéologique de la Corrèze, vol. 67, no. 1, includes:—The church of St. Martin at Brive, by A. de Laborderie; A convent at Quercy in the seventeenth century, by P. Dubost.

Acta Archaeologica, vol. 5, fasc. 3. An opportune article in English on the archaeological dating of vegetation in North Jutland is contributed by Knud Jessen, with plenty of pollen spectra. The other main article is by Alfred Westholm, on stylistic features of Coptic figure-sculpture. Greta Arwidsson has a long note in English on a new Scandinavian form of helmet in the Vendel period with fine illustrations. The origin of the acanthus pattern is discussed in German by Carl Nordenfalk (without figures), and the same service is done to the Lapp ribbon-ornament by Wilhelm Holmqvist in English, with numerous illustrations. Our Fellow Dr. Philip Nelson contributes notes on a human figure and horse's head, both of bronze; Albert Sandklef discusses Scandinavian flint-saws as leaf-knives, in English; J. Brøndsted has a German note on another single-grave with megalithic pottery; and English is again used by Bengt Thordeman to describe a specimen of Persian splint-armour.

Aarbøger for nordiske Oldkyndighed og Historie, 1935, i Halvbind. Archaeological and geological researches at Misthusum (Skaerback, on west coast of Schleswig-Holstein) are recorded by V. Nordmann, and a 10-metre section at Wilhelmshaven shows a layer of peat on a marine deposit and below 4½ metres with relics of occupation. Two ancient textiles are described by H. C. Broholm and Margrethe Hald; and Gudmund Hatt reports on an Iron Age house site at Troldtoft (Vind, West Jutland), with interesting pottery. A bone comb with runic inscription found at Setre, half-way between Stavanger and Bergen, is fully treated

by Lis Jacobsen, and Viggo Brøndat comments on the word Mauna in the inscription. The fixing of Saxo's text is discussed by Hans Raeder, and Stone Age trephining by K. Fischer-Møller. Of special interest is a paper by Poul Nørlund on a silver spoon deposited in 1247, as it closely resembles those from Iona, Taunton, and Pevensey, recently published (*P. S. A. Scot.* lviii, 102; *Antiq. Journ.* x, 157; xii, 73).

Athenische Abteilung, Band 58, containing the following papers on the Heraion at Samos:—The frieze, by E. Buschor; The early gravestones, by E. Buschor; The early sanctuary, by E. Buschor and H. Schleif; Early Greek ceramic, by R. Eilmann; The great altar, by H. Schleif; The forecourt of the temple, by H. Schleif.

Germania, Jahrgang 19, Heft 3, contains:—Hinkelstein pottery from Köln-Lindenthal and its bearing on the chronology of Rhenish ribbon ware, by W. Buttler; Two settlements of Münchshof culture in Upper Austria, by H. Wunder, F. Wiesinger, and R. Pittoni; Late Bronze Age disc-headed pins from the Upper Palatinate, by P. Reinecke; Two ceramic groups of La Tène age from Salzburg, by M. Hell; Spanish fire-dogs, by M. A. Barch; Late Gallic pottery kiln at Sissach, Canton Basle, by F. Pümpin; The home of the Cattenates, by R. Egger; A statue of Hygeia from Obernburg am Main, by H. Schoppa; A milestone from Friolzheim, by O. Paret; Bronze bust of a German woman, by R. Noll; Late La Tène importations in the cemetery finds from Neu-Plötzin, by H. J. Hundt; Late Imperial wheel-made pottery in West and Central Germany, by R. von Uslar.

Praehistorische Zeitschrift, 25 (1934), Heft 1–2. Hallstatt sites and finds on the lower Rhine are tabulated and discussed by Otto Doppelfeld; and Wolf Kimmig notices ridge-tiles and fire-dogs from Baden. A well-illustrated paper by Paul Jacobsthal brings to light some extraordinary Celtic bronze ornaments now at Berlin. Dr. Lebzelter figures some Stone Age specimens from northern Transvaal; and stone implements of mesolithic date from Rüthen-Kneblinghausen on the watershed of the Ruhr and Lippe are amply figured by Dr. Henneböle. Halbert-blades are once more to the fore in lower Austria, and Eduard Beninger hesitates to date one from Bruck on the Leitha much earlier than the sixteenth century B.C., the local Bronze Age beginning about 1700.

Rendiconti della R. Accad. Naz. dei Lincei, 6th ser., vol. 10, parts 11 and 12. Obituary notices of Corrado Ricci, by R. Paribeni, and Luigi Schiaparelli, by S. Leicht. An Assyrian inscription of Sennacherib from Kakzu in Mesopotamia, by G. Furlani.

Fornvännen, 1935, häfte 2. Olof Arrhenius points out how the phosphatic content of the soil gives a clue to ancient occupation sites; and Carl R. af Ugglas now prefers a Byzantine or Russian to an English or Irish origin for the altar cross found in Sigtuna. Birger Nerman refers the Inglinge monuments near Växjö in Småland to the Bronze Age, on the strength of a sword and pottery found in 1774. Continental antecedents and parallels to the northern Carolingian style are illustrated by Ann-Sofi Schotte, including the Lindau book-cover and bone carving from Leicester: one figure (p. 100) recalls the Letchworth find illustrated

in this *Journal*, xv, 350. The notes on small finds include one on the Olifant in the Historical Museum at Stockholm.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, vol. 44, part 1, includes:—The early Massachusetts Bay seals, by M. B. Jones; The Holy Bible in verse, 1698, by W. B. Stone.

Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome, vol. 12, contains:—The origins of the insulae at Ostia, by P. Harsh; The Regia, by F. E. Brown; The archaeological evidence for the 'Tuscan temple', by Agnes Lake; The house of Marcus Loreius Tiburtinus at Pompeii, by T. D. Price and A. W. Van Buren; The excerpts of Heiric 'ex libris Valerii Maximi Memorabilium Dictorum vel Factorum', by Dorothy Schullian.

Old-Time New England, vol. 26, no. 1, includes:—The sojourn of Francisco de Miranda in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, 1784; The pantry shelves of 1840, by Mary E. Gould; Benjamin Bagnall of Boston, clockmaker.

Speculum, vol. 10, no. 2, contains:—American historiography of the Middle Ages, by C. W. David; Medieval Russian contacts with the West, by S. H. Cross; Graphic reconstruction of the Romanesque abbey at Monte Cassino, by H. M. Willard; Glastonbury abbey and the fusing of English literary culture, by C. H. Slover; Saints Tryphina and Hirlanda, by Margaret Schlanch; The diocese of Grenoble in the fourteenth century, by C. R. Cheney; Some medieval gems and relative values, by E. H. Byrne; John Heyron of Newton Plecy, Somerset, by R. Krauss; Suitors and *scabini*, by Helen M. Cam.

Journal of the West China Border Research Society, vol. 6, includes:—Prehistoric remains in Hsi-Kang or Eastern Tibet, by J. H. Edgar; The use of stone implements in China, by J. H. Edgar: Preliminary report of the Hanchow excavation, by W. C. Graham.

Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte, vol. 34, parts 2 and 3, contains:—The tomb of Userḥēt at Qurnet Mura'i at Thebes, by Ahmed Fakhry; Modern painting on Predynastic pots, by G. Brunton; The work at Karnak, 1933–4, by H. Chevrier; A new spelling of the name of King Kakai, by R. Engelbach; A new monument of Psamtik II, by H. Gauthier; Stone vases of the VIth Dynasty, by G. Jéquier; Pendants in the form of insects on Egyptian necklaces, by L. Keimer; A new sarcophagus of the Middle Empire from Assiout, by Moharram Kamel; Notes on the still at Naukratis, by G. Posener; The two dates of the expeditions to the western Nubian desert under the XIIth Dynasty, by R. Weill; Miscellanea archaeologia, by S. Yeivin.

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*The twenty-third volume of the Walpole Society, 1934–5. The drawings and sketches of John Robert Cozens. A catalogue with an historic introduction by C. F. Bell and Thomas Girtin. 12½ × 10. Pp. xi + 87, with 36 plates. Oxford: printed for the Society at the University Press, 1935.

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Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday, 9th May 1935. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. S. Gaselee, F.S.A., for his gift of *The Gold and Silver of Windsor Castle*, by E. Alfred Jones.

The President announced that he had appointed Dr. Robert Eric Mortimer Wheeler to be a Vice-President of the Society.

The Rev J. S. Purvis, F.S.A., read a paper on the use of continental wood-cuts by the Ripon school of carvers in the sixteenth century.

Thursday, 16th May 1935. Sir Eric Maclagan, Vice-President, in the chair.

Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, F.S.A., read a paper on the Study of the Great Seal: some notes and suggestions.

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned until Thursday, 17th October 1935.

INDEX TO VOL. XV

Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, reviewed, 385, 503–4.
Abbotsbury (Dorset), crozier-head from, 202–3.
Abergwesyn (North Breconshire), oak piles from the peat at, 68–9.
Académie royale de Belgique, Bulletin de la Classe des Lettres, reviewed, 98, 377, 500.
Académie royale de Belgique, Bulletin de la Commission royale d'Histoire, reviewed, 97–8, 377, 500.
Acta Archaeologica, reviewed, 98, 503.
Adams, John, on the pottery from the Corfe Mullen kiln, 48–9.
Adze, flint, 266–7.
Aeneolithic occupation site at Playden, 152–64, 467–71.
Aggers, Roman road, near Durobrivae, 113–18.
Aghnaskeagh (co. Louth), burial site at, 207.
All Souls College, Oxford, the Warden's text of its foundation statutes, 420–31.
Allan, John, elected to the Council, 108, 400; on a Roman coin, 48.
Allen, Major G. W., 31, 39.
Allen, J. Romilly, 145.
Alone I Lyue, Alone, a medieval love-lyric, 12–17; its music, 20–1.
Altschlesien, reviewed, 99–100.
Alysoun, quoted, 8.
American Journal of Archaeology, The, reviewed, 235–6, 377.
Amey, W. C., 38.
Amphora, pottery, 52.
Analecta Bollandiana, reviewed, 378, 501.
Ancient Egypt, reviewed, 228, 493.
Ancient Ireland, by R. A. S. Macalister, reviewed, 482–3.
Anderson, M. D., *The Medieval Carver*, reviewed, 490–1.
Andrews, F. H., 262.
Andrews, H. C., 351; review by, 91.
Anglo-Saxon clasp, 350–1; remains from Baginton, 109–12; stone carvings in Wessex, 144–51.
Animal, remains, 36, 39, 52, 191–2, 266, 269, 289, 291, 293, 294, 306, 434–40; representations in Urnes style, 22–5; in pre-Conquest stone carvings in Wessex, 144–51.
Annales de la Société archéologique de Namur, reviewed, 378.
Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte, reviewed, 241, 505.
Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Liverpool, reviewed, 233, 496.
Annual of the British School at Athens, The, reviewed, 92.
Annual Report [of the] Friends of Canterbury Cathedral, reviewed, 231.
Annual Report of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, reviewed, 376.
Anthropologie, L', reviewed, 237, 379, 501–2.
'Antiquitates', the, of Hans Tirol, 441–8.
Antiquity, reviewed, 92, 227, 372, 492.
Anzeiger für Schweizerische Altertumskunde, reviewed, 240.
Arbok, Universitetets Oldsaksamling, Oslo, reviewed, 239–40.
Arcadius, coins of, 271.
Archaeologia Cambrensis, reviewed, 234, 499.
Archaeologia Cantiana, reviewed, 374–5.
Archaeological Journal, The, reviewed, 227.
Armlets, bronze, 450; shale, 72.
Arne, T. J., *Das Bootgräberfeld von Tuna in Alsike*, reviewed, 220–2.
Arrow-heads, flint, 154, 159, 169, 301, 302.
Ashbee, W. A., 160.
Asia, Central, Sir Aurel Stein's work in, 256–64.
Associated Architectural Societies' Reports, reviewed, 495.
Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd., 208, 312–13.
Athenische Abteilung, reviewed, 504.
Attius Severus, 198.
Auden, Dr. G. A., 425.
Augsburg, miniature of, 444.
Axes, hammer, 62; hand-, 73–4, 126, 169, 193, 194–5, 267, 301, 302, 343–6; heads, 59, 451; socketed, 196, 198.

B., H. C., review by, 487–9.
Badwell Ash (Suffolk), loom-weights from, 474–5.
Baginton (Warwickshire), enamelled bowl from, 109–12.
Baldock (Herts.), brooch from, 349–50.
Ballintoy (co. Antrim), the caves at, 165–6.
Ballyalton (co. Down), objects from the horned cairn at, 167–9.

Ballyaughian (co. Down), carved stone from, 172.
Ballybetagh (co. Dublin), bog site at, 206.
Baltinglass (co. Wicklow), burial site at, 207.
Bankes, J. N., 396; elected to the Council, 400.
Bann, river, objects from, 170.
Barnes, Owen H., 174–5.
Barrow at Lower Swell, 471.
Basalt statue, 354.
Basler Zeitschrift, reviewed, 240.
Bassingbourn (Cambs.), two-pronged fork from, 204.
Baxter, J. H., and Charles Johnson, *Medieval Latin Word-list from British and Irish Sources*, reviewed, 363–5.
Bayley, Kenneth Champain, obituary of, 397.
Bead, Iron Age, 65, 66.
Beaker, pottery, 38, 48, 61, 62, 209, 212, 276–83.
Beal, V. S., 212–13.
Beck, H. C., elected to the Council, 400; on an Iron-Age hoard, 65.
Belfast Municipal Museum, the, and Irish archaeology, 165, 169, 171, 172, 173.
Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society, 167.
Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, 166.
Belgic remains at Maiden Castle, 270; in the Isle of Wight, 355–8.
Benham, W. Gurney, elected to the Council, 400
Bericht der Römisch-germanischen Kommission, reviewed, 100.
Berkerolles, Sir Roger, 321.
Berkshire Archaeological Journal, The, reviewed, 231, 495.
Berkshire, North, Iron Age discoveries in, 38–9.
Bidrag till Södermanlands äldre kulturhistoria, reviewed, 103.
Biffen, Sir R. H., 42.
Billinghay (Lincs.), Bronze Age sword from, 349.
Binding, bronze, 66.
Bindings with the L. D. (J. D.) monogram, 134–43.
Bird remains, 192, 434.
Birkhede, John, canon of Chichester, 420.
Bittedene, Prior William de, 10–11.
Bittel, Kurt, *Die Kelten in Württemberg*, reviewed, 365–6.
Blades, flint, 74–6, 129, 169.
Blake, Rev. James Martindale, obituary of, 397.
Bland, G. M., 390.
Blink, F. Newton, 471.
Boar remains, 434, 440.
Bog sites in Ireland, 206.
Bolde, John, canon of Chichester, 420.
Boletin del Seminario de Estudios de Arte y Arqueología, Universidad de Valladolid, reviewed, 241.
Bolleti de la Societat Arqueológica Luliana, reviewed, 103, 240–1, 386.
Bone objects: comb, weaving-, 38–9; needles, 29; pins, 29; trial-piece, 69–71.
Book-clasps, 350–1; in Urnes style, 24.
Bootgräberfeld von Tuna in Alsike, Das, by T. J. Arne, reviewed, 220–2.
Borenius, Dr. Tancred, 452; on seals of St. Thomas, 424.
—, and John Charlton, on Clarendon Palace, 391.
Bosanquet, Robert Carr, obituary of, 397–8.
Bossiney, the manor of, 402, 403.
Bourton-on-the-Water (Glos.), bronze axe from, 196, 198.
Bowen, Edward Isca Pryce, 248, 390.
Bowle, Frank, 175–6.
Bowls, bronze, 457–8; enamelled, 109–12; pottery, 37, 46, 48, 52, 53, 167–8, 210–12, 270, 303, 321, 347–8, 356–7, 415; shale, 40.
Bracelet, bronze, 61.
Bradford, Mr., 43.
Bradford Antiquary, The, reviewed, 495.
Brakspear, Sir Harold, obituary of, 397, 398.
Brander, J. M., 209.
Braose, Walter de, 322.
Breiddin Hill Camp, excavations at, 71–3.
Breu, Jörg, the younger, his illuminations in Hans Tirol's 'Antiquitates', 441–8.
Bridle-bit, medieval, 76–7.
British Film Institute, the, 80.
British Museum, objects in the: beakers, pottery, 282; bindings, 136–41; bridle-bit, 76–7; bronze bits, 112; —object of unknown type, 467; buckle, Roman, 473–4; Cogdean urn, the, 54, 55; cup, pottery, 212; fork, two-pronged, 204; palaeoliths from Farnham, 59; Ptolemaic statue, 354; seal of Oseney Abbey, 477; Stein, Sir Aurel, his finds, 257–9, 261–3.
British Museum Quarterly, The, reviewed, 92, 227, 372, 492.
Britton, Mark, 343, 345.
Brochs in Scotland, unrecorded, 204–5.
Brøndsted, Dr. J., 23, 24 *n.* 2.
Bronze objects: armlet, 450; axe, 196, 198; —head, 451; belt-fastener, 451;

binding, 66; bowls, 109–12, 457–8; bracelet, 61; brooches, 110, 200, 349–50; buckle, 473–4; clasp, 110; dagger, 62; escutcheons, bull's head, 79–80, 214, 459; fibula, 39; flesh-hooks, 450, 451; fork, 204; gouge, 451; handles, 351–4, 459; jet, 451; loop, 451; miscellaneous, 466–7; palstave, 198; pins, 199, 450; plate fragments, 450–1, 460; rings, 200, 450; spearheads, 198, 451; swords, 349, 451; votive bull, 272; wire, 450.
Bronze Age: burials near Ballyalton, 170–6; — in Ireland, 207; — at Knipton, 60–1; hoard from Lulworth, 449–51; knife, 346–7; objects of unknown type, 466–7; pottery, 61–2, 152, 154, 161–4, 170–2, 276–83; remains from Gloucestershire, 196–8; — from Ireland, 207; — at Jarlshof, 26–8; —, from Peacock's Farm, 290–301, 316–19; site at Playden, 467–71; sword, 349; urns, 213, 471–3.
Brooches, bronze, 110, 200; in Urnes style, 24.
Brooke, George Cyril, obituary of, 108, 397, 398.
Browne, Col., 396.
Brwyno (Cardiganshire), menhir at, 345.
Bryd one Brere, a medieval love-song, 1–12; its music, 19–20.
Buckle, Roman, 473–4.
Buckley, George Granville, obituary of, 397.
Budge, Sir Ernest Alfred Wallis, obituary of, 397, 399.
Bull, votive, 272.
Bull's head escutcheons, 79–80, 214, 459.
Bulletin Archéologique, reviewed, 379–81.
Bulletin de la Société archéologique de la Corrèze, reviewed, 237–8, 503.
Bulletin de la Société archéologique de Nantes et de la Loire-Inférieure, reviewed, 382.
Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, reviewed, 382–3.
Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, reviewed, 99, 383.
Bulletin de la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France, reviewed, 236–7.
Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française, reviewed, 381–2, 502–3.
Bulletin des Musées Royaux, Parc du Cinquantenaire, Bruxelles, reviewed, 98, 236, 377–8, 500.
Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, reviewed, 99, 382.
Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, reviewed, 234, 499.
Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, reviewed, 229, 373, 493–4.
Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, reviewed, 375, 496.
Bulletin of the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities, Stockholm, reviewed, 386.
Bulletin of the Valletta Museum, reviewed, 376.
Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma, reviewed, 384–5.
Burchell, J. P. T., 'Two rostrate Hand-axes from Swanscombe, Kent', 345–6.
—, J. Reid Moir and, 'Diminutive Flint Implements of Pliocene and Pleistocene Age', 119–33, 478.
Burgh, Hubert de, 328, 330, 333.
Burials, beaker, 38, 60–1; cist, 170; infant, 270; megalithic, 169, 207, 208; rock, 408, 413.
Burins, flint, 128–9, 292, 303, 304.
Burke's *General Armory*, annotated copy of, 108.
Burkitt, A. H., 69.
Burlington Magazine, The, reviewed, 92–3, 227–8, 372, 492.
Burren (co. Mayo), burial site at, 207.
Buxton, L. H. Dudley, and Strickland Gibson, *Oxford University Ceremonies*, reviewed, 489–90.
Bykonyll, William, 420.

C., C. T., review by, 368–9.
C.-B., V. B., review by, 480–2.
C.-M., W. G., review by, 215–17.
Cairns, horned, in Ireland, 166–7.
Caligula, coin of, 48, 54.
Calkin, J. Bernard, 74, 75; 'An Early Romano-British Kiln at Corfe Mullen, Dorset', 42–55.
Cambridge Historical Journal, The, reviewed, 95.
Cambridge, Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, 213.
Cameron, R. J., 43.
Camerton (Somerset), spindle-whorl from, 199.
Camp, hill, at Breiddin Hill, 71–3.
Camp-kettle, Roman, 198–9.
Canterbury Cathedral Chronicle, reviewed, 95, 374.
Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, the, 251.
Caröe, W. D., on Gedney church, 201, 202.
Carvings, stone, from Ballyaughian, 172; in South Cerney church, 203–4; in Wessex, pre-Conquest, 144–51.
Cassington (Oxon.), excavations at, 33–8.
Castle, the, at Newcastle-under-Lyme, 214.

Castlereagh Hills (co. Down), flint station on, 166.
Castor (Northants.), Roman roads near, 113–18.
Cat remains, 192.
Cave, C. J. P., elected to the Council, 400.
Cave sites in Ireland, 206–7.
Celtic monastery, the, at Tintagel, 401–19.
Cemetery, at Old Sarum, a, 183–4; at Sittingbourne, 208–13.
Cesspits, Norman, at Old Sarum, 176–80, 181.
Chadlington (Oxon.), excavations at, 31–3.
Chalcolithic hand-axe, 194–5.
Chalk loom-weights, 269.
Charcoal from: Cassington, 33; Corfe Mullen, 50; Dorchester, 40; Old Sarum, 179; Playden, 152, 154, 156, 160; Tintagel, 407, 409.
Chardin, Père Teilhard de, on Chinese microliths, 120.
Charlton, John, and John F. S. Stone, 'Trial Excavations in the East Suburb of Old Sarum', 174–92.
—, Prof. Tancred Borenius and, on Clarendon Palace, 391.
Chaucer, Geoffrey, his poetry, 9.
Cheltenham Museum, 196.
Cheney, H. J., 'An Aeneolithic Occupation Site at Playden, near Rye', 152–64, 468.
Cherbury Camp (Berks.), brooch from, 110.
Chetham Society: Miscellanies, reviewed, 496.
Chichele, Archbishop, 420; his seal, 422–6.
Chichele, Thomas, archdeacon of Canterbury, 420.
Chichester, Roman inscription from, 461–4.
Childe, Prof. V. Gordon, on the Beaker-folk, 61; *New Light on the Most Ancient East*, reviewed, 367–8; 'Unrecorded brochs in Scotland', 204–5.
Chilmark stone, fragments of, 180, 181.
Chippenham (Cambs.), crouched skeleton from, 61–3; urn from, 213.
Chips, flint, 154.
Chitty, Miss Lily F., on handled beakers, 281–2.
Chou Kou Tien, microliths from, 119–20.
Christ, carving of, 304; figure of, 358–9.
Christ Church, Canterbury, the seal of, 423–5.
Christian remains in Ireland, 208.
Chronology, the, of: Maiden Castle, 273–5; Peacock's Farm, 316–19; Playden site, 161–4, 467–71; the Romano-British kiln at Corfe Mullen, 53–5.
Cist burial, 170–1.
Cistvaen, a, in Central Wales, 67.
Clapham, A. W., 144, 402; review by, 222–3; elected Secretary, 400; on Roman patterns, 112.
Clark, Dr. J. Grahame D., 348; on the Cambridgeshire Fens, 247; on the flints from Playden, 157, 159, 468, 471.
—, H. and M. E. Godwin, and M. H. Clifford, 'Report on Recent Excavations at Peacock's Farm, Shippea Hill, Cambridgeshire', 284–319.
Clarke, Miss Maude Violet, 390.
Clasps, bronze, 109.
Claudius Gothicus, coin of, 271.
Clay, C. T., 247; elected to the Council, 400; review by, 90–1.
Clay daub from Playden, 160.
Claying pits at Peacock's Farm, 288.
Clayton, Brian C., his photographic work, 144.
Clements, H. J. B., 140, 141.
Clifford, M. H., 'Analysis of Peats [at Peacock's Farm]', 307–16.
Clonmacnois crozier, the, 23.
Cluniac Priory of St. James by Exeter, the, 1–2.
Codex Calixtinus, the, 336–42.
Coffin, lead, 209, 213.
Cogdean blade, the, 75–6; urn, 54, 55.
Coins: of Edward III, 322; the Georges, 328; of Henry VI, 322, 328; miscellaneous, 321, 322; Roman, 48, 54, 270, 271; William I, 180, 184.
Coity Castle (Glamorgan), finds from, 320–1.
Coleford (Glos.), bronze palstave from, 198.
Colerne (Wilts.), stone carvings from, 144–51.
Collections [of the] William Salt Society, reviewed, 96.
Collierstown (co. Meath), site at, 208.
Collinge, Dr. Walter E., 'A Roman camp-kettle', 198–9.
Collingwood, R. G., on a Roman camp-kettle, 198–9; on a Roman sculpture, 463–4.
Comb, weaving-, bone, 389.
Combs, Viking, 29.
Commission royale d'Histoire de Belgique, centenary of the, 247, 396.
Compostela, the Cathedral of Santiago de, the date of its beginning, 336–42.
Conant, Prof. Kenneth J., 337, 340, 342.
Conder, Edward, obituary of, 397.
Coney Hill (Glos.), spearhead from, 198.

Congress of Archaeological Societies, the, 254.
Connoisseur, The, reviewed, 93, 228, 372, 492–3.
Conquest, pre-, stone carvings in Wessex, 144–51.
Constable, Prof. W. G., elected to the Council, 400.
Constans, coins of, 271.
Constantine I, coins of, 271.
Constantius II, coins of, 271.
Cooqûs, John, further evidence about, 80.
Copper camp-kettle, 198–9; crosier, 452–6; crucifix, 358–9; sword-pommel, 476.
Cordate hand-axe, 194–5.
Cores, flint, 154, 159, 169, 170, 289, 298, 303.
Corfe Mullen (Dorset), a Romano-British kiln at, 42–55; the stoke-hole, 43–4, 49–50; the pottery, 44–9; contemporary finds, 50–3; conclusions, 53; date, 53–5.
— blade from, 75–6.
Corinthian jug from the Medway, 354.
Cornish remains at Tintagel, 401–19.
Cottrill, F., 461; 'Bone Trial-piece found in Southwark', 69–71; on excavations at Witham and in London, 391; 'A Pre-Norman cross-shaft at Rugby', 475; 'Some Pre-Conquest Stone Carvings in Wessex', 144–51.
Coulthurst, E. J., 459, 460.
Cowen, J. D., on a Bronze-Age sword, 349.
Cox, H. R., 212.
Cragg, W. A., 59.
Crawford, O. G. S., 175 *n.*; 'Rectangular Enclosures: a note on Mr. Leeds's paper', 77–8.
Cremation at Chippenham, 61–3; at Lower Swell, 472.
Criccieth Castle, crucifix figure from, 358–9.
Cripps-Day, Francis Henry, *Fragmenta Armamentaria*, reviewed, 88–90.
Crispus, coin of, 271.
Cromer Forest-bed, the, 56–7.
Crookshank, Col. Chichester de Windt, 248, 391.
Crosier. *See* Crozier.
Cross-shaft at Rugby, 475.
Crowther-Beynon, V. B., elected to the Council, 400.
Crozier-head, enamelled, 452–6; sepulchral, 202–3.
Crucible, pottery, 190.
Crucifix figure from Criccieth Castle, 358–9.
Cunnington, Edward, his work on Maiden Castle, 265, 268, 271, 272.
Cunnington, R. H., *Stonehenge and its Date*, reviewed, 369–71.
Cups, pottery, 51.
Curle, Alex. O., 'The Excavations at Jarlshof, Sumburgh, Shetland', 26–9.
Cursuses, the Stonehenge, 77–8.
Curwen, Dr. E. Cecil, on the prehistoric site at Playden, 159, 160, 163–4, 468, 471.
— and G. A. Holleyman, on a site at Plumpton Plain, 248.

Dagger, bronze, 62; kidney, 71.
Danvers, Robert, 420.
Darell, John, 420.
Davenport, Cyril, 143.
Davidson, Thomas Gerard, 391.
Davies, Oliver, his work in Ireland, 166, 169.
Davis, Colonel A. C., 213.
Dawes, M. C. B., C. T. Flower and, edd. *Registrum Simonis de Gandavo Diocesis Saresbiriensis*, reviewed, 215–17.
Dawson, Warren Royal, 248.
Dayrell-Reed, Trelawney, 452.
Deer, red, remains of, 192, 289, 306, 434, 437, 439–40.
Deerhurst (Glos.), spearhead from, 198.
Delehaye, Père, 396.
Denarius of Lepidus, 270.
Dent, Prof. E. V., 'The Music of *Alone I Lyue, Alone*', 1, 15, 20–1.
Devonshire, palaeoliths from, 343–5.
Dickinson, F., 79.
Disc, leaden, 209, 210.
Dishes, pottery, 188, 324, 336.
Dixon, S., 199.
Doble, Canon G. H., 402.
Dodgson, Campbell, 'The "Antiquitates" of Hans Tirol', 248, 441–8.
Dog remains, 269, 434, 436, 439.
Dolgelly (Merionethshire), plano-convex knife from, 346–7.
Dolton (Devon), stone carving from, 146, 147, 149, 151.
Donovan, W. E., 473.
Dorchester (Dorset), County Museum, 203, 449, 450.
Dorchester (Oxon.), excavations at, 39–41.
Dordogne microliths, the, 119, 120.
Dorking, a palaeolith from, 343.
Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, 265.
Down, the Dean of, 'Northern Ireland and Ancient Monuments', 359–60.
Drains, Roman, 270–1.
Drew, Lt.-Col. C. D., 265, 272, 391;

'A Late Bronze Age Hoard from Lulworth, Dorset', 449–51.
Drury, Dr. Dru, 'A twelfth-century sepulchral leaden crozier-head from Abbotsbury, Dorset', 202–3.
Duckworth, Sir George Herbert, obituary of, 397, 399.
Dudley, H. E., 'Early Iron Age objects discovered at Thealby, Lincs.', 457–60.
Dunning, Gerald Clough, 196, 248; 'Belgic Hut and Barrow in the Isle of Wight', 355–8; on a figure on a potsherd, 201; 'Late Bronze Age Urn from Lower Swell, Gloucestershire', 471–3; on Roman pottery, 212; on Salmonsbury camp, 247.
Dunraven Estates Co. Ltd., The, 320.
Dunstanville, Earl Reginald de, 402–3.
Durell, Rev. John, 139.
Durobrivae (Castor), Roman roads near, 113–18.
Dwellings, prehistoric, at Jarlshof, 26–8.
Dykes in Central Wales, 67.

Early History of Christ's College, Cambridge, The, by A. H. Lloyd, reviewed, 223–5.
Edward III, coin of, 322.
Edwards, J. H., excavations by, 109–11.
Edwards, Lewis, 248.
Églises romanes de l'ancien diocèse de Macon, Les, by J. Virey, reviewed, 222–3.
Enamelled bowl from Baginton, 109–12; crosier-head, 452–6; crucifix, 358–9.
Enclosures, rectangular, discussion of, 77–8.
Engelstad, Eivind S., *Östnorske Ristninger og Malinger av den arktiske Gruppe*, reviewed, 220–2.
English Antiquaries of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries, The, by H. B. Walters, reviewed, 90–1.
English Historical Review, The, reviewed, 93, 229, 372–3, 493.
English Urnes style, the, 22–5.
Erdesley, seal found at, 477.
Ermine Street, traces of, near Durobrivae, 113–18.
Escutcheons, bull's head, 79–80, 214, 459; of the Baginton bowl, 110–12.
Essex Review, The, reviewed, 95, 232, 374, 496.
Eston, Richard, 183.
Eton College, the 'Antiquitates' of Hans Tirol in, 441–8.
Evans, Sir Arthur, 38, 255–6.
Evans, Prof. E. Estyn, 'Archaeological Investigations in Northern Ireland. A Summary of Recent Work', 165–73, 207.
Evans, Sir Evan Vincent, obituary of, 397, 399.
Excavations:
ENGLAND: Baginton, 109–12; Cassington, 33–8; Chadlington, 31–3; Chichester, 461; Chippenham, 61–3; Corfe Mullen, 42–55; Dorchester, 39–41; Farnham, 57–9; Knipton, 60–1; Maiden Castle, 251, 254, 265–75; Playden, 152–64, 467–71; Radley, 38–9; Salisbury, 174–92; Shippea Hill, 284–319; Stonehenge, 432–40; Suffolk Bone-bed, 122–9, 478; Tintagel, 401–19.
IRELAND: Northern, 165–73; Southern, 205–8.
SCOTLAND: 204–5.
SHETLAND: Sumburgh, 26–9.
WALES: Abergwesyn, 68–9; Breiddin Hill Camp, 71–3; Coity Castle, 320–1; Criccieth Castle, 358; Grosmont Castle, 320, 326–30; Ogmore Castle, 320, 322–6; Pen Dinas Hill Fort, 63–6; White Castle, 320, 330–5.
Excavations at Dura-Europos, The, ed. M. I. Rostovtzeff, reviewed, 217–18.

'Fabricators', flint, 157, 301.
Fairweather, Dr. F. H., on Colne Priory, 391.
Farnham (Surrey), palaeoliths from, 57–9.
Farrer, Rev. Edmund, obituary of, 397.
Farrington, A., 206.
Fastener, belt-, bronze, 451.
Felix, Ben, on oak piles from North Breconshire, 68.
Fenland Research Committee, excavations by the, 284–319.
ffoulkes, Major, on a kidney dagger, 71.
Fibula, bronze, 39.
Finska Fornminnesföreningens Tidskrift, reviewed, 379.
Flagons, pottery, 44, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55.
Flakes, flint, 124, 129, 152, 154, 156, 157, 169, 170, 193, 266, 267, 290, 291, 298, 302, 303.
Flambard, bishop Ralph, his crozier, 24.
Flesh-hooks, bronze, 450, 451.
Flint: adze, 266–7; arrow-heads, 154, 159, 169, 301, 302; axes, hand-, 73–4, 126, 169, 193, 194–5, 267, 301, 302, 343–6; blades, 74–6, 129, 169; burins, 128–9, 292, 303, 304; chips, 154; cores, 154, 159, 169, 170, 289, 298, 303; 'fabricator', 157, 301; flakes, 124, 129, 152, 154, 156, 157, 169, 170, 193, 266, 267, 290, 291, 298, 302, 303; hammer-stones, 126,

157 ; knives, 40, 346–7 ; miscellaneous, 39, 40, 52, 294, 465–6 ; — diminutive, 119–33, 157, 159, 289, 291, 292, 295, 303, 304, 478 ; ovate, 57 ; points, 57, 129 ; pot-boilers, 32–9, 154, 156, 157 ; scrapers, 40, 56–7, 61, 124, 126, 129, 154, 156, 157, 169, 267, 290, 294, 298 ; 'strike-a-light', 157 ; *tranchets*, *petits*, 267, 301.
Flower, C. T., and M. C. B. Dawes, edd. *Registrum Simonis de Gandavo Diocesis Saresbiriensis*, reviewed, 215–17.
Flower, Robin, 1.
Food-vessels, pottery, 170–1.
Ford, Prof. C. Daryll, 345 ; 'Excavations on Pen Dinas Hill Fort, Cardiganshire, second season, 1934', 63–6 ; 'A plano-convex knife from Merionethshire', 346–7.
Fork, two-pronged, 204.
Fornvännen, reviewed, 102–3, 239, 385–6, 504–5.
Fort, the Pen Dinas hill, 63–6.
Fox remains, 434, 437, 440.
Fox, Sir Cyril, on handled beakers, 281–3 ; review by, 219–20 ; on Wat's Dyke, 247.
Fragmenta Armamentaria, by Francis Henry Cripps-Day, reviewed, 88–90.
Frederick III, miniature of, 446, 447.
Frog remains, 192.
Frome (Somerset), stone carving from, 151.
Frost, J. A. A. R., 43.

G., A., review by, 490–1.
Gaffikin, Miss M., her work in Ireland, 166, 170, 173.
Gallen Priory (co. Offaly), work on, 208.
Gamage, Sir William, 321.
Gambier-Parry, Thomas Robert, 248 ; obituary of, 397.
Gardner, Iltyd, obituary of, 397.
Gaselee, Stephen, elected to the Council, 400 ; vote of thanks to, 510.
Gedney church (Lincs.), lock in, 201–2.
Geoffrey of Monmouth, 402, 417.
Geographical Journal, The, reviewed, 93, 228, 493.
George, Prince, of Denmark, Household book of, 80.
German, H. V., 391.
Germania, reviewed, 100, 238, 383, 504.
Gernons, Ranulf, 214.
Gibbons, George Sperling, 391.
Gibson, Strickland, L. H. Dudley Buxton and, *Oxford University Ceremonies*, reviewed, 489–90.
Gilchrist, Miss Anne Geddes, 390.
Glanville, Stephen Ranulph Kingdon, 248.
Glapthorne church (Northants.), the bells of, 202.
Glass objects : bead, 65, 66 ; pin-head, 199.
Glastonbury, stone carving from, 145, 151.
Gloucester, Public Museum, 198.
Gloucestershire, bronze implements from, 196–8.
Glyndwr, Owain, 328, 358.
Goat remains, 269.
Goddard, A., 206.
Godwin, H. and M. E., 'Analysis of Peats [at Peacock's Farm]', 307–16.
Gold coins, 271 ; rings, 79, 271.
Goodyear, Thomas Edward, obituary of, 397.
Gouge, bronze, 451.
Goward Hill (co. Down), horned cairn on, 167.
Graham, Miss Rose, 1 *n.* 2, 2 ; review by, 479–80.
Granite grindstone, 33.
Grantham, bowl from near, 347–8.
Gratian, coin of, 271.
Gray, H. St. George, 275 *n.* 1 ; on Avebury, 247.
Grazebrook, George, his copy of Burke's *General Armory*, 108.
Grazebrook, W. O., his gift, 108.
Green, Charles, 'Some bronze implements from Gloucestershire', 196–8.
Greensand quern, 52.
Grieg, Sigurd, *Jernalders hus på Lista*, reviewed, 220–2.
Grindstone, granite, 33.
Groats of Henry VI, 322, 328.
Grosjean, Father Paul, ed. *Henrici VI Angliae Regis Miracula Postuma*, reviewed, 222.
Grosmont Castle (Monmouth), finds from, 320, 326–30.
Guide International des Archives, reviewed, 366–7.

Hake, Henry Mendelssohn, 391, 392.
Hallstatt pottery, 28.
Hammer-stones, flint, 126, 157 ; iron, 184.
Hampshire, palaeoliths from, 193–4.
Handles, bronze, 351–4, 459.
Handschin, Prof., on medieval music, 19.
Handwriting, Middle English, 6.
Harrowing of Hell, carving of the, 203.
Harvard Archaeological Mission in Ireland, the, 165, 206, 208.
Hastings Museum, 467.
Hawkes, Christopher F. C., 162 *n.* 1, 199,

248, 350, 473; 'A La Tène bronze handle from Welwyn', 351–4; 'A Middle-Late Bronze Age date for the Occupation-Site at Playden, near Rye', 467–71; 'A New Handled Beaker, with Spiral Ornament, from Kempsey, Worcestershire', 276–83; on the Romano-British kiln at Corfe Mullen, 43, 48, 51, 55; review by, 368.
Hawkes, Christopher F. C., and M. R. Hull, on the excavations at Colchester, 392.
Hawkins, C. H., 202.
Haydon-Bacon, Percy Charles, obituary of, 397.
Head-stones from Tintagel, 416.
Heal, Sir Ambrose, 143 *n.* 3.
Heaney, M., 208.
Hearth, prehistoric, at Playden, 156.
Heasman, Mr., 402.
Hemp, W. J., 418 *n.* 6; on the cairn at Plas Newydd, 247.
Hencken, Dr., 208.
Henrici VI Angliae Regis Miracula Postuma, ed. Father Paul Grosjean, reviewed, 222.
Henry VI, coins of, 322, 328; grant by, 2.
Herbert, Albert, 248.
Herbrot, Jacob, and Hans Tirol's 'Antiquitates', 441, 442–3.
Herdman, D. W., 196.
Hertford Museum, 351.
Hertfordshire, bronze objects from, 349–54; figure on potsherd from, 200–1.
Hespéris, reviewed, 99, 238.
Hewett, Lieut.-Col. W. P., 'A palaeolith from Dorking', 343.
Hexton (Herts.), figure on potsherd from, 200–1.
Higgins, Commander H. G., 175.
Highsted (Kent), Roman cemetery at, 208–13.
Hirst, Col., 415 *n.* 3.
Historia Compostelana, the, 336–42.
History, reviewed, 93, 229, 373, 493.
History of Secular Latin Poetry in the Middle Ages, A, by F. J. E. Raby, reviewed, 361–3.
History of the Anglo-Saxons, A, by R. H. Hodgkin, reviewed, 484–5.
History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, reviewed, 499.
Hoare, Sir Richard Colt, 78.
Hobson, G. D., 'A Seventeenth-Century Monogram', 134–43.
Hoccleve's Court of Good Company, 14.
Hodgkin, R. H., *A History of the Anglo-Saxons*, reviewed, 484–5.
Holderness, T., 349.
Holgate, Miss Mary, on lead discs from Ardingly, 247.
Holland-Martin, R., elected Treasurer, 400.
Holleyman, G. A., Dr. E. Cecil Curwen and, on a site at Plumpton Plain, 248.
Holmes, Martin Rivington, 391.
Hones, Viking, 29.
Honorius, coins of, 271.
Hony, Thomas Herbert Lesbirel, 390, 392.
Hookey, Thomas, his discoveries at Sud Moor, 355–8.
Hooton Pagnell, by Arthur G. Rusten and Denis Witney, reviewed, 368–9.
Horne, the Very Rev. Prior, 'An ornamental spindle-whorl', 199.
Hornicote, Gervase de, 403.
Horse remains, 52, 434, 436.
House, Roman, 272.
Hovenden, Robert, 421, 422 *n.* 1.
Huckle, F. E., 200.
Hull, M. R., on the Holly Trees site, Colchester, 108; on bronze brooches, 349–50.
—, C. F. C. Hawkes and, on the excavations at Colchester, 392.
Human figure, sketched, on a potsherd, 200–1.
Hume, Capt., E. K., 176.
Humphreys, George Alfred, 248.
Hut, Belgic, 355.
Hutchings, F. G. B., 475.

Ilchester, the Earl of, 248, 391.
Indus Civilization, The, by Ernest MacKay, reviewed, 487–9.
Infant burials, 270.
Innocent III, Pope, bull of, 2.
Inscriptions on a bell, 202; a gold ring, 79; lock, 201–2; Roman camp-kettle, 198; Roman stone, 461–4.
International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences, the Second, 477–8.
Inventory of the Historical Monuments of Herefordshire, An, reviewed, 85–6.
Iorwerth, Llywelyn ap, 358–9.
Ipswich Museum, 196, 476.
Iraq, reviewed, 229–30, 377.
Ireland, Northern, ancient monuments in, 359–60; recent archaeological investigations in, 165–73.
— Southern, recent archaeological investigations in, 205–8.
Iron objects: bridle-bit, 76–7; hammer-head, 184; implements, miscellaneous, 66; nails, 178, 180, 184; pot, 460; shears, 184; slag, 152, 160.
Iron Age: the Breiddin Hill Camp, 71–3; the Pen Dinas hill fort, 63–6;

pottery, 31–41, 72; remains at Maiden Castle, 267–70, 273–5; — from Thealby, 457–60; sites in Ireland, 207–8; —, Oxfordshire and North Berkshire, 30–41; spindle-whorl, 199.
Islay, broch ruins on, 205.
Isle of Wight, Belgic remains in the, 355–8.
Ivory point, 196.

Jackson, Sir Henry Mather, 320.
Jackson, Dr. J. Wilfrid, 266 *n.* 1; on the animal remains from Peacock's Farm, 306; — from Old Sarum, 180, 191–2; — from Stonehenge, 434–40; his work at Ballintoy, 166.
Jacob, Prof. E. F., 'The Warden's Text of the Foundation Statutes of All Souls College, Oxford', 248, 420–31.
Jacobsthal, Prof. Paul, 353–4.
Jahrbuch des Bernischen Historischen Museums, reviewed, 240.
James II, his monogram and the bindings bearing it, 134–43.
Jarlshof, Sumburgh (Shetland), excavations at, 26–9.
Jars, pottery, 34, 40, 46, 48, 51, 52, 53, 212, 357.
Jeffery, George Everett, obituary of, 397, 399.
Jellinge style, the, 22–3, 145, 148.
Jenkinson, Hilary, on the Great Seal, 510; on certain seal matrices, 248.
Jenner, Henry, 417; obituary of, 397, 399.
Jerman, N. H., 'A Field-Survey of some Dykes in Central Wales', 67; on oak piles from the peat in North Breconshire, 68–9.
Jernalders hus på Lista, by Sigurd Grieg, reviewed, 220–2.
Jessen, Dr. Knud, his survey of Irish peat, 165, 206.
Jessup, R. F., 'Roman cemetery near Sittingbourne', 208–13.
Jet, bronze, 451.
Johnson, Charles, reviews by, 86–8, 226, 366–7.
—, J. H. Baxter and, *Medieval Latin Word-List from British and Irish Sources*, reviewed, 363–5.
Johnson, H. C., 425.
Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, The, reviewed, 228.
Journal of Hellenic Studies, reviewed, 229, 493.
Journal of Roman Studies, The, reviewed, 230–1.
Journal of the British Archaeological Association, reviewed, 227, 492.
Journal of the British Society of Master Glass-Painters, reviewed, 228–9, 493.
Journal of the County Kildare Archaeological Society, reviewed, 500.
Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, reviewed, 496.
Journal of the Manx Museum, reviewed, 97, 235, 376, 500.
Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, reviewed, 92, 373–4.
Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, reviewed, 92, 227, 492.
Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, reviewed, 235, 500.
Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research, reviewed, 92, 227, 372, 492.
Journal of the West China Border Research Society, reviewed, 505.
Jugs, pottery, 51, 52, 328.

Kelly, Adam, 170.
Kelten in Württemberg, Die, by Kurt Bittel, reviewed, 365–6.
Kempsey (Worcestershire), new handled beaker from, 276–83.
Kendrick, T. D., 22, 473; on Anglo-Saxon patterns, 109, 111; 'An Enamelled Crosier-head in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Farnham, Dorset', 452–6; reviews by, 220–2, 482–5; his work in Ireland, 208.
Kennard, A. S., on the mollusca from Peacock's Farm, 289, 306–7; on the non-marine mollusca from Stonehenge, 432–4.
Kenyon, Sir Frederic, 108, 247–8, 390–2, 510; 'Anniversary Address', 249–59, 400; elected President, 400.
Kenyon, Miss Kathleen, on the theatre at Verulamium, 247.
Kettle, camp-, Roman, 198–9.
Keys, Roger, 420.
Kidney dagger, a, 71.
Kilgreany (co. Waterford), cave site at, 206.
Killavullen (co. Cork), cave site at, 206–7.
Kiln, Romano-British, 42–55.
King, Col. E. J., ed. *The Rule, Statutes and Customs of the Hospitallers 1099–1310*, reviewed, 479–80.
King's College, Cambridge, medieval love-song in, 1–12.
King's Lynn, bell-foundry at, 202.
Kirkby Lonsdale, escutcheon from near, 79–80, 214.
Knipton (Leicestershire), Bronze Age burial at, 60–1.
Knives, flint, 40, 346–7.

Knockahollet (co. Antrim), urns from, 172.
Knowles, Richard Ernest, 391.
Kungl. Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet i Lund, Årsberättelse, reviewed, 103.

Labbacallee (co. Cork), burial site at, 207.
Lagore (co. Meath), Iron Age site at, 207–8.
Lambert, Sir Henry Charles Miller, obituary of, 397.
Lambert, John James, ed. *Records of the Skinners of London*, reviewed, 86–8.
Lancaster, the duchy of, 141–2, 320.
Lancaster, Edmund 'Crouchback', earl of, 328, 330.
Langan, S., 207.
Lantorn, Miss Barbara, 200.
Largalinny (co. Fermanagh), burial site at, 169.
Larkin, F. C., 247.
Larne raised beach, flint implement from, 465–6.
La Tène fibula, 39; handle, 351–4.
Lauderdale, the Duke of, 141, 142.
Lawlor, H. C., his work in Ireland, 166, 172, 173.
Lea-Smith, Hon. F. D. H., 276.
Leacht, the, at Tintagel, 413.
Lead coffin, 209, 213; crozier-head, 202–3; disc, 209, 210; Norman, 184.
Leaf, C. S., 'Crouched skeleton from Chippenham, Cambridgeshire', 61–3.
Leask, H. G., his work in Ireland, 206, 207.
Leeds, E. T., 392, 469; 'An enamelled Bowl from Baginton, Warwickshire', 109–12; 'Recent Iron Age Discoveries in Oxfordshire and North Berkshire', 30–41; on rectangular enclosures, 77–8; on a Roman camp-kettle, 198, 199.
Leeming, J., 33.
Leftwich, Bertram Ralph, 391.
Leggett, Geoffrey, 354, 391.
Leicestershire, Bronze Age burial in, 59–60.
Leland, John, on Old Sarum, 174, 182; on Tintagel, 403, 404, 413.
Lennox, the Duke of, 141, 142.
Lepidus, coin of, 270.
Letchworth (Herts.), bronze object from, 350–1.
Letchworth Museum, 351.
Lewis, J. A., 43.
Library, The, reviewed, 93–4, 230, 373, 494.
Lincolnshire, axe-head from, 59; diminutive flint implements from, 122, 130–2; Bronze Age sword from, 349.
Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, reviewed, 232.
Linton, Major E. C., 193.
Lion and serpent motive, the, 23.
Lloyd, A. H., *The Early History of Christ's College, Cambridge*, reviewed, 223–5.
Lock in Gedney church, a, 201–2.
London, Hugh Stanford, 248.
London: Guildhall, silver fragments in the, 22–5; —, trial-piece, drawing of, in the, 69; Southwark, bone trial-piece from, 69–71; Tower Street, bronze object from, 467; Westminster, bridle-bit from, 76–7.
Londres, the family of de, 322.
Long-cross penny, 328.
Loom-weights, Iron Age, 36, 39, 66, 269, 474–5; Viking, 29.
Loop, bronze, 451.
Love-songs, two medieval, 1–17, 19–21; other, 17–18.
Lovibond, John, & Sons, 175.
Lower Swell (Glos.), urn from, 471–3.
Lucretia, miniature of the death of, 445.
Lulworth (Dorset), Bronze Age hoard from, 449–51.
Luzborough (Hants), palaeoliths from, 193–4.

Maby, J. Cecil, on the charcoal from Playden, 160.
Macalister, Prof. R. A. S., *Ancient Ireland*, reviewed, 482–3; 'Archaeological Research in the Irish Free State', 205–8.
McCall, Hardy Bertram, obituary of, 397.
Macdonald, Sir George, *The Roman Wall in Scotland*, reviewed, 81–4.
Macfadyen, Dr. W. A., on the silt at Peacock's Farm, 297.
McIntyre, Walter Travers, 391, 392.
Mackay, Ernest, *The Indus Civilization*, reviewed, 487–9.
Maclagan, Sir Eric, 391, 400, 510; elected to the Council, 400.
— and C. C. Oman, on a medieval rosary, 247.
Magnentius, coins of, 271.
Mahr, Dr. Adolf, 206.
Maiden Castle (Dorset), the excavation of, 251, 254, 265–75.
Maidstone Museum, 213.
Majesty, carving of a, 203–4.
Makower, Ernest Samuel, 391, 392.
Malewaygne family, the, 6.
Man, reviewed, 94, 230, 373, 494.
Mann, J. G., review by, 88–90.
Mannus, reviewed, 100.

Margary, Ivan D., 'Roman Roads near Durobrivae (Castor, Northants.)', 113–18.
'Marigold' motive, the, 112.
Mariner's Mirror, The, reviewed, 94, 230.
Marlborough, the Duke of, 34.
Marquet de Vasselot, J. J., 453, 455, 456.
Marton, Dr. Lajos, obituary of, 397, 400.
Mathew, Rev. David James, 390.
Maynard, G., 'A medieval sword-pommel', 475–7.
Meddelanden från Östergötlands Fornminnes och Museiförening, reviewed, 240.
Medieval: bridle-bit, 76–7; crozier-head, 202–3; fork, two-pronged, 204; lock, 201–2; love-songs, 1–21; pottery, 152, 159, 321, 322, 324; silver fragments of Urnes style, 22–5; sword-pommel, 475–7.
Medieval Carver, The, by M. D. Anderson, reviewed, 490–1.
Medieval Latin Word-List from British and Irish Sources, by J. H. Baxter and Charles Johnson, reviewed, 363–5.
Medway, the Corinthian jug from, 354.
Megaliths in Ireland, 166–7, 169–70, 207.
Mémoires de la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France, reviewed, 501.
Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome, reviewed, 505.
Menhir at Brwyno, 345.
Merionethshire, plano-convex knife from, 346–7.
Mesolithic problems in Ireland, 165.
Metre, Middle English, 7–9.
Microliths, 119–33, 157, 159, 289, 291, 292, 295, 303, 304, 478.
Middle English love-lyrics, 1–21.
Miers, Sir Henry, 251.
Mills, Miss Mabel Helmer, 248.
Milner, Sir William, Bart., 391.
Minns, Prof. E. H., 2*n*.4.; on an inscription, 79.
Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, reviewed, 94, 373, 494.
Mitteilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich, reviewed, 386.
Moir, J. Reid, 'An Ivory point from Suffolk', 196; 'A St. Acheul Hand-axe from the Cromer Coast', 73–4; 'Two St. Acheul Blades', 74–6.
— and J. P. T. Burchell, 'Diminutive Flint Implements of Pliocene and Pleistocene Age', 119–33, 478.
Mollusca from Peacock's Farm, 289, 306–7; non-marine, from Stonehenge, 432–4.
Monkhouse, Mrs. R. E., 160.
Monogram L. D. (J. D.), the, 134–43.
Montgomeryshire Collections, reviewed, 235.
Moore, Matley, 390.
Morgan, Miss Gwenllian Elizabeth Fanny, 390, 392.
Morshead, O. F., 'John Cooqūs', 80.
Mortaria, pottery, 44, 46, 50–1.
Moss, Lt.-Col. W. E., 139*n*. 3.
Mottisfont stirrup, the, 24.
Moule, Archdeacon W. S., 303.
Movius, H. L., his work in Ireland, 165, 206.
Mull, broch ruins on, 205.
Murray, Miss H. M. R., on medieval language and metre, 3.
Museums Association, the, 251.
Music, medieval, 19–21.
Myres, Prof. J. L., 396.

Nails, medieval, 178, 180, 184.
Namurcum, reviewed, 378.
Nassauische Annalen, reviewed, 100–1.
National Central Library, the, 254.
National Museum, Irish Free State, 206, 207, 208.
National Museum of Wales, objects in the, 320.
Needham, F. R. D., on certain bindings, 138*n*. 2, 139.
Needles, bone, 29.
Nene bridge, the, and Roman roads, 113–18.
Neolithic: flints, 39; pottery, 161–4, 347–8; remains at Jarlshof, 26–8; — at Maiden Castle, 266–98, 302–3, 316–19.
Neuffer, Dr. E., 354.
New Light on the Most Ancient East, by V. Gordon Childe, reviewed, 367–8.
Newall, R. S., on the animal bones from Stonehenge, 434, 440; on bronze daggers, 62; review by, 369–71.
Newcastle-under-Lyme, the castle at, 214.
Nicholson, H. H., 314.
Norfolk, early man in, 56–7.
Norfolk Archaeology, reviewed, 96.
Norman remains at Old Sarum, 174–92.
Norse Building Customs in the Scottish Isles, by Aage Roussell, reviewed, 219–20.
Notizie degli Scavi, reviewed, 101–2, 238–9.
Numismatic Chronicle, The, reviewed, 94, 230, 494–5.

Oak charcoal, 154, 160; piles from the peat in North Breconshire, 68–9.
Oakley, Kenneth, 461 *n*., 475.
O'Clery, T., 208.

Office of Works, H.M., excavations by, 26–9, 265, 320, 358, 401–2, 461.
Ogham stone, a new, 208.
Ogmore Castle (Glamorgan), finds from, 320, 322–6.
Old Inns of England, The, by Prof. A. E. Richardson, reviewed, 91.
Old Sarum, excavations in the east suburb of, 174–92 : description of the site and excavations, 176 ; the Norman cesspits, 176–80 ; the buildings, 180–3 ; the cemetery, 183–4 ; objects of metal, 184 ; the pottery, 184–91 ; report on the animal remains, 191–2.
Old Time New England, reviewed, 97, 236, 377, 505.
Oman, C. C., Sir Eric Maclagan and, on a medieval rosary, 247.
Omphalos, pottery with, 48, 55.
O'Neil, Brian Hugh St. John, 391, 392 ; on the Breiddin Hill Camp excavations, 1934, 71–3 ; on Dartmouth Castle, 392 ; 'Finds from Coity, Ogmore, Grosmont, and White Castles', 320–35.
Opgravingen op het Domplein te Utrecht, reviewed, 368.
O'Riordan, S. P., 207.
Ormsby-Gore, Rt. Hon. William George Arthur, 358–9, 390, 392.
Oseney Abbey, a seal of, 477.
Östnorske Ristringer og Malinger av den arktiske Gruppe, by Eivind S. Engelstad, reviewed, 220–2.
Oswald, Dr. Felix, elected to the Council, 400.
Otterbourne, Richard de, 182 *n.* 2.
Oudheidkundige Mededeelinger uit 's Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden, reviewed, 101.
Ouse, river, camp-kettle from the, 198–9.
Ovate, flint, 57.
Ox remains, 36, 39, 191–2, 266, 269, 291, 293, 306, 434, 435, 436, 437–9.
Oxford University Ceremonies, by L. H. Dudley Buxton and Strickland Gibson, reviewed, 489–90.
Oxfordshire, Iron Age discoveries in, 30–8, 39–41.

Page, William, ed. *The Victoria History of the County of Rutland*, reviewed, 480–2.
Palaeoliths from : the Cromer coast, 73–4 ; Devonshire, 343–5 ; Dorking, 343 ; Farnham, 57–9 ; Hampshire, 193–4 ; Swanscombe, 74–6.
Paláez, Don Diego, 338–9, 341.
Palstave, bronze, 198.
Památky Archaeologické Skupina Historika, reviewed, 378–9.
Pape, T., 'The Castle at Newcastle-under-Lyme', 214.
Parker, O. F., 392.
Parry, Dr. T. Wilson, on a Bronze Age skull, 248.
Partridge, Mr., 34.
Pavière, Sydney Herbert, 390.
Peacock's Farm, Shippea Hill (Cambs.), excavations at, 284–319 : the excavations and archaeological stratification, 284–98 ; archaeological finds, 298–307 ; analysis of peats, 307–16 ; summary of the chief results, 316–19.
Peake, H. J. E., review by, 367–8.
Peat, Irish, a survey of, 165 ; oak piles from the, in North Breconshire, 68–9 ; at Peacock's Farm, 286–319.
Peate, Iorwerth Cyfeiliog, 390, 391.
Pebbles, quartzite, 33, 37.
Peers, Sir Charles, 249–50, 272, 402, 418 *n.* 1 ; presentation to, 247.
Pei, W. C., on Chinese microliths, 120.
Pen Dinas Hill Fort, excavations on, 63–6.
Pendlebury, John Devitt Stringfellow, 248.
Percy Sladen Memorial Fund excavations, 284–319.
Petersen, Jan, *Vikingetidens Smykker* reviewed, 220–2.
Phillips, C. W., 391 ; 'Bronze Age sword from Lincolnshire', 349 ; 'Neolithic "A" Bowl from near Grantham', 347–8.
Phillips, Dr. F. C., on an axe-hammer from Chippenham, 62 *n.*
Phillips, P. A. S., on the monogram L. D. (J. D.), 134.
Pig remains, 191, 266, 269, 291, 293, 306, 434, 436, 439.
Piggott, Stuart, on the Ballyalton bowl, 168 ; on a bowl from Grantham, 348 ; on pottery from Peacock's Farm, 302 ; 'Report on the Pottery [from Playden]', 154, 159, 161–3, 468–71.
Pinder, George, 460.
Pins, bone, 29 ; bronze, 199, 450.
Pitchers, pottery, 188–9, 321, 322, 329, 333–4.
Pitt-Rivers Museum, Farnham, crosier-head in the, 452–6.
Pittard, Eugène, on microliths, 119, 120.
Place-Names of Essex, The, by P. H. Reaney, reviewed, 485–7.
Plant remains from Peacock's Farm, 312–16.
Plate fragments, bronze, 450–1, 460.
Plates, pottery, 50, 51, 53, 270, 324.
Playden (Sussex), an aeneolithic occupation site at, 152–64 : site A, 152–6, 157–60 ; hearth, 156 ; the east–west

ditch, 156–7; site B, 157; the pottery, 161–3; conclusions, 163–4; chronology, 467–71.
Pleistocene flint implements, diminutive, 119–33.
Pliocene flint implements, diminutive, 119–33.
Points, flint, 57, 129; ivory, 196.
Pollen analyses from Peacock's Farm, 309–12, 314–16.
Porter, Richard Ewhurst, 391, 392.
Pot-boilers, flint, 32–9, 154, 156, 157.
Pots, iron, 460; pottery, 31, 46, 474; cooking-, 185–8, 321, 330, 334, 356–7.
Pottery: Belgic, 270, 275, 355–8; Bronze Age, 61–2, 152, 154, 161–4, 170–2, 213, 471–3; Cornish, 415; Hallstatt, 28; Iron Age, 31–41, 72, 268, 270, 273–5; medieval, 152, 159, 321, 322, 324; —, post-, 321, 324; neolithic, 161–4, 167–8, 266–98, 316–19, 347–8; Norman, 179–91; Roman, 40, 44–9, 200–1, 211–12, 270–1, 354, 415; Syrian, 320, 328.
Pottery objects: amphora, 52; beakers, 38, 48, 61, 62, 209, 212, 276–83; bowls, 37, 46, 48, 52, 53, 167–8, 210–12, 270, 303, 321, 347–8, 356–7, 415; crucible, 190; cups, 51; dishes, 188, 324, 356; flagons, 44, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55; food-vessel, 170–1; jars, 34, 40, 46, 48, 51, 52, 53, 212, 357; jugs, 51, 52, 328, 354; miscellaneous and unspecified, 27–8, 33–41, 44, 48–9, 51, 52, 72, 152–64, 190, 191, 200–1, 266, 268, 270–1, 272, 289, 292, 294–5, 298, 302–3, 321, 322, 324, 328–30, 408, 409, 413, 415; mortaria, 44, 46, 50–1; pitchers, 188–9, 321, 322, 329, 333–4; plates, 50, 51, 53, 270, 324; pots, 31, 46, 161, 162, 474; —, cooking, 185–8, 321, 330, 334, 356–7; urns, 61, 172, 213, 471–3; vases, 37, 38, 39, 41, 212.
— kilns, 457, 474.
Powell, Herbert Edward, obituary of, 397.
Prähistorische Zeitschrift, reviewed, 101, 504.
Préhistoire, reviewed, 98.
Prehistoric remains at Jarlshof, 26–8.
Preston, H., 348.
Price, L. G., his work in Ireland, 207.
Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, reviewed, 377, 505.
Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, reviewed, 97.
Proceedings of the British Academy, reviewed, 372.
Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, reviewed, 95.
Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Exploration Society, reviewed, 232.
Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, reviewed, 374.
Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London, reviewed, 93.
Proceedings of the Isle of Wight Natural History and Archaeological Society, reviewed, 374.
Proceedings of the Littlehampton Natural Science and Archaeological Society, reviewed, 233.
Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, reviewed, 232.
Proceedings of the Royal Institution, reviewed, 374.
Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, reviewed, 97, 376.
Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, reviewed, 95–6, 233, 375, 496.
Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, reviewed, 498–9.
Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, reviewed, 497.
Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, reviewed, 497.
Proceedings of the Yorkshire Architectural and York Archaeological Society, reviewed, 498.
Pryce, T. Davies, review by, 81–4.
Ptolemaic statue, 354.
Public Record Office, the, medieval love-song in, 1, 12–17; other love-songs in, 17–18.
Publications of the Bedfordshire Historical Record Society, reviewed, 94.
Publications of the Clan Lindsay Society, reviewed, 376.
Pugh, Major, 345.
Purvis, Rev. J. S., on the Ripon school of carvers, 510.

Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine, The, reviewed, 235, 376–7.
Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund, reviewed, 94, 230, 373, 495.
Quartz scrapers, 27, 28.
Quartzite pebbles, 33, 37.
Quaternary sites in Ireland, 206.
Queen Mary's Grammar School, Clitheroe, by C. W. Stokes, reviewed, 226.
Quern, greensand, 52; saddle-, 154; trough, 28.

Raby, F. J. E., *A History of Secular Latin Poetry in the Middle Ages*, reviewed, 361–3; review by, 222.
Radford, C. A. Ralegh, 320; elected to the Council, 400; reviews by, 218, 365–6; 'Tintagel: The Castle and Celtic Monastery', 392, 401–19.
Radley (Berks.), excavations at, 38–9.
Ramsbury (Wilts.), stone carving from, 145, 161.
Ratcliff, S. C., 422 *n.* 4.
Rathlin Island, hand-axe from, 194–5; industries, 165.
Ray, J. E., 160.
Reaney, P. H., *The Place-Names of Essex*, reviewed, 485–7.
Records of Buckinghamshire, reviewed, 94–5.
Records of the Skinners of London, ed. John James Lambert, reviewed, 86–8.
Rectangular enclosures, discussion of, 77–8.
Recueil des notices et mémoires de la société archéologique du département de Constantine, reviewed, 99, 503.
Registrum Simonis de Gandavo Diocesis Saresbiriensis, reviewed, 215–17.
Rendall, Francis Geoffrey, 390.
Rendiconti della R. Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, reviewed, 383–4, 504.
Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association, reviewed, 231–2.
Report of the Peterborough Natural History and Archaeological Society, reviewed, 497.
Revue Anthropologique, reviewed, 98–9, 237, 379, 503.
Revue Archéologique, reviewed, 99, 237, 381, 501.
Revue Bénédictine, reviewed, 98, 378, 500–1.
Richard, Earl, brother of Henry III, 403, 404.
Richardson, Prof. A. E., *The Old Inns of England*, reviewed, 91.
Richardson-Cox, Major Eustace, obituary of, 397.
Rig, reviewed, 103.
Riley, D. N., 460.
Riley, F. T., his work in Ireland, 206.
Ringerike style, the, 22, 24, 149.
Rings, bronze, 200, 450; gold, 79, 271.
Rivista di Archeologia Cristiana, reviewed, 384.
Roads, Roman, near Durobrivae, 113–18.
Roman remains: amphora, 52; beakers, 48, 209, 212; bowls, 46, 48, 52, 53, 210–12; brooches, 349–50; buckle, 473–4; cemetery, 208–13; coffin, 209, 213; coins, 48, 54, 270, 271; cups, 51; disc, 209, 210; drains, 270–1; escutcheon, bull's head, 79–80, 214; flagons, 44, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55; house, 272; inscriptions, 198, 461–4; jars, 46, 48, 51, 52, 53, 212; jugs, 51, 52, 354; kettle, camp-, 198–9; mortaria, 44, 46, 50–1; plates, 50, 51, 53; pots, 46, 50, 51, 53; pottery, miscellaneous, 40, 44, 48–9, 51, 52, 200–1, 270–1, 272; ring, 271; roads near Durobrivae, 113–18; sculpture, 461–4; temple, 271; vase, 212; votive bull, 272.
Roman Wall in Scotland, The, by Sir George Macdonald, reviewed, 81–4.
Romano-British kiln at Corfe Mullen, 42–55.
Römische Mitteilungen, reviewed, 238, 385.
Ross, L. J., 350.
Rostovtzeff, M. I., ed. *The Excavations at Dura-Europos*, reviewed, 217–18.
Roussell, Aage, *Norse Building Customs in the Scottish Isles*, reviewed, 219–20.
Rowberrow (Somerset), stone carving from, 151.
Rowbridge (Devonshire), palaeoliths from, 343–5.
Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments of Herefordshire*, reviewed, 85–6.
Royal Historical Society, David Berry Essay, 214.
Rugby, cross-shaft at, 475.
Rugby Museum, 475.
Rules, Statutes and Customs of the Hospitallers 1099–1310, The, ed. Col. E. J. King, reviewed, 479–80.
Ruston, Arthur G., and Denis Witney, *Hooton Pagnell*, reviewed, 368–9.
Rutland, the Duke of, 59, 108.

Saddle-quern, stone, 154.
Sâdî, king, 89.
St. Acheul blades, 74–6; hand-axes, 73–4, 193; implements, diminutive, 124–7.
Saintfield (co. Down), rath near, 166.
St. James by Exeter, the Priory of, 1–2.
St. Nicholas (Abbotsbury), church of, crozier-head from, 202–3.
St. Petrock, monastery of, 402.
St. Sampson, 414 *n.*
St. Thomas of Canterbury, seal of, 422–6.
Sainty, J. E., 73; on early man in Norfolk, 56–7.
Salisbury Museum, objects in, 71, 175 *n.*
Saltmarsh, John, review by, 223–5; 'Two

Medieval Love-Songs set to Music', 1–21.
Salzman, L. F., 360; elected to the Council, 400.
Sampson, Abbot, of Llantwit, 414 *n.*
San Fagildo, 338–9.
San Pelayo de Antealtares, the monastery of, 337–8.
Sandeman, Theophilus Caldwell, obituary of, 397.
Sandstone milling-stone, 36; remains from Playden, 152, 154, 156; whorls, 169.
Santiago de Compostela, the date of the beginning of the Cathedral of, 336–42.
Scandinavian Urnes style, the, 22–5.
Schweizerisches Landesmuseum in Zürich, Jahresbericht, reviewed, 103.
Scotland, unrecorded brochs in, 204–5.
Scott, Charles Marriot Oldrid, 390.
Scrapers, flint, 40, 56–7, 61, 126, 129, 154, 156, 157, 169, 267, 290, 294, 298; quartz, 27, 28.
Scudamore, Mrs. Lucas, 320.
Sculpture, Roman, 461–4.
Scunthorpe Museum, the, 459, 460.
Seal, the, of the foundation statutes of All Souls College, Oxford, 422–6; of Oseney Abbey, 477.
Sepulchral crozier-head, 202–3.
Serpent, the lion and, motive, 23.
Serpentine beasts on pre-Conquest stone carvings, 144–51.
Shaftesbury Abbey, stone carving from, 144, 145, 151.
Shale armlet, 72; bowl, 40; fragments from Old Sarum, 181.
Shears, medieval, 184.
Sheep remains, 36, 191, 266, 269, 434, 436, 439.
Sheringham (Norfolk), scraper from, 57.
Shetelig, Dr. Haakon, 351; 'Specimens of the Urnes Style in English Art of the Late Eleventh Century', 22–5; *Vikingeminner i Vest-Europa*, reviewed, 220–2.
Shetland, excavations in, 26–9.
Silisden, William, bell-founder, 202.
Silver objects: coin, 180, 184; cylinders, 22–5.
Silversprings (co. Antrim), souterrain at, 170.
Sim, Mr., 402.
Simey, Dr. A. I., 475.
Simpson, Mr., 61, 62.
Siret, Dr. Louis, obituary of, 397, 400.
Sittingbourne (Kent), Roman cemetery near, 208–13.
Skeletons from Chippenham, 61–3; Highsted, 209, 210; Maiden Castle, 270; Old Sarum, 174–5, 178, 183; Thealby, 460.
Skinner, J. R., 349.
Slag, iron, from Playden, 152, 160.
Slates, Norman, 181; Viking, 29.
Sleyt, John, bell-founder, 202.
Sligo, the Marquess of, obituary of, 397.
Sling-stones, Iron Age, 269.
Smith, H. P., 55.
Smith, Reginald, 199, 350–1, 451, 465; elected Director, 400; on objects from Chippenham, 62–3; on the Thealby finds, 458, 459, 460.
Smythe, Dr. J. A., on a crucible from Old Sarum, 190.
Société Jersiaise, Bulletin annuel, reviewed, 235.
Society of Antiquaries: anniversary meeting, 392–400; auditors, appointment of, 248; — report of the, 392; council, election of, 400; — to, 108; — report of the, 392–400; excavations by, 176, 253, 254, 265, 392; Fellows, election and admission of, 247, 248, 390, 391, 392; gifts to (other than to the library), 108, 247, 396; Gold medal, presentation of, 255–64, 400; the library, 393; — gifts to, 108, 393–6, 510; obituaries, 108, 397–400; Officers, election and appointment of, 400, 510; proceedings, 108, 247–8, 390–400, 510; publications, 392; Treasurer, election of, 400; — vote of thanks to the, 392.
Somer, Sir Henry, 14.
Souterrains in Ireland, 170.
South Cerney church (Glos.), carved stone in, 203–4.
Spearheads, bronze, 198, 451.
Speculum, reviewed, 97, 236, 377, 505.
Spindle-whorls, stone, 65, 66, 199.
Spiral ornament on a handled beaker, 276–83.
Stanlake (Oxon.), the archaeology of, 30.
Stein, Sir Aurel, presentation of the Society's gold medal to, 255–9, 400; 'Reply', 260–4.
Stephen, King, 326, 330.
Stevens, Frank, 174, 176; 'A Kidney Dagger', 71.
Steventon Manor (Hants), stone carving from, 151.
Stokes, C. W., *Queen Mary's Grammar School, Clitheroe*, reviewed, 226.
Stokes, Henry Folliot Sott, 391.
Stone, John F. S., and John Charlton, 'Trial Excavations in the East Suburb of Old Sarum', 174–92.

Stone, Stephen, on the archaeology of Stanlake, 30, 36 *n.* 1.
Stone objects: axe-hammer, 62; axe-head, 59; carvings, 144–51, 172, 203–4; cross-shaft, 435; grindstone, 33; head-stones, 416; milling-stone, 36; quern, saddle-, 154; sling-stones, 269; spindle-whorls, 65, 66, 199; trial pieces, 416.
Stonehenge and its Date, by R. H. Cunnington, reviewed, 369–71.
Stonehenge, cursuses, the, 77–8; the non-marine mollusca from, 432–4; the animal remains from, 434–40.
'Strike-a-light', flint, 157.
Struy (Inverness), brooch at, 205.
Stukely, William, on the Stonehenge cursuses, 78.
Sud Moor (Isle of Wight), Belgic remains at, 355–8.
Suffolk, ivory point from, 196.
Suffolk Bone-bed, diminutive flint implements from the, 122–9, 478.
Summers, W. G., 348.
Surrey Archaeological Collections, reviewed, 233.
Sussex Notes and Queries, reviewed, 96, 233, 375, 497.
Swanscombe, flint blades from, 74–6; hand-axes from, 345–6.
Sword-pommel, medieval, 475–7.
Swords, Bronze Age, 349, 451.
Syrian jar, 320, 328.

Tanner, L. E., on effigies in Westminster Abbey, 108.
Tara brooch, the, 146.
Tardenoisian Level, the, at Peacock's Farm, 290–8, 303–5, 316–19.
Tarquinius Priscus, miniature of his triumph, 445.
Taylor, Miss M. V., 199; elected to the Council, 400.
Temair Erann (co. Limerick), Bronze Age dwelling site at, 207.
Temple, Roman, at Maiden Castle, 271.
Tenbury (Worcestershire), stone carving from, 144, 145, 147, 149, 151.
Tewkesbury abbey church, drawings of the glass in, 108.
Thames Valley, diminutive flint implements from the, 122, 132–3.
Thealby (Lincs.), Iron Age objects from, 457–60.
Theodosius, coin of, 271.
Theodosius, House of, coins of the, 271.
Thomas, Dr. H. H., on building materials from Old Sarum, 181 *n.*
Thompson, A. Hamilton, elected to the Council, 400; reviews by, 361–5.
Thompson, Geoffrey, 391, 392.
Threekingham (Lincs.), axe-head from, 59.
Tiles, medieval, 178, 180, 181, 322, 324, 326.
Tingey, John Cottingham, obituary of, 397.
Tintagel, the excavations at, 401–19: the Castle, 402–4; the excavations, 404–15; the finds, 415–16; conclusions, 416–19.
Tintagel, Robert de, 403.
Tirol, Hans, the 'Antiquitates' of, 441–8.
Tower, Walter, his gift, 108.
Trallwm Farm (North Breconshire), oak piles from the peat at, 68–9.
tranchets, flint *petits*, 267, 301.
Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, reviewed, 234–5, 499.
Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, reviewed, 495.
Transactions of the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society, reviewed, 95, 495–6.
Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, reviewed, 97, 499–500.
Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, reviewed, 231.
Transactions of the East Herts. Archaeological Society, reviewed, 95, 496.
Transactions of the East Riding Antiquarian Society, reviewed, 376.
Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society, reviewed, 374.
Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society, reviewed, 376.
Transactions of the Halifax Antiquarian Society, reviewed, 232.
Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society, reviewed, 499.
Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society, reviewed, 232.
Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society, reviewed, 230.
Transactions of the North Staffordshire Field Club, reviewed, 96.
Transactions of the Oriental Ceramic Society, reviewed, 94.
Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, reviewed, 229.
Transactions of the St. Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society, reviewed, 497.

Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, reviewed, 233.
Transactions of the Southend-on-Sea Antiquarian and Historical Society, reviewed, 375.
Transactions of the Thoroton Society, reviewed, 498.
Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society, reviewed, 234.
Trial-pieces, bone, 69–71; stone, 416.
Tuckwell, Messrs., 36.
Tumuli, unrecorded, in Central Wales, 67.
Turbevill, the family of de, 320.
Turner, F. McD. C., 'The Music of *Bryd one Brere*', 1, 19–20.
Turner, G. J., elected to the Council, 400.

Urnes style, the Scandinavian, 22–5.
Urns, pottery, 61, 172, 213, 471–3.
Urus remains, 434, 439.

Valens, coins of, 271.
Valentinian, coin of, 271.
Van de Put, Albert, 390.
Vases, pottery, 37, 38, 39, 41, 212.
Verulamium, the excavations at, 253, 255.
Victoria County History, the, 360.
Victoria History of the County of Rutland, The, ed. William Page, reviewed, 480–2.
Vidler, L. A., 160.
Viking house at Jarlshof, a, 26, 28–9.
Vikingeminner i Vest-Europa, by Haakon Shetelig, reviewed, 220–2.
Vikingetidens Smykker, by Jan Petersen, reviewed, 220–2.
Virey, J., *Les Églises romanes de l'ancien diocèse de Macon*, reviewed, 222–3.
Virgin and Child, figure of, on a seal, 477.
Vivian-Neal, Arthur Westall, 391.
Votive bull, 272.

Wade, Major A. G., on palaeoliths from Farnham, 57–9.
Wales, Central, some dykes in, 67.
Walker, Rev. Thomas Alfred, obituary of, 397.
Wall, sandstone, at Playden, 156.
Wallis, Mrs. J. E., 477.
Walshaw, George, 460.
Walshe, Dr. P. T., 207.
Walters, H. B., *The English Antiquaries of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries*, reviewed, 90–1; 'Gedney church, Lincolnshire', 201–2; reviews by, 85–6, 485–7.
Warrand, Miss, resignation of, 393.
Weaving-comb, bone, 38–9.
Webster, Prof. Thomas Bertram Lonsdale, 390, 392.
Weeks, William Self, obituary of, 393.
Welbeck, bindings at, 135–9.
Weld, Herbert, 450; obituary of, 397.
Weld, Miss, 449.
Wellesley, Lord Gerald, 390.
Wells (Somerset), stone carving from, 151.
Wells, the, at Tintagel, 414–15.
Welwyn, bronze handle from, 351–4.
Wessex, pre-Conquest stone carvings in, 144–51.
West Camel (Somerset), stone carving from, 149, 151.
Westell, W. Percival, 'Bronze objects found in Hertfordshire', 349–51.
Westmorland, bull's head escutcheon from, 79–80, 214.
Wharton, Henry, 421–2.
Wheeler, Dr. R. E. M., 144, 253, 254, 351, 396, 415 *n.* 4; appointed a Vice-President, 510; elected to the Council, 400; 'The Excavation of Maiden Castle, Dorset', 265–75, 391.
Wheeler, Mrs. R. E. M., 253, 265, 391; 'Gold ring from London', 79.
Whelan, C. Blake, 'Cordate hand-axe of Chalcolithic Age', 194–5; 'Implement from Larne Raised Beach', 465–6; his work in Ireland, 165, 166, 173, 206.
White, Miss G. M., 'A New Roman Inscription from Chichester', 461–4.
White, W. Ll., 461.
White Castle (Monmouth), finds from, 320, 330–5.
Whitehill, Walter Muir, 'The Date of the Beginning of the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela', 536–42.
Whitin, Albert Henry, obituary of, 397, 400.
Whorl, spindle-, 65, 66, 169, 199.
Wiener Prähistorische Zeitschrift, reviewed, 236.
Wilberforce, A. C., 354, 391.
Willcocks, Conrad Birdwood, 248.
William I, coin of, 180, 184.
Willock, Dr. E. H., 74, 75.
Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, reviewed, 234, 498.
Winbolt, S. E., 'Loom-weights from a kiln', 474–5.
Winfrith Newburgh (Dorset), Bronze Age hoard from, 449–51.
Wingrove, Mr., 175.
Wire, bronze, 450.
Witney, Denis, Arthur G. Ruston and, *Hooton Pagnell*, reviewed, 368–9.
Wolverhampton Antiquary, The, reviewed, 96–7.

Woodeaton (Oxon.), bronze objects from, 199–200.
Wormald, Francis, 390.
Wrecclesham (Surrey), the stratification near, 57.
Wright, J. A., 402.
Wyatt, Sir Thomas, his poetry, 16–17.
Wyatt-Paine, Wyatt, obituary of, 397.
Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, The, reviewed, 97, 375–6.
Young, W. H., his work on the Baginton bowl, 110.

Zoomorphic stone carvings in Wessex, 144–51.

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